

People's struggles in poverty and revolution in 19th c novels by Charles Dickens "A Tale of Two Cities" and "Oliver Twist"

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Abstract-In modern society still, now, the world is eagerly waiting for liberty and equality for the people. Most of the people get suffer and they can't get the proper food because of the ruling government. The poor people do not have enough money to buy things for food they depend only on the privileges of the government. Lots of struggles the people felt and very bad situations now it exist in the world. Mankind needs love and peace from other people but according to the people's mindset is to play with the emotions as well as in the way of treating others. In the Victorian era, Charles Dickens discusses the real struggle of the people who faced the situation of not even having food because poverty was everywhere in that period. His novels discuss the same thing and it clearly explains how far the people got struggled from the predominance of the government. Most of his novels talk about various themes like poverty, class discrimination, social injustice, etc. The aristocratic people mock in the way of treating and teasing with the color of other people and they don't understand the inner feeling of other people, this is what the real-life situation people feel bad and it should be a major part of society also.

Keywords: Struggles, Poverty, Predominance, Inner Feelings

A revolution from the Latin Revolutio means "a turn around". It is a fundamental change in power or organizational structures that takes place in a relatively short period. The revolution has occurred throughout human history and varies widely in terms of methods, duration, and motivating ideology. Their result might include major changes in culture, economy, and socio-political institutions. There are many different types of revolution are there i.e. Political revolution, the Russian revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the

French Revolution, etc. The term revolution has also been used to denote great changes outside the political sphere. It depicts society, culture, philosophy, and technology much more than political systems they are often called as Social Revolutions.

Charles Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities" had many assorted themes interconnected with each other. The novel's opening statement "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times", sets up the story as good or bad depending upon the point of view. This theme of the novel shows the struggle between those who have power and privileges and those who do not. One of the primary effects of the French Revolution influence on the literary society and it turned society upside down and banged it on its head.

The novel focused attention on the preservation of family groups. The theme was related to the theme of class struggle, the struggle against injustice. Dickens maintained a complex perspective on the French Revolution because although he did not particularly portray the irrational results, unrest of the lower orders of society. Dickens portrayed the aristocratic maltreatment of the lower classes. The story of the novel deals with a group of private individuals who were somehow drawn into the whirlpool of a great public and political event which was known as the French Revolution.

Charles Dickens is one of the most important and influential writers of the 19th century. His life experiences are so many through his novel which made him famous in the Victorian era. In the novel "French Revolution" the main motto of the revolution symbolizes 'Liberty', 'Equality', and 'And fraternity', people who got started the revolution because the

predominant government didn't show courtesy to the common people who got struggled over there. Finally, they started a protest against the ruling government.

This novel takes place during the French Revolution. The French people were tired of the social and economic inequalities enforced by the ruling monarchy. The aristocratic people lived a luxurious life and common people led a poor life. The government put most of the taxes to the people and they don't have as many rights.

The aristocrats have no concern and no sympathy for the poor: they know they are suffering and they do not care, marquis de Evermonde represents the evil and cruelty of the aristocracy. Oppression in a Tale of Two Cities expresses between cities England and France that the ruling class of aristocrats has oppressed the people. In England, the aristocrats oppressed the people for so long that many were starving. The peasants were treated cruelly. He represents the brutality of the French aristocracy. He made act in all aspects like raping, killing, and imprisoning without any reason and that created a lot of anger toward him and the aristocracy.

The conflict of good vs evil the role takes place in the brutality of killing the child by Evermonde and the brutal behavior of throwing the money to the parents who lost the child and the situation when it turns against the Evermonde's family, after being killed of Evermonde the man throws the same amount to return the revenge to be taken up. In the French Revolution, the aristocrats were prosperous than the poverty as shown in the wine scene. The differences are shown in a scene where the wine bottle breaks in front of a store, and peasants try to lick up the wine, without any disregard of the mud that is mixed within it. The peasants were so poor they did not care about the wine being dirty.

Lucie Manette's daughter and Darnay's wife is the embodiment of love. She tried her best to take care of her fragile father. Owing to her deep love, Dr. Manette could forget the agony past and return to normal life. She loves her husband so much and when she gets him in great trouble in France, she gives up her peaceful life in London and leaves for terrible Paris immediately. She did everything to rescue her husband and even begged Madame Defarge for pardon. She not only had a deep love for her family and friends but also showed her sympathy to surrounding people. Charles

Darnay was a stranger to her she showed deep concern to him.

The final stage of the novel emphasizes social classes throughout history have led to disputes between people. The discrimination that Charles Dickens shows throughout "A Tale of Two Cities" results in an imminent war between the rich and poor among the people. The discrimination in the novel is shown through the ways that royalty and aristocracies live compared to the lives of the lower class.

Oliver Twist is the second novel after Pickwick written by Charles Dickens, this novel has had much important impact on society. The people can learn many main themes from this novel especially poverty that gives a new impact on society. In his own life, he had nailed to illustrate the lives of the poor in Victorian England and attack the New Poor Law of 1834.

Charles Dickens did not have a happy childhood, at the age of twelve he had suffered a lot, his father was arrested and put to jail for the debt. Poor Charles was not stopped over there, he had done labor work in a blackening factory where he met Fagin villain character after his name, in reality, Fagin was a nice guy who showed him kindness and the darker side of life.

A summary of the novel illustrates what Fielding had in mind when he wrote these words. Oliver Twist is born in a workhouse, an orphan, he spends the first nine years at a baby farm; when he is mine, he is moved to the main workhouse and put to work picking oakum. An important scene in the novel ensures the impact of poverty, his famous quote request: "Please, sir, I want some more". Eventually, Oliver goes to work for Mr. Sowerberry, an undertaker, who uses Oliver as a mourner at children's funerals.

Another important employee named Noah Claypole, the mistake of calling Oliver's mother "a regular right-down bad 'un". Oliver finally decides to run away to London; there he meets Jack Dawkins, one of Fagin's boys. The rest of the novel tells of Oliver's life with Fagin's gang, his "adoption" by Mr. Brownlow, his return to Fagin, Nancy, and Bill Sikes, his second "adoption" by Miss Rose and her guardian, Mrs. Maylie, and the revelation of Oliver's real father.

The people learn that Monk, who has been trying to have Oliver murdered, is Mr. Edward Leoford, Oliver's paternal half-brother. Mr. Brownlow had a portrait of Agnes, Oliver's mother, and noticed the close resemblance between her and Oliver. He

receives a small inheritance, Monks move to America, Sikes, who has murdered Nancy, dies as he is being chased by the police, and Fagin is arrested and condemned to the gallows.

Rose Maylie turns out to be Oliver's aunt, and Oliver lives happily ever after with Mr. Brownlow. In this scene, the Oliver that Dickens had in mind from the beginning, the Oliver who would survive no matter what happened in the cruel world in which he lived, the Oliver who portrayed "the principle of Good surviving through every circumstance and triumphing at last". Oliver searches for his own identity and for hope and purpose in life. The "terrifying nightmare" is best revealed in the first seven chapters of the novel and remains in the readers' minds long after they finish the novel.

Dickens was finally with his survival in a world filled with hunger and horror. He encourages a more charitable attitude to the needy poor, especially children, and invites his audience to share his affirmation of a dream in the visionary reformed world he finally created for Oliver.

The narrator explains how the system punishes Oliver and the orphans for the "crime" of being poor. Throughout *Oliver Twist*, Dickens links poverty and criminality, but unfortunately, children like Oliver have virtually no opportunity to raise themselves and their station. After Oliver attacks Noah Claypole, Mr. Bumble blames the coffin-maker's wife for feeding Oliver too well and giving him the energy to fight. Poor people unable to obtain proper nourishment will lack the energy to work hard enough to improve their situation.

His words highlight two key ideas about poverty. First, the sentiments justify the decision to place orphans and other impoverished people on the farms and in the workhouses. The perverse logic follows that unless downtrodden people stay weak, they will revolt against their conditions. Secondly, the rationalization serves to keep poor people in such a state for their lifespans.

In an ironic turn, due to their role in hiding Oliver's true identity, the narrator explains how the Bumbles lose their position at the workhouse and get sent there as inmates themselves. This reversal of fortune plays with the argument that poor people have done something to merit their black situation. The Bumbles may be the only occupants in the workhouse who deserve to be there.

The ending of *Oliver Twist* shows the arrest and conviction of Fagin who is eventually hanged at the end of the novel. Finally, after Sikes is dead and Fagin is in prison under sentence, Oliver returns with his entourage of protectors to the workhouse to recover little Dick who, they learn, has died the one sad note in an otherwise happy conclusion. Oliver sees all the sights of his youth with new eyes.

As a result, each novel depicts the impact of getting struggle of the predominant government for food and the people who got nothing only poverty remains the same.

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