

Social science fiction in the novel “Utopia” by Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq and the novel “A brave New World” by Aldous Huxley: a comparative study

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Abstract

This paper seeks to approach two novels from the perspective of social science fiction using the analytical-social approach. The first novel is “A brave new world” of the British writer Aldous Huxley while the second novel “Utopia” by the Egyptian writer, Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq. It deals with the concept of science fiction in general and the socio-scientific field by the authors of these two novels. It also seeks to identify the social views in the literature of English and Arab science fiction and the extent to which this theory corresponds to the opinions of the two novelists. The results of the study showed that the two novels take social science fiction as their primary subject and that there are similarities in the topics addressed by the two novels. We find this similarity in the title, which is some kind of paradox. Both novels highlighted the subjects of the future of human science, such as the world’s dictatorial system, class and conflict in drug use and the elimination of individualism.

Keywords: Social science fiction, Aldous Huxley, Brave New world, Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq, Utopia

Introduction

Throughout history, mankind has always sought ways to make their life in this world longer and easier. Each generation has witnessed inventions and discoveries that previous generations may have known only in the fantasy world. Some of these inventions -- especially during and after the Second World War, such as the invention of bombs -- made mankind look at these scientific developments with suspicion and deterioration. The first to warn against these developments may have been those who wrote in the field of science fiction literature. Science fiction is one of the literary genres that has been remarkably included in the field of fiction literature in recent decades and can be considered a future literature that makes people doubt the scientific future of mankind. This kind of literature in fact is a kind of scientific outlook that emerged in Europe in the nineteenth century, which is a question of the future in the light of the present and the fiction of different scenarios. Ayed says: “If you think that the present we live in is the product of the past. I will be obliged to

say that the future will inevitably be born from the present, and to have a serious and in-depth analysis of the present from which we can conclude some of the milestones for which the future will be based" (Ayed, 2008, p. 1).

Science fiction literature helps us question current political trends and critical thinking about the direction society is taking. This can be done by rethinking political, social and economic scenarios. Science fiction literature raises awareness of potential disasters and gives us hope that we can prevent a disaster so that we can build a better society (Covandia, 2015, p. 6).

Many researchers believe that the ““The purpose of scientific novels is to make the reader aware of social problems, as they do not predict things that quickly turn into truth, nor do they provide solutions to problems that these novels try to portray. Those who say we know this, but what is the solution? We respond to them that a sense of social circumstances that threaten the interests of human societies is a condition that precedes the successful access to solutions to these problems.

Many of the problems addressed by scientific novels are known to people, while others are still unknown to the public (Dawkins, 2009). We can find the first observations of the social and political predictions in science fiction literature during and after the end of World War II. One of the first to talk about this subject in their effects is Aldous Huxley (1849-1963) and in particular in his novel “A Brave New World” (1932), which tells the life of future human beings as the world’s science is framed, and feelings disappear and colonialism, injustice and tyranny prevail.

But if we want to follow this genre in The Arab Science Fiction Literature, we must refer to the works of Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq, especially his well-public novel ‘Utopia’. Therefore, we try in this paper to highlight the social scientific imagination as one of the branches of science fiction literature and apply it to Huxley’s “A Brave New World” and Ahmed Khaled’s “Utopia” novel. Since the two novels are very similar in terms of subject matter, then the main question that arises in this research: What are the similarities and differences between Aldous Huxley’s “A brave New World” and Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq’s “Utopia” from the perspective of social science fiction literature?

2- Research Method

This research uses a qualitative research strategy and a social analysis approach in the sense that there will be no digital or quantitative data produced. The qualitative research strategy pertains particularly to the purposes of this research, where many different variables are linked to do so.

The study takes the literature of the political and social science fiction and its features as a theoretical framework to analyse and compare between the novels “A brave new world” to Huxley and the novel “Utopia” by Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq as these novels are preoccupied with similar topics such as dictatorship, class conflict, the elimination of individualism and other political and social problems. In our study, we used the method of collecting the verses, namely reading and writing.

3. Previous studies

So far, much research and papers have been done on the novels “A Brave New World” and “Utopia”, but there has been no research on the comparison between these two novels. The following is what is related to our research:

A study by Dinar Rafisovich Khayrutdinov (2014) entitled Ahmad Khaled Tawfiq's Novel Utopia as an Important Example of the New Wave of Science Fiction in Arabic Literature. This study deals with the novel "Utopia" by Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq as a novel in the field of science fiction literature and searches for graphic methods and novel techniques therein. The writer believes that the novel "Utopia", despite being influenced by Western writers, was also able to portray Egypt's social problems today. This study also provides a brief overview of Arab science fiction literature.

Ian Campbell's study entitled Prefiguring Egypt's Arab Spring: Allegory and Allusion in Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq's Utopia. The researcher deals in it with the subject of the Arab Spring in the novel "Utopia", but comparisons were also made between this novel and the effects of H.J. Wales, especially on the subject of labour and capitalism. From this novel, the writer extracts the harbingers of the Arab Spring in Egypt and has concluded that in the novel "Utopia", street protests were expected on 12/12/2011. It also shows that such protests will only lead to an increase in the strength of the authoritarian regime.

Mohammed AbdelHanan's Study (2017) entitled: "Egyptian Society in The Novel of Utopia by Dr. Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq". The researcher in this study analysed the elements of the story from the perspective of social criticism and believes that the novel is fictional close to the truth at the time it was printed. However, it is now a very realistic novel, and the writer of the novel addressed the conditions of society as he found it in his life. Here, we mean the conditions of society, the situation of a group of people living in a particular geographical location and at a certain time who share different aspects of life, religion, language, science, customs, trends, etc. As we imagine in our lives.

As for the comparison between the Literature of the Arab and English Science fiction, we can refer to the message of “Science fiction in The modern Arabic Literature in the light of comparative studies” (2008) which studied the paths that were taken by foreign influences to the literature of the Arab scientific generation and identified the points in which Arab literary creations met in the story of the scientific generation with what the world's literary art has produced. What distinguishes our study from previous studies is that it is concerned with using social science fiction in order to draw a comparison between the two novels “A brave New World” by Aldous Huxley and “Utopia” by the Egyptian writer Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq.

4. Theoretical framework

As far as social topics are concerned and included in the literature of the scientific generation, we must say that attention to the relationship between literature and society leads to the construction of a critical theory in the name of the sociology of literature. This holds that literature is not an individual achievement. Rather, it reflects the issues of society. What is the

difference between the sociological novel in its general sense and the novel that dealt with social science fiction literature?

The answer is that the sociological novel presents a position on what happened or is happening in society, while science fiction literature predicts what may happen in the near or far future, scientifically or socially. This is because prediction is an important part of science fiction literature, and the book uses scientific theories and charts the future. This arouses the curiosity of the addressee to follow the events.

Angel Peter Simon also believes that “science fiction literature is one of the episodes of the utopian novel that presents images of the ideal world. As the world of humankind desires or as they wish to be in the near or far future, so that the image of the imaginary world is a warning of what the real world may be; more than an image of an ideal world that we hope to achieve and follow.” (Cited in Qassem, 1993, p. 43) Science fiction can be considered as an allegory to predict future political and social trends.

Donald F. Thiel "first used the term "social science fiction" in 1975 to describe science fiction that relies directly on ideas from the social sciences. (Gerlach and Hamilton, 2003: 164) or new ideologies. Since Darko Souffin's articles in the early 1970s, science fiction researchers have sought to develop the term "social science fiction" to describe how science fiction interacts with social affairs. In the process, they tend to combine the aesthetics of science fiction and their acting ability to evoke alternative or futuristic worlds. This comes with its default mission of critique social relationships. More recently, Roger Burrows has gone so far as to argue that science fiction has become a social theory, arguing that it describes and analyses the perspective of emerging social techniques more effectively than traditional social writings (Gerlach and Hamilton, 2003, p. 165). Researchers in science fiction and social sciences studies have suggested that science fiction is not just a summary of social representations or criticism, but a way to understand social affairs. In recent years, a number of critics have identified it as a way of thinking to understand the social conditions of late modernity, rapid technical changes and a greater focus on the future. “Science fiction in this field can be divided into three broad approaches. The first includes sci-fi authors and critics who argue that science fiction is a way of thinking that defines the literary genre. The second includes scientists who claim that science fiction has become an important way of thinking about society. The third approach includes social theorists who apply sci-fi perspectives to analyse specific social attitudes and contexts.” (*ibid*) The third approach seems to be more in line with the spirit of science fiction literature.

In dealing with social realities and scientific social concerns, science fiction addresses not only developments in science and technology, but also major questions about the institutions and ideologies of technical civilization. Science fiction has a critical social function and opens the door to studies in interdisciplinary overlap.

As for Arabic literature, it seems that the literature of social science fiction was presented with more interest in Arabic literature, especially after 1960s, when “Arab nations looked forward to the future with a sense of optimism and élan. They pursued a course of social change under the ecstasy of the collective pan-Arab dream, that had Nasserist Egypt at its

center.⁷⁹ This resulted in an optimistic literary output by a young new generation of writers later known as the sixties generation. However, despite its euphoric start the 1960 saw a great defeat of Arab states after the six-day war in 1967 and several civil wars (such as the inter-Arab war in Yemen, 1962) and inter-Arab hostilities.⁸⁰ Furthermore, many nations saw their revolutionary new governments turn into brutal regimes, justifying their rule with the anticolonial struggle and forbidding any criticism for their failures and methods. It was in these turbulent years that the Arab world started to see much of their citizens move into exile. Many Arabs became part of a diaspora group, often in the countries of the ex-colonizers such as France and Britain». (Custers, 2019, p. 19).

These issues paved the way for the emergence of social science fiction literature in the Arab world. Then “the second half of the 20th century heralded the birth of a new literary expression when authoritarian regimes came to power with Western military and cultural domination, often in the form of future nightmares. Restrictions on freedoms, wealth exploitation, inequality of opportunity and levels and living conditions between the peoples of the West and those of the third world prompt these authors to ask these questions and raise the reader’s concern (Ayed, 2013, p. 2).

These factors led to the creation of a new type of fiction writing in contemporary Arabic literature, which we know today as social science fiction literature, and the following components will be applied to Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq’s “Utopia” and Aldous Huxley’s “A brave New World.”

4.1: An overview of the novel “Utopia”

Utopia was published by Merritt House as Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq’s first independent novel (Out of Chains) in 2008, about a scary city that will colonize in Egypt and Palestine or nearby these lands in the future. Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq’s Utopia deals with the conditions of Egyptian society from the 1970s to the near future around 2020s.

The novel was a fictional one close to the truth at the time it was printed, but it is now a very realistic novel. The author in the novel has addressed the conditions of society as he found it in his life. Here, we mean the conditions of society; the conditions of a group of people living in a particular geographical location and at a certain time sharing the different aspects of life of religion, language, science, customs, trends, etc.

Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq takes us to the future to describe the situation that Egypt will become in less than 50 years, his analysis of economic events based on the complete disappearance of the bourgeois (middle class) class, and the unprecedented increase in the greed of capitalism to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer yet revolutionary (AbdulHanan, 2017, p. 3).

4.2: A Profile of a Brave New World

This novel is one of the most important and famous novels in which the world is portrayed with insight, leaving the false happiness that science offers to man. It shows that the human being who is entrusted with him/herself and his/her soul is more important than achieving his/her security with wealth, well-being and laziness. The novel accurately charts the point at

which the material society will end when it is close to the end where mankind achieves their desired happiness. However, this will be at the expense of their freedom of action and choice as technical inventions provide them with all he needs to build a harmonious state within a world governed by ten people headed by a man named Mustafa Mond. Afterwards, a group of administrators responsible for the so-called and central conditioning appear” (Al-Yassin, 2008, p. 44).

5- The manifestations of the literature of the social scientific fiction in the novel “A Brave New World” and the novel ‘Utopia’.

5.1: The irony of the title

Reading the title of these two novels seems to help enormously in understanding them. The title chosen by Huxley for his novel, is a kind of paradox and “A Brave New World” is a world to which mankind aspires in order to achieve happiness and comfort. However, this is only an optimistic interpretation of a future in which the human race continues through embracing and romantic relationships have disappeared. Then, we see that this beautiful new world becomes dystopia and a place ruled by a dictatorial government that determines the fate of its citizens and no one in this society has the right to be different. If anyone departs from this rule, they are condemned to isolation and called brutal. The title in this novel is therefore contrary to content and implications. This phenomenon is found Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq's novel “Utopia”, where this novel takes place in 2023 in Egypt and is divided into two separate regions – the utopia or the land of the rich and the land of the poor known as “others”.

Certainly, the title of this novel contains a certain irony in the situation of Egyptian society, because the main idea of this novel – contrary to its title – is to describe a world full of injustice, poverty, class conflict and other problems that mankind hopes to eradicate with the help of science and scientific progress in the future.

Therefore, the what is meant by the title is the corrupt city in which mankind has not only reached comfort and happiness, but has suffered hardship and cruelty. This can be ascribed to the fact that they are always subjected under the control of the government that is attracted by the US security forces and the walls of the K.K.A. and surveillance cameras so that citizens have no connection to the world outside Utopia, which indicates a kind of mistrust (Mansour, 2019, p. 14).

On the other hand, there are those who live in “the land of the Gentiles” and suffer from poverty and class conflict, and hold the inhabitants of “Utopia” responsible for their misery and always think of revenge against them. Thus, there is a kind of paradox between the content and the title in both novels. This feature is found in most science fiction novels that deal with the topic of Utopia.

5.2: Global State Control

The global state is “a situation in which countries voluntarily give up their sovereignty and give their authority to one state that is a global state, in the same way that some imagine that

the European Union is moving. This case is a hypothetical theory and the search for it is hypothetical (Brahim, 2010, p. 32). This idea was one of the most important topics of science fiction literature and one of the scenarios in which science fiction writers anticipate the political and social future of human beings and look at this future with a pessimistic view. This theme was particularly prominent in the field of science fiction in the years following World War II and “the social systems that can be found in science fiction usually take a traditional three-tiered hierarchical society consisting of a mass of workers and peasants at the bottom, civil servants and managers of the lowest at the intermediate level, and a small group with final decision-making power at the higher level.” (Livingston, 1971, p. 255).

And this is what we see in the novel “A Brave New World” where the world is ruled by a global government under the leadership of Ford, and all that the world government is committed to is social stability. For this purpose, it faces everything that disrupts this social stability such as history, feeling and emotion where Bernard – although from the upper classes of society – is accused of undermining social stability for disobeying the orders of the government:

“Ladies and gentlemen,” the Director repeated once more, “excuse me for thus interrupting your labours. A painful duty constrains me. The security and stability of Society are in danger. Yes, in danger, ladies and gentlemen. This man,” he pointed accusingly at Bernard, “this man who stands before you here, this Alpha-Plus to whom so much has been given, and from whom, in consequence, so much must be expected, this colleague of yours—or should I anticipate and say this ex-colleague?—has grossly betrayed the trust imposed in him. By his heretical views on sport and soma, by the scandalous unorthodoxy of his sex-life, by his refusal to obey the teachings of Our Ford. (Huxley, 2007, p. 163).

Thus, Aldous Huxley in this novel depicts a world in which the government uses scientific developments to control people and increase injustice and oppression. This idea was put forward by the Egyptian writer Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq in the novel “Utopia” whereby citizens are subject to constant monitoring by the state. In spite of all the facilities provided by the government to the people of utopia, they are not allowed to disobey the laws of the government. In this novel, the world state committed all kinds of oppression towards the land of the Gentiles:

(Utopia).... the isolated colony that the rich built on the northern coast to protect themselves from the angry sea of poverty outside, and which now contains everything they want..... you can see with me its features... the giant gates... the electric wire ... guard patrols... carried out by the company (Sifco), in which most of the employees are retired (Marines)...Sometimes one of the poor tries to sneak inside without permission, so the helicopter chases him and kills him, as happened in that scene that leaves my imagination..... (Tawfiq, 2008, p. 20).

However, this dictatorial government is trying to take full control of its society and soon stops any movement against it:

“the security system is complex and developed today.... There are six security agencies that monitor each other and the task of each of them is to protect the rulers... Today’s revolutions are closer to (Hoga) and then helicopters fly to drop several bombs and fire several shots, and everyone disperses (Tawfiq, 2008, p. 118).

In this novel, we see that the government uses technological developments, including surveillance cameras, to control its citizens and combat any factor that threatens the stability of social utopia. Thus, Huxley and Tawfiq have used the theory of world government in their novels, but they are not optimistic about it. Rather, they describe it as a dictatorial and repressive government that uses all scientific and technological developments for its existence.

It is noteworthy that the protagonist in both novels is from the wealthy class, concerned about the elimination of human qualities such as emotion, sensation and excitement. Therefore, he decided to break out of the framework set by the world government to control all people. In fact, these two heroes can be considered a symbol of knowledge and awareness of the future world, who want to transcend their previous framework and explore the outside world, but the world government does not allow them to do so and the fate of both heroes is expulsion from society.

5.3: Class Conflict

"Class conflict is the engine of the history. It transfers society from one social state to another through the process of change that is the inevitable outcome of this conflict. The parties of the conflict are two classes: a ruling class with means of production, the wealth of society, the domination of power and wide influence over society, and another class that lacks wealth and means of production." (Bourahla, 2010, p. 109).

Another issue that science fiction authors discuss is that of class conflict. In the Novel *Brave World*, Huxley divides society into five different classes named after the first five letters of the Greek alphabet from alpha to epsilon. All the members of society belong to one of these groups according to their intelligence and beauty which is determined by the world government, where the highest of these classes belongs to the (alpha) class that educates for administrative jobs and the lowest (epsilon) which is created to do hard work.

“Beneath them lay the buildings of the Golf Club—the huge Lower Caste barracks and, on the other side of a dividing wall, the smaller houses reserved for Alpha and Beta members. The approaches to the monorail station were black with the antlike pullulation of lower-caste activity”. (Huxley, 2007,p. 75).

This basic idea is addressed by Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq in the novel “Utopia” which is based on the conflict between two classes, the capitalist class that lives in a utopia and the class of the poor that lives in the land of the Gentiles. It is assumed that this class is the Egyptian society in the year 2023. The writer believes in this novel that unfettered capitalism will only increase the division between classes and social inequality: (- Of course you do not understand anything about the situation we have become...but I hate not to tell you everything... The picture you see has been in existence from the beginning, but in an

insignificant form, and then it grew little by little.... The rich become richer and the poor become poorer... (Tawfiq, 2008, p. 106).

But the difference between the novel “A brave New World” and the novel “Utopia” is that we see in the former five classes, including the middle class. In this society, he means the “Beta” class, which is the same as the bourgeoisie, according to Marx’s views.

As for the world that Ahmed Khaled envisages in his novel Utopia is not that of the middle class. It means people divided into two parts, rich and poor. And the change in society in utopia was made by a utopian who enters the land of change for excitement and entertainment. However, this change in the world created by Huxley was made by Bernard, who represents middle class or bourgeois in this novel. Thus, we can say that Huxley was influenced by Marx’s theories in discussing class differences, and of course he also adopted that name for one of his characters.

Another difference is that in the novel “A Brave New World”, no one can change his/her class in society and Ford decides the fate of all members of society. Everyone, even Epsilon, is happy. However, this is not the case in Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq’s novel because the “land of the Gentiles” does not consider misery their inevitable fate, but rather try to take revenge on the “Utopia” because they consider them the cause of this ordeal.

5.4: Freedom to use drugs

Drug use, real or imagined, is a common theme in science fiction literature. The first to write a drug novel is H.J. Wells, who wrote ‘The Invisible Man’ in 1897, A mad scientist uses a chemical mixture to make himself invisible and gives him limitless cognitive ability.

After studying this issue, we find that drugs in these novels are not just a drug that people use for pleasure, but have a political philosophy in the sense that the global government provides this material to its citizens so much that it controls them. In other words, the government uses drugs as a tool to control citizens. Because it prevents people from claiming their rights.

Perhaps what combines Huxley’s novel and Tawfiq’s, is their use of drugs. The novel “A brave New World” by Aldous Huxley deals with this topic in the framework of science fiction. Aldous Huxley mentions in his novel a drug called “Soma” that is used to achieve peace, and the world government uses this substance to control rebellious feelings:

He laughed, “Yes, ‘Everybody’s happy nowadays.’ We begin giving the children that at five. But wouldn’t you like to be free to be happy in some other way, Lenina? In your own way, for example; not in everybody else’s way.”

She continued in another tone “why you don’t take soma when you have these dreadful ideas of yours. You’d forget all about them. And instead of feeling miserable, you’d be jolly. So jolly (Huxley, 2007, p. 96).

In the novel “Utopia”, we see that Tawfiq mentions a variety of real and imaginary drugs, which he believes will be addicted by the majority of Egyptian society in the future, including: “phlogstein”, “kollah”, “banjo” and “crickets”. In “Utopia”, there are no

restrictions on the use of drugs: (There in Utopia rivers flow phlogistin... They eat it and drink it... They know it... It is the menstruation of women and the urine of men.... Water taps do not come out of water, but phlogstein... If they stage a revolution one day, it will not be for equality, but for the sake of the deprived claiming their natural right to phlogiston” (Tawfiq, 2008, p. 67).

Thus, we see that the writer believes that drugs will transform people’s demands as well and they are not looking for their freedom and other human rights. Rather, they are looking for drugs, and if a revolution occurs, it will be for drugs. And in the “City of the gentiles” also, drugs became the main target of the population and these drugs are given to them so that they do not think of revenge on the “utopia” class: (It seems that they all knew what he was talking about.... Immediately they forgot all about revenge, and pounced on the ampoule and they started exchanging obscene insults... Suddenly we no longer exist (Tawfiq, 2008, p. 96).

The difference between the two novels is that in “A brave New World,” drugs are abundant for all groups at any time and place. However, this is not the case in “Utopia.”. In other words, there is a kind of drug injustice, meaning that the people of Utopia have better quality drugs than the residents of the land of the Gentiles. It seems that both authors believe that drugs will have a social function in the future and will be so immersed in human beings that they become their first and last goal, and this is what the global government wants.

5.5: Elimination of individuality

Saunders believes that science fiction is a kind of literature centred around the disappearance of the character, and that it is a movement of modernity where faith in the individual is eroded as a valuable and independent unit capable of self-determination (Jassam & Jassam, 2019, p. 79). In theory, when individuals do not have the ability to think for themselves, they will not be able to rise up against society. However, an important theme in the wretched imagination is the battle between the individual hero against the dominant system (Jaspers, 2017, p. 5).

This thought is a central theme in the novels of the utopian science fiction, which portrays the protagonist as a stranger and sometimes feels trapped and struggling to escape the utopia. He/she thinks of existing social, scientific, cultural and political systems and feels that there is a fundamental problem in the society in which he/she lives. In this kind of imagination, the authorities are hostile because they work against the hero’s goals and desires (El-Sobky, 2017, p. 155).

Thus, the other challenge that science fiction writers have warned about is the elimination of individuality. Huxley describes a world the motto of which is based on society. The motto with which all citizens of the world must live is “society, identity, stability”. Growth and impact are needed through the Process of Bokanovski:

One egg, one embryo, one adult-normality. But a bokanovskified egg will bud, will proliferate, will divide. From eight to ninety-six buds, and every bud will grow into a perfectly formed embryo, and every embryo into a full-sized adult. (Huxley, 2007: 5).

The Process of Bukanovseky is one of the greatest means of achieving social stability” and this science leads to the elimination of individualism because people are born in this process through mass production and there is no difference between citizens to lead to individuality. Everyone in society knows their identity in their social life:

But Lenina was crying. “It’s horrible, it’s horrible,” she kept repeating. “And how can you talk like that about not wanting to be a part of the social body? After all, every one works for every one else. We can’t do without any one. Even Epsilons ...” (Huxley, 2007, p. 95).

Individuality has been destroyed and this can be seen in naming people in society, which is to name each person by category and class. There is no specific name that reflects his/her individual personality because the Government believes that individuality disturbs social order and stability and deprives individuals of active participation in society. This phenomenon is evident in Utopia’s account of a story that shows that all citizens of Utopia are equal:

“Sixteen years of your age and you belong only to Utopia... You are a citizen (Utopawi) your taste of luxury life and the melting of boredom, so you do not know the American from the Egyptian from Israel... You don’t know yourself from others. If it wasn’t for the lust in your veins, you wouldn’t have known the memory of the female... Who am I? Let’s get names... What are the value of names when they are no different from any other one? (Tawfiq, 2008, p. 15).

Thus, the similarity between these two narratives becomes clear to us. In the novel “A brave New World,” we see that those who think differently and maintain their individuality are condemned to exile to an island for destabilizing society:

“One would think he was going to have his throat cut,” said the Controller, as the door closed. “Whereas, if he had the smallest sense, he’d understand that his punishment is really a reward. He’s being sent to an island. That’s to say, he’s being sent to a place where he’ll meet the most interesting set of men and women to be found anywhere in the world. All the people who, for one reason or another, have got too self-consciously individual to fit into community-life. All the people who aren’t satisfied with orthodoxy, who’ve got independent ideas of their own. Every one, in a word, who’s any one. I almost envy you, Mr. Watson.” (Huxley, 2007, p. 252)

This feature also appears in the novel “Utopia” and in fact “the land of the Gentiles” is a society the members of which do not have the right to enter “Utopia”, and the security of “Utopia” is always threatened by these people. But in fact, it is the savages and the citizens of “the land of the Gentiles” who still maintain their humanity and for this reason were expelled from the “A brave New World” and “Utopia”.

6. The result

Both novels take social science fiction as their primary subject. It can be said that the two novels adhere in their broad lines to the vision of social science fiction, as if Aldous Huxley and Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq could not be optimistic about the future of human science. They

imagine a world suffering from the world's dictatorial system that uses all the scientific developments of repression and injustice on its citizens. The future that human beings suffer from class conflict, drug abuse and the elimination of individuality.

The two novels are very similar in terms of title and show a kind of paradox and irony in it. Huxley described the world of the future as a "brave new world" or a "new and soft world" but was sacrificed by many human qualities. And this kind of irony is seen in Ahmed Khaled's Utopia, which chooses the title, but it imagines a world in which human beings suffer from the kinds of social problems. In other words, the utopia and the future described by Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq is nothing but dystopia.

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