CONCLUSION

“Occult Theft,-Theft which hides itself even from itself, and is legal, respectable, and cowardly, - corrupts the body and soul of man, to the last fibre of them. And the guilty Thieves of Europe, the real sources of all deadly war in it, are the Capitalists.” - John Ruskin.

Capitalism is a social and economic system where capital assets are mainly controlled by private owners, and the price mechanism is utilized to allocate capital goods between uses. Capitalist economic practices became institutionalized in Europe between the 16th and 19th centuries, although some features of capitalist organization existed in the ancient world, and early forms of merchant Capitalism flourished during the middle ages. Capitalism has been dominant in the Western world since the end of feudalism. It spread from Europe, particularly from Britain, across political and cultural frontiers. Capitalism provided the main, but not exclusive means of industrialization throughout the world. Capitalism gave birth to our class-the working class. These people earn their living by selling their power to labour to Capitalists, whose money and position enable them to employ us to make a profit for them. Thus it enables them to accumulate more and more money, so employed. Money is capital. Henry George says “Capital is a result of labor, and is used to assist it in further production. Labor is the active and initial force, and labor is therefore the employer of capital.” The present study has explored the integral relationship between capitalism and Thomas Hardy’s selected novels. Thomas Hardy was an English novelist- poet and was influenced by George Eliot, Karl Marx, Charles Dickens and many other contemporary writers and thinkers. Capitalism plays major role and becomes core part of Hardy’s novels. It has studied in connection with agriculture, education, industrialization, private and public sectors, matrimonial, and economical relations etc. Capitalism reshapes a fierce traditional period involving businesses, industrialization, economic shifts and the reconstruction of the society.
Hardy’s novels reflect the struggle between oppressor and oppressed people, poor and rich, peasants and farmers, factory owners and workers. Hardy’s novels explore capitalism with profits and losses. The profits are taken from the labour of the workers, less money given to them for their work. Such description is given by Thomas Hardy in “Far From the Madding Crowd”, “The Return of the Native”, “The Mayor of Casterbridge”, “Tess of the D’Urbervilles” and “Jude the Obscure”.

The study highlights on Capitalism and industrial development. Capitalism severely works in the society. It affects mostly on the agricultural part. It corporate to free enterprise and its impact lead on labor, peasants and working class people in the rural part of England. Agricultural Capitalism and sufferings are explored through the description of unemployment in farming and low wages. Gabriel was a successful farmer but has to work hard on low wages in “Far From the Madding Crowd”. Tess has to work on various farms on low wages. She worked tirelessly for food and living in “Tess of the D’Urbervilles”. Jude has to work on the field of Mr. Troutham on low wages. Due to the industrialization people didn’t get jobs. He is suffered at the hand of Capitalist farmer, Mr. Troutham “Jude the Obscure”.

The study explores the plight of working class people through Capitalism. They are totally dependent on each-other. Agricultural and industrial sectors need of workers. Capitalists oppressed the peasants harshly at their hand. Thomas hardy gave a ruthless picture of the projection of capitalism in his novels. They deal with a hiring laborers, including shepherds, bailiffs, carters, waggoners, and thatchers. The novels exposed some symbolical picture to present capitalism such as the barn is a symbol of capitalism/ occupation in the rural folk, is man-made an attempt to avert the dangers. It shows presence of capitalism in the society. Such description is present in “The Mayor of Casterbridge” at farming and threshing scene. “Tess of the D’Urbervilles” is a nice picture of the projection of capitalism in agriculture.

Tess and many peasants work hard on farm without food. They are suffered harshly. Jude, Gabriel, and Clym also worked on the field for money. This shows
workers, money and capitalism has close connection. The working class people are suffered due to capitalism, industrialism and modernism. Industrialism created factories and production and not jobs. This shows the severe plight of the workers and peasants.

Hardy’s ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’ projected capitalism in agricultural and industrial sector. There is a picture of harvesting and agricultural crisis. It shows the industrial development. The novel exposes interest in economic forces that make peasants to work hard in the rural part of England. Hardy presented Henchard as a capitalist who sold his wife and child to become free and wealthly person of the town.

The requirement of workers, manager and economical assistance closely deals with capitalism. The Return of Native deals with Clym’s working on field for money exposes presence of capitalism in the rural part of England. Due to the industrialism, people started suffering. They become jobless because of the growth in machineries. Trevelyon wrote, “The greatest single event of the 1870s, fraught with immeasurable consequences for the future, was the collapse of agriculture.” Thomas Hardy realized that the collapse of agriculture was inevitable. Technological progress, education, and an increasing capital stock transformed England into the workshop of the world. The industrial revolution, as the transformation came to be called, caused a sustained rise in real income per person in England. For the first time, the English merchants were able to acquire wealth and power, the likes of which had previously only been available to the noble. Therefore, the negative side of this situation was that England produced a new class of poor people—one that were even poorer than their predecessors. Those made only a few people get the real benefit. According to Jawaharlal Nehru, “The forces in a capitalist society, if left unchecked, tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.”

The industrial revolution was a disaster for the working classes, occupying the larger rate of the population, whose situation became worse gradually. More than that, in this very historic time, capitalism was turning into imperialism, which caused more serious and sharp social conflict. Social disharmony and class contradiction were
becoming more and more sharpened. Tess suffered at agricultural part at the hand of capitalist farmers. Gabriel worked on farm continuously in “Far From the Madding Crowd” and Jude worked at Mr.Troutham in “Jude the Obscure”. Henchard also worked as hey trusser and a corn merchant.

The description of the threshing-machine in “Far From the Madding Crowd”, “The Mayor of Casterbridge” and “Tess of the D’Urbervilles” illustrate the encroachment of industrialism upon the rural part which caused unhappiness. This description is censorious rather than commendatory. The labourers had faced unemployment for a number of years due to the widespread introduction of the threshing machine and the policy of enclosing fields. The machine keeps on working in its way regardless of the fatigue of the women, whose lives are more miserable under the harsh Victorian social laws and moral codes for women. At threshing, their work is arduous and distasteful, especially feeding the threshing-machine and keeping up with the steam tyrant. As the assistant of the cruel capitalist, the threshing machine keeps on running for a higher profit regardless of the women’s fatigue. While the encroachment of capitalism in the rural part, Hardy depicted resistance of capitalism in ‘Far From the Madding Crowd’ and ‘The Return of the Native’.

The revision proves that Capitalist power disintegrated the traditional English architecture and peasantry to the verge of death. The past prosperity and glory of architecture and masonry swept away by this industrial revolution. The disintegration of the rural economy and collapse of old agriculture style impoverished the peasants and entrapped them in a trap. They are not getting jobs and made to work on low wages. Thomas Hardy describes the projection of capitalism through the character of Mr. Troutham, a rich farmer. He treats Jude on the basis of business offered to him. He just gave importance to work and money and not to emotion.

According to Mr. Troutham that money became the measure of all things in the economic system which is founded on capitalism and industrialism. Alec humiliated to Tess and other women because of his richness. The upper classes were usually occupied with ownership of land while the lower classes served their masters in return for security and food. The technological innovations in agricultural field incorporated into
agricultural production. Labor power was emancipated from time-consuming work and machines began to replace many works. Tess’s miserable picture represents the miserable condition of the English peasantry. Hardy shows profound sympathy towards miserable heroine and peasantry. This tragedy is based on the economic condition of Tess and other peasants. As in 19\textsuperscript{th} century England, agricultural labourers were the worst paid. The poverty of the agricultural laborers, the inflated price of basic foods and the misery that had always accompanied widespread employment were close facts to Hardy during his childhood.

The present study explores the pathetic situation of the women’s in the novels of Thomas Hardy are not good. In ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’, ‘Tess of the D’Urbervilles’ and ‘Jude the Obscure’ Hardy treated women as commodity and subordinate in the world. Rich and wealthy people can buy them and sell it (her) as their wish. The women’s are treated as ATM. The wife selling scene in ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’, Flintcomb Scene in ‘Tess of the D’Urbervilles’ exposes the secondary status given to women. Arabella Donn is ready to sell her body. Her purpose of marriage with Jude is very realistic and capitalist one. Hardy gave secondary important than heroes. He depicted Arabella as a characterless and Sue’s harassment from capitalist society. The approach of Arabella seems Capitalist one and plays important role in “Jude the Obscure”.

The study explores rivalry in business due to capitalism. Rivalry is a part of capitalism and seen in ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’ and ‘Far From theMadding Crowd’ and Jude the Obscure’. Farfrae was a small trader in Casterbridge who decided to set his business. He becomes an independent corn-hay merchant.

Farfrae introduced the agricultural machine in that part started severe capitalism. It worked largely on the field. It revolutionized the process of sowing seeds in the field. Capitalism affected on the lives of the people and many business sectors. Introduction of machine and business rivalry show severe capitalism was present in England. Such a rivalry is also exhibited in ‘Far From the Madding Crowd’ within Boldwood and Gabriel. Jude is not getting job at rural part because capitalist farmers are using modern techniques in the novels. It created rivalry in business and sufferings of workers.
The study sheds light on poverty that made poorer to work harder and fight for food. Society tests the individual's intrinsic grit. Learning is to be acquired by means of incessant hard labour. Jude had lost his opportunity of learning or taking education at Christminster due to scarcity of money. Jude's death has important layers. Jude was a young university student but fail to attend the university classes. It becomes less important when the novel progresses. Jude dies at Christminster city. It stands for rich, wealthy and ecclesiastical people. There is no place for poor. Thus capitalism works brutally to destruct the life of young university students, peasants, and newly educated people with the help of capitalist system which was present in the 19th century England. Tess become victimized by extreme poverty of her family and ruined by the unequal capitalist system. Henchard worked hard to become mayor of Casterbridge. He lost his wife and suffered badly because of poverty. The selling scene comes out of poverty. Winston Churchill says, “The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings; the inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of miseries.”

The study highlights that capitalism was severely present and worked in the rural part of England. The events and scenes are taken from the rural part of England. But they are not excluded from capitalism. It plays vital in the lives of people. The class distinctions present the working of capitalism in the society.

There is distinction presented in Gabriel Oak and Bathsheba In ‘Far From theMadding Crowd’, in Clym Yeobright and Eustacia Vye in ‘The Return of the Native’, in Susan and Mayor, Henchard in ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’ in Tess and Angel in ‘Tess of theD’Urbervilles’, and Sue and Phillotson in ‘Jude the Obscure’ on the basis on economic situation in society. They are superior to other. This denotes the capitalistic approach is very harsh towards poor and laborer. Capitalism made Gabriel to go through hard work in ‘Far From theMadding Crowd’, Clym had to work hard in ‘The Return of the Native’, Henchard worked harshly in ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’, Tess suffered a lot in ‘Tess of theD’Urbervilles’, and Jude had to work and suffer in large in ‘Jude the Obscure’. These entire character characters are suffered due to unequal
distribution of capitalism in the society. They had to work hard to survive. Hardy shows that capitalism works in the society.

Hardy depicted the pathetic condition of peasants, workers, women’s due to the impact of capitalism. It was enriched in England in 19th century. Mostly it occurred in agricultural field. Capitalism introduced through many modern types of equipment in agricultural field. It affected mostly on the workers of agricultural field. Most of the laborer, peasants, and worker are less paid due to projection of modern types of agricultural equipments. It created the poverty of the agricultural laborers, the inflated price of basic foods and the misery that had always accompanied widespread unemployment. More rigorous farming did not create more jobs and the work. Due to the projection of Capitalism in agricultural field unemployment turned out of tied cottages, seasonal labor, new mechanized techniques in farms, gradations and differences between the employers and the employed. Such vivid description is available in all entire novels. The agricultural disintegration is available in the ‘Far From the Madding Crowd’. The clash between master and worker is deeply described in ‘The Return of the Native’.

‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’ depicted unemployment, gradation of workers, new techniques used in business, and oppression of the agricultural workers in ‘Tess of the D’Urbervilles’, and ‘Jude the Obscure’ is also not excluded from capitalism projection in agriculture. The workers like Jude are oppressed at the hand of Capitalist farmer, Mr.Troutham. Thus capitalism was severely available in agricultural field. It affects harshly on the workers. As the representative of the peasants, all the hero and main characters of the five selected novels are suffering due to the unfair capitalist society.

Capitalism strongly affected to the main characters of Thomas Hardy. In “Far From the Madding Crowd” Gabriel Oak had face many misfortunes in business. He dismissed from the job and unable to find employment .He made money by playing
upon his flute. He didn’t get Bathsheba easily in this capitalistic structure of the society. Bathsheba also became victim of this situation. In “The Return of the Native” Clym has very close attachment with capitalism structure of the society. He was anti-capitalist while his mother was a capitalist one. The character of Diggory Venn represents as working class. Damon Wildeve was a local Innkeeper. Mrs. Yeobright was a class conscious woman. She considered that Yeobright’s are a higher class than the local laborers. It shows the main characters are impacted because of capitalism. In “The Mayor of Casterbridge” Capitalism became harsher than earlier two novels. Michael Henchard was a hay trusser who sold his wife and child. This business shows the end of humanity. In the novel, Michael is also suffered at the end. He became bankrupts. Susan had to suffer at the hand of Michael due to capitalism. Here, Michael himself considers as a master and Susan as a commodity. All the major and minor characters are suffered due to the projection of capitalism at the intensive level of the characters. Hardy’s “Tess of the D’Urbervilles” describes complex shift in economic forces. Corn – growing counties suffered and the workers in them were at low economic state. Tess suffers when she go out to look for job at Alec. He ruins the life of Tess. Alec is symbolic of the ruin of the peasantry by the capitalists who have taken over farming.

Tess records the destruction of the peasantry at the hand of capitalist farmers. Many women workers, Tess and her family and other characters are suffering due to the impact of capitalist system were present in England. And ‘Jude the Obscure’ is Hardy’s last and philosophical novel than earlier one. Capitalism, money, business and economic status play vital role in the life of people. Jude Fawley suffers because of his economic low status. He had to work at farm of to scare away birds. Then he worked as stonemason but in industrial competition his work and he thrown away. He remained away due to low economic status in education too. Arabella too suffers for economic stability and she runs after money-maker. Sue also suffers at economic condition. She had to marry with Phillotson and work at school. Phillotson is also thrown away by the capitalist structure of Christminster.
Capitalism and humiliation are dependent concepts. Capitalist farmers introduced various equipments in the industry and agricultural field. In ‘Jude the Obscure’ Mr. Troutham is one of the farmers who appointed Jude on his farm and treated him very badly. Tess has to work hard and humiliated by Alec and other farmers in ‘Tess of the D’Urbervilles’. This exposes the nature of capitalist farmers towards poor, worker and peasants at countryside people. It made the traditional disintegration of people in agricultural part due to capitalist system. It made peasants to work hard and remain in poverty. This fierce revolution in agriculture impoverished them.

Hardy’s novels contain number of deaths. The death symbolizes the end of English peasantry at the hand of capitalist society. In “Tess of the D’Urbervilles” the death of Prince deprives the family starvation. Under the threat of starvation, she works for the wealthy Alec who oppresses her totally. This shows the unequal distribution of capitalism which made poor to suffer till the death. In “Jude the Obscure”, the death of Jude represents multiple layers. Jude was a young university student but fail to attend the university education because of capitalist structure which works indirectly in the society.

It becomes less important when the novel progresses. Jude dies at Christminster city. It stands for rich, wealthy and ecclesiastical people. There is no place for poor. The death of Jude is the end of poor people, and victory of rich, capitalist people.

Capitalism supported to the enrichment of the industrial revolution and with its overwhelming power disintegrated the traditional English architecture and peasantry to the verge of death. Hardy in “Jude the Obscure”, describes the past prosperity and glory of architecture and masonry swept away by this industrial revolution. Farfrae introduced new threshing in the rural part of England. It made good peasants no work at hand due to projection of industrialization. The disintegration of the rural economy and collapse of old agriculture style impoverished the peasants and entrapped them in a trap. They are not getting jobs and made to work on low wages. Capitalist system made people as a machine and work for earning much.
The present study explores one more aspect that is marriages. Capital plays dominant in the marriages too. Hardy depicted it very aptly and lucidly. Marriage have taken place and successful within equal status in the society. In the beginning of the novel “Far From the Madding Crowd” Bathsheba rejects Gabriel due to his economic status. In “Tess of the D’Urbervilles”, the marriage between Tess and Angel and Tess and Alec fail because of their capitalist status. Angle’s family rejects her as a poor one but Alec oppresses her due to the low economic position in the society. In “Jude the Obscure”, Hardy described three marriages which are not successful. The marriage between Jude and Arabella, Phillotson and Sue, and Jude and Sue are destroyed due to their economic poverty. Clym and Eustacia’s marriage also disturbed on the basis of work and business.

The study sheds light on the impact of capitalism on education, social, political, domestic, business, architecture and agriculture. In Jude the Obscure, Jude is a poor one fellow and suffering due to the capitalist structure of the society. He remained away from the education. Christminster is not for him. Phillotson is also a poor teacher remained away from his further education.

Tess suffered at home and in society too. Hardy depicted harsh suffering of Tess’s family that they lead to starve after the death of horse. Susan is troubled after the news that Newson is dead. Susan and Elizabeth Jane wandered for food on the road of Casterbridge.

Henchard is also suffered from political point of view. He becomes bank corrupt at the end of the novel. In “The Return of the Native”, Capitalist structure and society made Clym to work on the field and his hope of teaching become futile. “Far From the Madding Crowd” deals with the suffering of the rural part of the England.

Hardy looked into the urban and rural capitalism throughout his novels. ‘Far from the Madding Crowd’ and ‘The Return of the Native’ depicted capitalism in the rural part. Capitalism works in the rural part but not severely. Hardy’s ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’, ‘Tess of the D’Urbervilles’ and ‘Jude the Obscure’ depicted capitalism in rural and urban part too. Hardy depicted soft capitalism in ‘The Return of Native’ and become more strong and harsh in ‘Jude the Obscure’. The sufferings of the urban people are more
severe. Capitalism turned them into commodity and nothing more. Jude, Phillotson and Sue are suffered in the urban part. They are treated as commodity. Tess also exposes rural and urban capitalism. Thus, Hardy explores capitalism is present in every part of England.

Capitalism not only deals with the ill effects on the society but also good too. Hardy projects the success of capitalism in ‘The Mayor of Casterbridge’ through the character of Farfrae. Farfrae was a small trader in Casterbridge and become rich with the help of capitalism. He used machineries to increase agricultural production in the farm. Gabriel becomes rich and successful with the help of techniques. Victor Lippit says “Capitalism is the core dynamic of the system that is the accumulation process, a process in which a portion of the profits reaped through the sale of goods and services is reinvested, swelling the capital stock, incorporating new technologies in the process, and permitting larger sales and profits in the future.”

At the base of Hardy’s every novel, I have mentioned above, there is a rigid structure- that is another name of capitalism. Hardy’s heroes and heroines suffer because they have either no capital or less capital. In “Far From the Madding Crowd”, Gabriel, peasants, and many characters suffer due to the money. In “The Return of the Native”, Clym Yeobright lost his property and turns into poor and finally works on farming. This presents pathetic situation of the hero.

Henchard in “The Mayor of Casterbridge” suffers with money and poverty. At the end, he becomes bank-corrupt and homeless. Susan, Elizabeth –Jane and many women and men characters undergo due to poverty. In “Tess of the D’Urbervilles”, Tess and her family suffer from poverty and money. “Jude the Obscure” exposes pathetic conditions of Jude, Sue and Phillotson because of money. Money needs to survive in the world.

To conclude this chapter, I would like to mention here that all preceding chapters of this thesis deals that Capitalism is the integral part and important aspects of Thomas Hardy’s novels. I may say that without capitalism Hardy’s work is nothing. So I feel that farms and businesses should belong to all the people not individuals. Government must take action to improve people’s lives.
Through this research work, my aim is to prove that if we use Capitalism perfectly and balanced it ideally then different types of developments and growths are not away from us. Mahatma Gandhi says, “Capital as such is not evil; it is its wrong use that is evil. Capital in some form or other will always be needed.”

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