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Literary Exposé of First Corporate Raiders: Psychoanalytical Study of William Dalrymple's *The Anarchy*

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Abstract

This research explores William Dalrymple's *The Anarchy* that deals with the psychological tendencies and behaviors of people who wield power, as well as those who are subjected to subjugation, in historical milieus that are conditioned by the earliest forms of corporate and political endeavors. It is a research that tries to understand the roles of power, ambition, and societal factors on human psychology and behavioral transformations, especially among people who are viewed as 'civilized.' This research is conducted using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory as the key framework for inquiry, in which the narrative of *The Anarchy* by Dalrymple is analyzed in order to investigate the psychological tendencies of important historical characters, their desire for power, their strategies for gaining material possessions or power, and their proclivity to regard themselves as almost demigods. The human behaviour is scrutinized in the context of socio-instinctive versus purely psychological tendencies of human actions. They are classified by their social conditionings or the human prolongations of purely 'animalistic' behaviours, besides other psychological facets of human happiness, human misery, or positive or negative human thinking. This research ends by summarizing its findings in order to clarify that the study of *The Anarchy* by Dalrymple evaluate complicated power-cultural- psychological complexities in their interactions.

***Keywords*:** Animalistic behaviour, civilised individuals, Psychoanalytical study, power, slavery

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Introduction

Background of the study

The objective of this study is to develop an artistic presentation of the actions of corporate raiders as depicted by William Dalrymple in *The Anarchy*. This paper discusses how the East India Company functioned in history, detailing how it systematically conquered the Indian subcontinent. It also examines how European colonisation stripped colonised nations of their identity while simultaneously portraying themselves as civilised. The book begins with an incisive introduction outlined in its first line, “One of the very first Indian words to enter the English language was the Hindustani slang for plunder: loot” (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 1). This sentence gives the book its direction: arcane exposure of the exploitative practices of the East India Company and the submerged Western psychology driving their actions. In 1993, Edward Said said in his work *Culture and Imperialism*, “You cannot continue to victimise someone else just because you yourself were a victim once—there has to be a limit" (Said, 1993, p. 23). This paper explores the psychoanalysis of the colonisers regarding their tactics and perception of the peoples that they colonised. The racism and hate are not based on an inherent difference in colour or geography but are part of a deeply embedded psychology of superiority and domination that exists within. The thrill and mystery presented in many of the colonial narratives are further examples of the manipulative strategies that the colonizers use.

Tim Marshall, in Prisoners of Geography, poses a penetrating question: “Why do you think your values would work in a culture you do not understand?” (Marshall 2015). It reflects the cultural discrepancies that corporations and colonizers exploit, thus justifying their invasions. As it were, E.M. Forster once remarked, “And Englishmen like posing as gods”; this sentence epitomizes the colonialist attitude of supremacy and entitlement.

These leaders of the subcontinent were also responsible for the progress of colonisation. According to Paulo Freire in his book *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, “Leaders who do not act dialogically but insist on imposing their decisions do not organise the people—they manipulate them. They do not liberate, nor are they liberated: they oppress” (Freire, 2018, p. 54). This paper looks into the use of psychological warfare by the East India Company for winning the subcontinent by using divisions and manipulating the captured

local leadership.

Jason Hickel (2017) contests the notion of a natural divide existing between nations and asserts, “The idea of a natural divide misleads us from the start. In the year 1500, there was no appreciable difference in incomes and living standards between Europe and the rest of the world. Indeed, it is known that people in certain regions of the global South were significantly better off than their counterparts in Europe. However, their fortunes changed dramatically over the intervening centuries—not despite one another but because of one another, as Western powers roped the rest of the world into a single international economic system” (Hickel, 2017, p. 67). The above analysis by Hickel underlines the deliberate and systemic nature of colonial exploitation.

Psychoanalysis is a school of psychology and a therapeutic technique founded by Sigmund Freud between the late 19th and the early 20th century. It tends to investigate the unconscious mind, which has an influence on human behaviors, emotions, and thoughts. According to Freud, most activities in human beings are driven by unconscious desire, memories, and conflicts. Many of these conflicts start during early childhood. Psychoanalysis seeks to make all these unconscious factors conscious in order to enable the person to understand and solve his or her psychological problems.

Freud postulated that the three levels at which the human mind works are the conscious, the preconscious, and the unconscious. While the conscious mind contains perceptions of immediate realities, the unconscious mind encompasses all the hidden memories, suppressed desires, and instinctive drives that influence a person’s behaviour without him being aware of it. Freud held this uncovering of such hidden ingredients as necessary for psychological healing to take place. Freud’s structural concept of the psychic apparatus consists of three factors: the first factor, id, represents basic urges and instincts functioning according to the pleasure principle; the second factor, ego, functions by way of the reality principle, mediating the demands of the id along with the demands of restraint imposed by physical or other environmental restraints; and the third and final factor-the superego-contains the moral conscience, social norms and values already internalised by an individual within his psychic makeup. The moral standards and ideals find representation in the superego, which is very often at variance with the wishes of the id. The book unfolds the

processes of human psychology.

Psychoanalysis also aids in the learning and investigation of the psychological dynamics of power, domination, and identity in the light of colonialism. This is evidenced by Edward Said's *Culture and Imperialism*, which "proceeds by using psychoanalytic motifs and tropes to understand both the need to dominate" belonging to the coloniser and "the struggle for identity" of the colonised. A literary exposé is characterised by its focus on uncovering hidden or suppressed information. They often delve into areas like political corruption, social inequality, and institutional abuse. For instance, Upton Sinclair simply showed the pathetic state of the meatpacking industry in America, which influenced significant social and legislative reforms. Through this thinking, the book reveals the hard realities of colonisation and subsequent suppression.

Problem Statement

Literary researches often critique societal structures and the dynamics of power. They challenge the readers to question the status quo and further their thinking with options open to them. A classic example is George Orwell's 1984, which exposes the dangers of totalitarianism and mass surveillance (Orwell, 1949, p. 120). Many literary exposés present moral and ethical dilemmas with which readers are confronted and reflect on their own values and responsibilities. In the novel *The Nickel Boys,* Colson Whitehead exposes the brutal realities of a reform school in the American South, forcing the readers into the legacy of racial injustice (Whitehead, 2019, p. 56). Thus, it uncovers the bitter realities of reformation.

Orwell's dystopian novel reveals the evil of totalitarianism, mass surveillance, and propaganda. By depicting a society where truth is manipulated and individuality suppressed, Orwell critiques the abuse of power and erosion of freedom. As Orwell writes, "If liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear" (Orwell 1949). This quote illustrates the danger mass surveillance poses to people's lives. Mass surveillance silences individuals' voices and threatens their survival. Moreover, it elicits fear among individuals in society due to their living in a culture of suspicion. For that reason, people lose trust even in those closest to them. Literary exposés are an integral part of

societies as they make issues to the public that might have otherwise been concealed. They challenge the readers to confront the uncomfortable truths and scrutinize themselves if they are contributors or helpers. According to Edward Said, in *Culture and Imperialism*, literature exposes the injustices of colonialism and imperialism. It thus evokes a more profound realization of international power relations.

By melding the skill of factual accuracy with the arts of narrative, literary exposés bridge the gap between journalism and literature, thus acting as a powerful tool of social critique and change. They remind us of something: literature is not just entertainment but also a way for us to gain an insight into our surrounding world and fight for justice. William Dalrymple's (2019) *The Anarchy: The Relentless Rise of the East India Company* concerns the rise and dominance of the East India Company throughout the Indian subcontinent in the 18th and 19th centuries and is meticulously researched in all historical detail. The book explains how a private trading company at its inception, based on British imperial ambitions, was able to evolve into a colonial ruling power that dominated millions of people. Apart from a historical account, Dalrymple's work is also a critique of corporate greed, exploitation, and the vestiges of colonialism. *The Anarchy* thus begins by tracing the founding of the East India Company in 1599 and subsequent evolution from a modest trading business to a political and military force. Dalrymple (2019) has underlined the critical milestones in the history of the Company-emergence from commerce to conquest-in events such as the Battle of Plassey (1757) and the Battle of Buxar (1764). The book also looks at the political fragmentation of the Mughal Empire, which the East India Company manipulated toward securing its own position of dominance.

Dalrymple’s account bristles with historic detail, garnered through letters, diaries, and official records. He describes the Company’s increasingly bloodthirsty tactics in executing divide-and-rule policies, bribery, and actual military force to break local rulers and build sovereignty for themselves. The title is *The Anarchy* - what the Company’s actions had unleashed across the subcontinent.

It underlines how the Company relied on military force to achieve its goals. Dalrymple gives vivid descriptions of decisive battles at Plassey and Buxar, where the Company's military technology and tactics won out against overwhelmingly larger Indian

armies. These marked the beginning of British dominance over India. While The Anarchy discusses the rise of the East India Company, it does not forget the resilient factor: a troublesome Indian resistance both from their rulers and from the communities themselves. So, Dalrymple enumerates those efforts to confound the Company through figures such as Tipu Sultan or the Marathas, despite the fact that the results were distinctly unsuccessful. Dalrymple does not shy away from depicting the tragic impact this rule had on the Indian population. He describes famines, economic exploitation, and also how traditional social structures have been eroded, emphasizing human suffering for colonial policies.

William Dalrymple's *The Anarchy* is an inflammable and introspective analysis of the rise of the East India Company to pre-eminence and its far-reaching impact on the Indian subcontinent. Exposing the exploitation, violence, and greed of the Company, Dalrymple reflects on critical aspects of colonialism and its results. The book is both a historical account and a literary exposé, pressing readers to reflect upon what lessons from the past do and do not apply to contemporary issues.

Research Objectives

1. To apply Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis to William Dalrymple's *The Anarchy*
2. To evaluate the psychology of individuals at various stages of life, including those in positions of power and those in slavery.

Research Questions

1. How can Freud's psychoanalytic theory help explain the characters, events, and power structures depicted in William Dalrymple's *The Anarchy*?
2. In what ways does *The Anarchy* reveal the psychological experiences of individuals living under power and slavery?

Significance of the study

This work enlightens the role that psychoanalytic theory can play in unpacking the more negative aspects of history and power. It is with the application of Freudian

psychoanalysis to William Dalrymple's *The Anarchy* that a new way of reading history and historical figures for their psychological complexities is achieved. This work draws attention to the role of power, dominance, and materialism in moulding individual behaviour and collective ideologies, making it an important contribution for literature, history, psychology, or political science researchers. This work further helps in comprehending the role of geographical and cultural milieus like that of Europe or South Asia in defining what constitutes "civilized" behaviour. This work can be beneficial for practitioners, researchers, or teachers as it helps enhance discussions about ethics of power, business, or psychological drivers of imperialism or capitalism.

Limitations of the study

Despite the fact that the study approaches Freud's psychoanalytical theory in-depth, the study is still limited to a literary critique of one historical document, namely *The Anarchy*. This should mean that no generalized conclusion can be drawn for historical or corporate situations. It is also important to note that the study draws on other people's interpretations of Freud's psychoanalytic theories, as well as other historical events. This could mean that there is some degree of subjective interpretation at play here. It is also important to point out that the study involved differences between Freud's psychological theories and those of historical subjects such as Dalrymple, such that some psychological interpretations were purely speculative. Lastly, it is important to indicate that the study involved no empirical research or field study which makes it an interpretive study.

Literature Review

Sigmund Freud introduced the psychoanalytic theory of personality, stating that the development of personality in human beings occurs through the continuous relation and conflict between three mental structures: the id, ego, and superego. His psychoanalysis theory studies personality and behaviour with the variation in culture and regions by describing the relation between people in different stages of life and the time spent under poverty or power. Gerard J. De Groot (2019), a historian from America, stated that India is a country of great wealth, and telling India's story requires bright eloquence and sensitivity to its multi-layered identity. Dalrymple, with his immense knowledge of the country's history, is

indeed a great historian. On the other hand, with all the beauty of this book, a real and blunt warning unfolds.

The Company was a launching pad for companies like Google, Amazon, and Halliburton that operate today with impunity, shamelessly flouting the laws and mores of the countries they operate within. Finally, a book about the ‘‘insidious process through which shareholders' interests can merge with those of the state” is an old - yet contemporary - pattern. Sometimes, human beings leave natural boundaries aside for their selfish desires. Psychology grows hand in glove with the dominant ideology of a given society, conditioning every individual in that society. *The Anarchy*, A history book by William Dalrymple, published in 2019, accounts for the rise of the East India Company and the general history of British India.

In *The Anarchy*, the people of British India have been represented through an Englishman's perspective. A book titled "Late Victorian Holocausts" by Mike Davis. Because of colonialism and capitalism in British India and elsewhere, there was increasing rural poverty and widespread famine. Kim A. Wagner’s *The Skull of Alum Bheg: The Life and Death of a Rebel of 1857* unravels the atrocities perpetrated by the British in India. Furthermore, Aziz Rahman’s article, *The British Art of Colonialism in India: Subjugation and Division* also centres on the repressive policies adopted by the colonial masters. It also deals with the psychology of the colonizers.

Theoretical Framework

As a literary framework, the psychoanalysis of is chosen in this paper. Psychoanalysis is the theory developed by a psychologist named Sigmund Freud, but its concepts are also applied in literature. Literature is normally used to describe the cultural values, thinking, and psychology of a society. According to modern criticism, it is the reader who decides how they interpret a literary text. Normally, literary texts are interpreted according to the mind of the author, but in this study, *The Anarchy* is analyzed using modern critical theory. It has further explored European psychology and its tactics to control other nations. This paper is a psychoanalytical study of corporate raiders and their tactics.

As Barack Obama, the former American president says in his book, *A Promised*

Land, “The worst thing that colonialism did was to cloud our view of our past” (2020, p. 35). It highlights the atrocities of these colonizers. Lawrence James also highlighted the case of bringing these corporate raiders to light in his book titled *The Making and Unmaking of British India*, in 1997. Almost the entire world is a victim of psychological warfare. It is a strategy of modern war and in this approach there is no requirement for any weapon but only innocent people. It is also known as propaganda. It was not much harmful earlier, still sometimes it was used against the morale of the opponent. But nowadays, it has become its worse shape and it has become dangerous to humanity. The competitors using psychological ways have killed many innocent people for the benefit of a country or a corporation.

In a psychological way, several nations had faced the impact of technology and have been ruined by its application, whereas it has benefited several others also. Shashi Tharoor, an author from South Asia, too discusses the evil activities of Europeans in his book titled *Inglorious Empire* (2017). An example of such analytical skill can be read in the following lines of Suzy Kassem, an Egyptian origin American poet: “When two brothers are busy fighting, an evil man can easily attack and rob their poor mother. Mankind should always stay united, standing shoulder to shoulder so evil can never cheat and divide them” (p. 200) Chinua Achebe (1989), too has commented insightfully, “Until the lions have their own historians, the history of the hunt will always glorify the hunter.” (p. 205). Both these quotations bring out the question of unity and representation. William Dalrymple’s book *The Anarchy* vividly illustrates the destructive strategies adopted by corporate raiders. This paper’s analysis tries to discuss how imagery, symbolism, and other kinds of literary devices have been used to reveal the operation of such exploitative agencies.

Research Methodology

Research Design

This study chose to employ qualitative research design, where the objective is to understand or make sense of the psychological aspects of historical or literary events, as opposed to measuring or quantifying these events. This study was influenced by Freud's psychoanalytic theory, with the objective of studying William Dalrymple’s *The Anarchy* to look for patterns of power, domination, or influence that could be psychoanalytically

significant. The research chose to employ a qualitative research design that would enable it to investigate the concepts in the texts in depth while also allowing it to compare with the current social trends in Pakistan.

Conceptual Framework

This paper uses Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory as a basis upon which to read William Dalrymple's *The Anarchy.* Key Freudian psychoanalytic concepts such as the unconscious mind, repression, and innate drives are utilized to explore the development of individualized desires for power, control, and material gain as depicted in the text. This suggests that there is the need to explore both the oppressor and the oppressed in their unity as one endless universal dynamic of interactions between internal psychological elements and external societal structures. This also allows for the possibility of understanding the complex interactions of various cultural as well as geographical settings, such as Europe and South Asia, that define power, civility, and what it means to be 'civilized' in various psychological manners that could encompass a range of active resistances through to psychological submission. These approaches immediately position 'The Anarchy' by Rushdie at the centre of the psychological, cultural, and historical dynamic, through which there is the ability to explore "how the unconscious mind merrily chats with societal norms through historical processes to lay bare human behavioural transformations through power dynamics."

Data Collection

Data was gathered from two major sources: the primary text, *The Anarchy*, and other secondary texts like articles, books, and historical documents. A critical reading of the text for quotes that embody psychoanalytic elements was carried out by the researcher. This was facilitated by real-world observations of the psychological forces in Pakistani society, which made it possible to decode the forces that exist in the text. This enabled the researcher to understand the complexity of forces that exist in the text.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was utilized as the means of analyzing the data for themes that can be

extracted from a qualitative analysis of the text gathered. Excerpts from *The Anarchy* were analyzed for themes such as power, slavery, psychological manipulation, and cultural identity, which in turn were analyzed using Freudian psychoanalysis for unconscious motivations for certain behaviors. A comparison with current psychological trends in Pakistan brought about a realization of continuity with past trends in human response to power structures. This analysis enabled a thorough analysis of the role of psychological processes in both the past as well as the present.

Findings

The British consider themselves civilised and high-class people compared to the people of third-world countries. Their psyche is that since they are superior to the other world people, it is their right to take control of any weak country. According to Sigmund Freud's theory, the ID, Ego, and Superego of the British are in conflict regarding the belief that brown people are inferior to white people. Moreover, they had plans to defeat brown people and to rule over them. For example, during the British rule over the sub-continent, they claimed that the brains of brown people were only half as developed as those of English people. Therefore, the passing marks for them were set at 33%, which was half of the 66% passing percentage in Britain at that time (Chandra, 2007).

The psychology of humans changes at different stages of life, like the power of the British, who behaved like demigods and looted Africa and Asia. However, during the Roman Empire, they themselves were referred to as savages by the Romans, who also plundered them. It is like a human being; when in power, a man becomes an animal. The British consider themselves a civilised nation, but where was this civility when they were looting a country with fox tactics? Now, brown people are considered uncivilised because they have eradicated their history. However, in this book, it can be found that brown people were considered more civilised than white people at that time, when the Fox Walk conquered them. In the introduction of this book, there is a line, “One of the very first Indian words to enter the English language was the Hindustani slang for plunder: loot” (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 1). The mission of the East India Company was to exploit resources through the divide-and-rule method. The East India Company acted like a virus, which worked slowly when the body was strong, and it worked rapidly when the body became weak. The East India

Company initially weakened the country through various means and subsequently took control of all aspects. During its control over the subcontinent, people in the subcontinent considered themselves abnormal. It is mentioned in the introduction of *The Anarchy* by William Dalrymple that, “What honour is left to us?' asked a Mughal official, when we have to take orders from a handful of traders who have not yet learned to wash their bottoms?” (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 25).

It reflects the psyche of the people of the sub-continent. According to Sigmund Freud, at every developmental stage, a child faces tension between instincts and societal demands. Effectively resolving these conflicts helps the child progress through each stage, shaping a well-balanced and mature personality. It highlights the significant influence of society on an individual's psychological growth and character formation. Europeans were considered filthy, as in this line, "Jahangir's father, Akbar, had flirted with the project to civilise India's European immigrants, when he described them as an assemblage of savages" (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 26).

The people of the subcontinent considered themselves civilised, and at the same time, the British thought of them as savages. Similarly, the people of the sub-continent also regarded the British as savages. At the same time, Europeans held their own mixed views about Indians as, “Roe could on occasion be dismissively critical of Mughal rule, religions infinite, laws none, but he was, despite himself, thoroughly dazzled. In a letter describing the Emperor's birthday celebrations in 1616, written from the beautiful, half-ruined hilltop fortress of Mandu in central India to the future king Charles I in Whitehall, Roe reported that he had entered a world of almost unimaginable splendour” (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 17). “Such a varied group rarely be seen under one roof, but all had gathered with one purpose: to petition the ageing Queen Elizabeth I, then a bewigged and painted woman of sixty-six, to start up a company ‘to venter in the pretended voiage to ye Est Indies and other Ilands and Cuntries thereabouts there to make trade … by buying or bartering of suche goodes, ware, jewelles or merchaundize as those Iands or Cuntries may yeld or afforthe … (the whiche it maie please the Lorde to prosper)” (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 2).

It was a planned attack on the subcontinent aimed at conquering the entire region by any means. It seems like an emergency in the country, with all the leading figures gathered to

decide the nation's fate. They decided to enslave and plunder the nation. They first employed psychological warfare, bribed the Nawab of Bengal, and established the Company's headquarters in Calcutta. After establishing their trading posts, they considered this country their own property and started raising their army. It was also due to the ignorance of the Mughals that they failed to recognise their own traitorous leaders and also underestimated the East India Company. Governor Drake believed for several days after the fall of the Kasimbazar factory that the new Nawab was merely bluffing and would never dare to attack Fort William. So poor was his intelligence that he continued to think this even as Siraj's forces were nearing his outer defences" (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 100).

The above paragraph shows that the British were not very advanced, and the Mughals surprised them. However, the Mughals neglected their internal affairs and grew complacent. They had responded and launched an attack on Great Britain; the consequences might have been very different. Instead, Britain attacked them repeatedly, bribed their Nawabs and spread fear among both the people and the Mughal army. The British divided the sub-continent's rulers and attacked them one by one. "At one o'clock on the morning of the 25th, the factory gates …… sleeping city of Patna. The Company and the Mughals were once again at war" (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 172).

At one time, the Company was established solely for trade, but, as described above, it eventually went to war with its host country. It seems like a virus. According to biology, viruses remain inactive when the body is healthy. When the body weakens, they can attack and even–kill a person, much like the coronavirus has done recently. "This turn had an important economic and civilisational effect: 'The even more numerous artisans whom the noblemen had always kept busy, sometimes in their own houses' found their patrons no longer capable of sustaining them or their in-house kar-khanas. Alternative employment was hard to find, for 'the English are now the rulers and masters of the country'… " (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 190).

Discussion

The colonial system created advancement for some groups while causing decline for others. This dual impact of colonialism was visible not only in agriculture and land use but

also, more significantly, in industry. European powers sought to reshape their colonies into suppliers of raw materials, such as grain, while simultaneously turning them into markets for Europe's manufactured goods. In India, however, the British were confronted with a problem: the subcontinent had viable industries of its own. Indian textiles especially enjoyed a reputation of being of decidedly higher quality throughout most of the world, and thus hard to supplant by Britain in the world's textile market.

In order to surmount this barrier, British rulers made it a point to stifle the industrial growth of India. They restricted local artisans, gave British firms a monopoly on government contracts, and did all they could to prevent Indians from acquiring artisan skills. There are accounts of the specific measures, which included crippling the ability of weavers to work. But the single most effective method used was the one-sided tariffs: Britain protected its markets against Indian exports while flooding India with British products. It worked like a charm, making India one of the largest captive markets the world had ever seen. The economic impact was dramatic: before the British came, India accounted for roughly 27 per cent of the world economy, according to a conjecture by the economist Angus Maddison. When they left, India's share had fallen to a mere 3 per cent of the total.

"In the space of six years, half the great cities of an opulent kingdom were rendered desolate; the most fertile fields in the world lay waste; and five million harmless and industrious people were either expelled or destroyed……. A barbarous enemy may slay a prostrate foe, but a civilized conqueror can ruin nations without the sword" (Dalrymple, 2019, p. 226).

The extract shows that once the people give up the struggle without a valid reason, they ultimately put up with even the bitterest humiliations and sorrows instead of trying to revise their fate by a renewed struggle. This tendency on the part of the people is quite natural to appreciate. An intelligent victor, therefore enforces his conditions in installments, having full knowledge that a nation which has yielded of its free will has already lost the courage of resistance. Its people are not likely to consider every new act of violence as a sufficient cause for taking up arms again. Over time, as these impositions are endured one after another, the population grows accustomed to them and ceases to perceive them as intolerable. Since every new injustice seems minor compared to the accumulation of previous ones, they eventually accept greater suffering in silence, believing that one more hardship

adds little to what they have already borne. When two siblings are caught up in conflict, a shrewd strategist can easily exploit and take advantage of their poor mother. The two brothers are forced into war with tactics shaped by the ideology of their society. This psychological effect illustrates that a nation's history can be manipulated by another power to influence its people's mental state.

Conclusions

This paper aims to expose the actions of world powers, particularly the British, who ruled India and other continents and looted their resources. It also describes how these world powers attempt to create chaos in a stable third-world country. This paper shows how they initially arrived with the purpose of trade, only to act as spies for enemy nations. They pose a threat to a country's national security, particularly when the people of that country are innocent and unaware of the danger. Indian people were more civilised and wealthier than the English, but the rewriting of history contributed to their economic decline. *Charlie Wilson's War: The Extraordinary Story of the Largest Covert Operation in History* (later titled *Charlie Wilson's War: The Extraordinary Story of How the Wildest Man in Congress and a Rogue CIA Agent Changed the History of Our Times*) was a 2003 book by George Crile III that provides an in-depth account of U.S. Congressman Charlie Wilson's involvement in channeling support to the Afghan Mujahedeen during the Soviet–Afghan War. It also highlights the covert operations of global powers at the time, showing how, after the Soviet Union's defeat, the United States redirected these Mujahedin to exert influence over Pakistan and Afghanistan. The narrative highlights the pivotal role psychological strategies played in this geopolitical game, a theme further explored in this paper. George Orwell says, ‘War is peace, Freedom is slavery, Ignorance is strength” (Orwell, 1949, p. 98). "Freedom is slavery" means that giving freedom to traitors allows them to create divisions. The phrase "Ignorance is strength" suggests that whoever is powerful is also ignorant and cannot be relied upon in times of danger. Pakistanis, as civilised human beings, must unite and work together for the progress of Pakistan. They should ignore people who are involved in treacherous acts.

Recommendations

This research work throws into relief the timelessness of psychological processes involved in power, domination, and social control, as exemplified in *The Anarchy*. However, based on the observations of this research work, there is a need for further research into the psychological aspects of colonial and corporate power relations using an interdisciplinary methodology of literature, history, and psychology. Educational systems could also derive benefits from the application of psychoanalytical approaches to historical texts in educational institutions, allowing students to understand the underlying psychological processes involved in politics, economics, and culture. Social planners can then derive useful information for appropriate programs aimed at drawing public attention to both historical and current psychological manipulations. Finally, from this research work, it is recommended that researchers should go beyond the analysis of one historical text by developing further research into other historical texts for a deeper understanding of psychological warfare and power relations involved in the formation of societies through history.

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