

Deprived Portrayals and Exploited Theme in Alan Moore's "*V for Vendetta*"

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Abstract

"V for Vendetta", a comic book authored by Alan Moore recounts the chronological events when the British were under a tyrannical government while the rest of the world lived in the lucid aftermath of a nuclear war. The acts that undermine human freedom are succinctly expressed by presenting its star 'V' as the main protagonist as well as a villain. It shows characters like V main protagonist of *V for Vendetta* and Eve "Evey" Hammond, the second protagonist of the novel. The novel deals with several themes such as freedom, anarchy, the rise of fascism, and the power of symbols. It remains one of Moore's most famous works and was adapted into a highly successful film in 2005. Eric Finch The head of the government police force, or "the Nose." Rosemary Almond The wife of Derek Almond. Rosemary is forced by circumstance to change her life and learn to be an individual, apart from her husband's affiliation with the government. Delia Surridge a medical examiner and former lover of Eric Finch. Eric Finch the head of the government of police force, or "the Nose." Finch is a loyal investigator for the state who becomes disillusioned by his experiences investigating V. He undergoes a reckoning late in the book that allows him to extricate himself from his role in the fascist government. Rosemary Almond the wife of Derek Almond Delia Surridge, a medical examiner and former lover of Eric Finch. Delia lives with regrets over work she's done on behalf of the government. Helen Heyer The wife of Conrad Heyer who wants to attain power within the government. Lewis Prothero, The original voice of the state radio who collects dolls. Adam Susan the leader of the Norse fire government. Bishop Anthony Lilliman the corrupt and abusive head of the state church. Brian "Bunny" Etheridge. The head of the government audio surveillance department, or "the Ear". Derek Almond, The head of the government secret police, or "the Finger." Husband of Rosemary. Roger Dascombe the head of the propaganda wing of the government, or "the Mouth." Conrad Heyer the head of the government video surveillance department, or "the Eye." Peter Creedy, the second Peter Creedy, the second the head of the government video surveillance department, or "the Eye." Peter Creedy, the second head of the government secret police, or "the Finger." Ally Harper a Scottish gangster. Roger Dascombe the head of the propaganda wing of the government, or "the Mouth." 'V' assumes a central role in the opposition, in both physical and psychological independence. As the story line unfolds, the struggles faced by people and how V assumes the role of a sole redeemer mirrors some of the political discourses that happen in the modern world.

Keywords: Political freedom, democratic societies, oppression, anarchism, fascism

Discussion of Paper:

'V for Vendetta' is a British graphic novel, whose illustrations are guided by David Lloyd and a complementary art done by Tony Weare. The book was first published in 1982 in black and white as serial in a short-term British anthology named Warrior, which was done in ten limited series whose publishers were D.C. Comics. In 2005, Warner Bros released a movie based on the novel, which came under the same name as the book. The publishing firm admits to having sold more than half a million copies of the graphic novel in the U.S. by the end of 2006. Freedom is one of the most elementary human rights, and every civilized nation seeks to uphold the freedom of her civilians. He is both a terrorist and a hero in the resistance to freedom. He fights the despotic regime through the use of violence, blowing buildings, and murdering government officials. While the government of England exhibited several forms of oppression, such as restricting the rights and freedoms of its citizens, 'V' is represented as a significant embodiment of reason. He sensitizes the public that idleness and apathy will only serve to encourage the government to rob them of their rights and therefore becomes a key figure in opposing the fascist regime.

Selected scenes from V for Vendetta shows that political system are always prone to change that changing ideas shows plays an important part in it. The term hegemony shows the central for the imagination of change. The term which is derived from Gramscian perspectives on power and challenge to the students. (Chapter 10)

We find Sexual Abuse, Rape and Pedophilia the church has been caught as a guardian of moral authority (Gerber, 2020). The Catholic Church is arguably one of the religious organizations haunted by the ghost of sexual abuse. In the 1990s, the media was awash with cases of sexual abuse by the Church. Boston Globe (2002) shone more light on how the catholic clergy abused children. Besides, he also revealed how the church covered the perpetrators of such heinous acts. Pope John Paul II led an inquiry to sex scandals that loomed in the Vatican and condemned such an act as opposed to the teachings of Christ. His successor, Pope Benedict, was remorseful and apologized on behalf of the clergy but failed to put a strategy to combat such vice that continues to taint the church. A certain report on a catholic church in German finds out that at least 3,677 people were sexually abused by clergy from 1946 to 2014 (Winfield, 2019). The report also says that 16.7% of the cases were rape- related and most of them boys and under 13 years. In 2014, the African Mission on Somali (AMISOM), troops were accused of torturing and raping women while on their peace- keeping mission (Human Rights Watch, 2014). Sabrina White (2018) notes that there is a need to engage stakeholders from feminine activists to civil society agencies to address the Women Peace and Security (WAP) on sex Beach' and 'Alas, Babylon', by Pat Frank's manifests the consequences of global nuclear holocausts. People's skepticism and the fear of communism made Huxley write 'Brave New World', not forgetting George Orwell's '1984.' The society today is living in Alan

Moore's comic 'V for Vendetta' more than ever. The plot upon which the narrative revolves all mirrors what plagues the society. Themes of antagonism, revenge, freedom, oppression, propaganda, anarchism, and fascism are evident in V for Vendetta and made more realistic in the modern political systems.

From the character of V, masculinity is not good enough towards fighting for freedom, but knowledge is key where rebellion meets an equal force. In addition, the Guy Fawkes mask worn by V is a message to people whose rights and freedom are denied. An idea should accompany a cause, not a person. Contrary to people who tend to be erratic, ideas are less prone to human failures and thus when an idea is attached to a cause, it becomes easy to save a situation. We also learn that political freedom, love, and realism can motivate a course of action towards a better life. V for Vendetta's oppression is seen in dictatorial regimes of Iraqi's Saddam Hussein, Uganda's Idi Amin, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, and Somalia's General Mohamed Said Barre. In each case, themes of mass killing, intimidation,

anarchy, and suppression of political rights are evident, as well as they are portrayed in V for Vendetta. "Cases of sexual abuse are evident in V for Vendetta. Police not only torture and kill people, but also rape women and kill them. Bishop Lilliman. We find homosexuality from Roger and Dascombe suspects Lewis Prothero. Even today, in the 21st century, we are still grappling with all manner of sexual behavior, from pornography to pedophilia. At the end of V for Vendetta, London is still in a state of chaos. Moore has suggested that true freedom requires education and training – otherwise freedom is nothing but violence and chaos.

Conclusion:

V for Vendetta carries significant thematic weight and serves as a culmination of the film's exploration of freedom, identity, and resistance against oppression. We find identity and nature of heroism. It suggests that anyone can rise to challenge oppression. It concludes with a powerful message about the importance of standing up against injustice and the potential for collective action to bring about change.

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