

The Role of Optimism Over Pessimism in Literature (The Novels of Thomas Hardy)

Vivek Kumar¹, Anushka Tomar²

¹Assistance professor, Dept. of English, Galgotias University, Greater Noida

²UG Student, Dept of English, Galgotias University, Greater Noida

Abstract - Thomas Hardy is for the most part acclaimed as a worry wart author whose plots are brimming with tear fultragic stories. In his all books, the antagonistic circumstances come from the dubious states of the part of the opportunity that arise dependent on the characters' psycho-logical states and erratic motivations, monetary varieties and hindrances, abnormalities of economic wellbeing and standards, communal, social and ethnic misconception, absence of trust in the conjugal relationship, push and desire of sexual joy, recorded mentalities and foundations, height of illustrious families, and religion selfishness on the unparalleled solidarities of activity, spot, and time in the Victorian advancement that power every one of the characters to endure a daily existence loaded with sufferings and setbacks all through the plots.

In any case, this paper likewise has a new way to deal with investigate the way of thinking of confidence in his books that how the male and female characters in his fiction, in spite of confronting the incongruity of destiny and possibility, have a sparkling line of expectation, confidence and love in their lives. He acknowledged the way that mankind goes ahead from haziness to light, from despondency to trust and from cynicism to hopefulness. He was invested with hopefulness as he generally expected progression and improvement in each circle of life. He esteemed certain exceptional essential qualities like expectation, love, fondness, compassion, thoughtfulness, culture, and selflessness. Hence, it tends to be seen that Hardy has been demonstrated as the assessor of human range in the entirety of its perspectives, now and again broadcasting a vibe of conflict, yet all in all introducing an instance of doing the component of accidentalism for the strong hopefulness over negativity in his books.

Index Terms - Accidentalism, Geopolitical, Feeling Brain, Thinking Brain, Calvinism, Wessex, Meliorist, Optimistic Psyches.

INTRODUCTION

Without a doubt, Thomas Hardy's (1840-1928) notoriety rests among the most well-known writers, artists, and short storywriters of the Victorian period, yet initially, he is a pioneer and noticeable British provincial author to his all books that set in Wessex which is a southwestern found England district where he, at the end of the day, experienced childhood in the area of Dorset. The scholarly authenticity of Wessex addresses reality and naturalistic parts of the depicting ordinary, regular encounters, as his characters are nipped into the neighborhood reality. It portrays natural individuals, spots, stories, and fundamentally activities and times about the center and lower classes of the general public. Nearby people group, shading, ideology, culture, and ethnic perspectives are centered around the characters, vernaculars, customs, topography, design, and different highlights are portrayed and enhanced especially to a particular locale, Wessex, in his all books.

Further, furthermore with on the nearby perusing of Hardy's significant fiction, it came to realize that his plots were generally followed to put one next to the other a progression of unintentional occasions of possibility, setback, and incongruity of destiny which show up abruptly, coincidentally, and awkward that assume a basic and horrible part to change a man's fate in his books. This cycle of awful driving forces rebuffs unequivocally to every one of his characters to a digit better or most exceedingly awful conditions all through in his novels. This technique is a sort of mishaps that show up and follow to continually from rising activity to outcome in the plot. As Hardy once said, "Negativity is, in short, playing the definite game. You cannot lose at it; you may acquire. It is the lone perspective on life where you can never be disillusioned". Thusly, this instrument of accidentalism decides to endure an inflexible and purposeless life that has no pity for the characters"

languishing. Hardy's theory of plots is an investigation of old misfortune; just as an investigation of the contemporary philosophical and logical works which allowed rise the ideas of opportunity and time, conditions, destiny, nature, fortune, enemy and will colored with magical optimism that played the genuine like recognized parts to foster the assessment of different philosophical and moral points of view in the portrayals.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Hardy's books after Dickens' books stood up on the arising apparatuses of serialization, industrialization, monetary turn of events, class-conflict, science versus religion, progress of customary class, metaphorical perspectives, wistfulness, lady laws, and utilitarianism. It was generally described by the mental battle of working individuals and the victory of wrong over right. Thus, a sharp knowledge and nitty gritty investigation have been done to get both mental circumstances of the characters in the books of Thomas Hardy to demonstrate the job of good faith over cynicism in the books of Thomas Hardy to its component of destiny and possibility. Hence, this article prompts the new commitments to the current information on the basis research by which it is feasible to gain ground in the field of investigation that examines the in-reality inquiries to clarify with logical realities and created musings that what are speculations of idealism and cynicism? What is the part of confidence and negativity to make the air of activity stream in the plots? How does the hypothesis of accidentalism work for its component to rebuff the characters in the books of Thomas Hardy? How does hopeful demeanor run in the psychoanalytic and unconventional motivations of the characters? In which way hopefulness is solid ludicrous mentality? How are figurative discussions being utilized in his fiction? Therefore, subsequently from here in this examination paper, all referenced these inquiries are being investigated and talked about with current realities, supporting perspectives, and created contemplations productively in the help of this paper's research titles.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hardy's moving assets fostered his moral and philosophical perspectives under the profoundly established investigation of crafted by the Old Testament, Shakespeare, Greek journalists, Charles Darwin, Thomas Huxley, Charles Fourier, Hippolyte Taine, Auguste Comte, Huxley, Spencer, J.S. Factory, Thomas Carlyle, Walter Pater, John Ruskin, Robert Browning, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, and Charles Dickens generally. Solid loved an excess of the legends, inferences, and the idea of the heavenly making of man in the Old Testament with its straightforwardness and scholarly adroitness; yet he did not discover the answers for the hardness and obstacles of living souls. Confidence in religion could not offer assistance for the human sufferings. Thusly, Hardy had lost confidence in the religion at the center old enough affected by Darwin's *The Origin of Species*. However, Hardy had complex disposition with the acts of the institutional Church that sets up human's unique qualities among the societies, as he was cited by Edmund Blunden to say: "If there is no congregation in a nation town, there is nothing".

EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER OF OPTIMISM

Strong additionally portrays in his books that man has the ability and strength through which he can lead a daily existence better and more brilliant, that is the premise of confidence. This capacity of a person gives him the force of ownership and organization in the general public. Solid has appeared in his books through the striving characters that they have power which would motivate them never-endingly to go ahead in accomplishing their objectives in their lives. This solid „will“ to go ahead and to advance leads a man towards expectation and achievement. Progression in progress makes a man a self-assured person. In this specific situation, Southerington appropriately comments:

A major burden of Hardy's works up to the time of *Woodlanders* had been that man possesses adaptability in the face of his environment. This is why his works are fundamentally mechanist in their outlook.

Without a doubt, Hardy wanted the earth to be paradise. Life was not a story of tears and a dale of perils for him. In the novel, *A Laodicean*, he commented that human instinct is at base heartfelt. May be Hardy expected an ideal world, it could be said, not so much anguish but rather more euphoria. His darlings anticipate that their sweethearts should be

paragons of temperance. Heavenly messenger Clare's love was „ethereal to say the least, innovative to impracticability“; Egbert Mayer's love was love of Geraldine, Smith romanticized Elfride, Knight did as well; Dick Dewey admired Fancy Day. Elfride said to Stephen Smith, "Apparently men need to make the world to suit their bliss". They are not content with things as they are searching for flawlessness. This inclination can be found in different books of Tough too. Somerset in A Laodicean and Clym Yeobright in The Return of the Native are genuine instances of this propensity. In this association, H.C. Webster suitably clarifies.

Hardy wished to think out all the metaphysical implications of his newly assimilated knowledge. He wished, if possible, to find some positive counterpart to these negative conclusions, a certainty, a positive faith which would enable him to believe in the eventual amelioration of things.

Tough was profoundly intrigued by the positive thinkers of his Age, that is the reason he noticed things minutely and after that he looked through an approach to cheerful life. He understood like the Indian logicians that the world is brimming with distresses and sufferings yet by embracing a legitimate way one can leave it and lead the existence of expectation and satisfaction. In this unique circumstance, the accompanying perspective follows:

Hardy was familiar with optimistic and idealistic faith; that is why the poem of Wordsworth appealed to him most. His amelioration for Carlyle made him list his essays as accrue for despair Hardy must have been familiar with the writings of the optimistic thinkers of his age.

MECHANISM OF OPTIMISM OVER PERSSIMSM

In Hardy's universe, disasters fall flat, and mishaps mediate to make a glad marriage out of miserable one. Chance can be answerable for joy. Yet, he never felt that the world is in a miserable state. Truth be told motivated by the vigorous idealism of the greater part of his counterparts, he trusted in the advancement of humanity. To get back this point, Hardy composed on 29 April 1867-

Had the teachings of experience grown cumulatively with the age of the world, we should have been here now as great as God.

This shows that Hardy put stock in the sluggish advancement of mankind. He accepted ideally that with the progression of time the world will advance humankind with expectation, wellbeing, and satisfaction. Such cheerful expectations address the idealism of the author. Hardy's confidence can be seen through the characters of his books, which are for the most part his mouthpieces. Their activities and mentalities are supplied with expectation and bliss. In this unique circumstance, Webster's see is striking: Although his (Hardy's) optimism about the laws which govern the world and man has, for the most part, failed him, his optimistic view of most men and women continued.

Based on the above perception, it very well may be said that Hardy's confidence with respect to human culture would be proceeded and, in this manner, his hopeful perspectives would give another lifestyle for individuals who cannot understand and see the excellence and joy of the world. On the planet where people have idealistic perspectives, there will be fraternity of men and parenthood of God. Solid was not dismal and miserable all through in his books. His books are confident and joy as a few lovely circumstances can be found in his fiction, and as he is known for:

describing exquisitely: the feast in Far from the Madding Crowd; the enchanting gaiety around the bonfire in The Return of the Native; the Christmas evening with the murmurs, and the dance at Tinker Dewey's Inn in Under the Greenwood Tree, are some examples to show his love for pleasure.

HARDY'S OPTIMISTIC CHARACTERS

Thomas Hardy's wonderful show of his characters in his books show that he has a hopeful mentality towards life; that is the reason his characters address his view. In any artistic creation characters are the mouthpieces of the author and they have comparability in sees with the essayist. Having such philosophical and strict perspectives and dreams, a writer cannot be a worrier, yet he is a hopeful person.

Strong accepted that human instinct has a lot of that is acceptable in it and thus there is potential for improvement of humankind in this world. His compositions uncover a craving to improve the world and more splendid as Webster puts it.

It one regards a wish to thoroughly change society as an indication of optimism, one might make out a very good case for Hardy's having been, when he wrote *The Poor Man and the Lady*, considerably more sanguine than most of his contemporaries.

In his first unpublished novel, he had hopeful expectations and tendencies and after that this view was obviously introduced in his different books; Hardy being an idealistic writer, needed to eliminate the wrongs of society so that individuals may live and have a dazzling existence. For this very explanation, he instructed through the exercises with respect to his characters that one should attempt to remain in a turbulent night as the day is clearly to come out; similarly, after torment, joy comes. The characters in the books of Thomas Hardy show that they are enriched with idealistic expectations. His aim was to give a positive method to individuals of the general public. Strong was not an expounder and type of a negative way of thinking which depended on hallucinations. Henceforth, he did not put stock in skeptical assurance all things considered. In this unique circumstance, Howard Baker appropriately comments:

His (Hardy's) philosophy is concrete, rough, and workable; it has a few more than ordinary limitations; it has somewhat more than ordinary powers because of its rude honesty. It is richly and rightly human.

The above assertion prompts the rational considered Hardy towards accommodating approaches of life. In the general public „it is normal for a man to have an empathetic methodology since he needs to live calmly and enjoyably in the compassionate society. Along these lines, we can say that through the comprehension of human instinct appropriately, a man can lead a cheerful and blissful life. In the books of Hardy, it very well may be seen that his characters are the determiners and deciders of their own fate. Their idealistic practicality drives them towards progress and joys of life. In this association, F.B. Pinion appropriately remarks:

It is a timely reminder that chance is not the sole determining factor in course of Hardy's stories, and that character is an important element in the evolutions of destiny.

The above remark causes us to understand that production of characters shows the deliberateness of the writer. Strong has made these characters with idealistic goals and tendencies. That is the reason they

battle hard for their substance and respect. They, as certain pundits might suspect, are not manikins or toys in the possession of God as opposed to the partake in the social status in the general public and on the planet.

Thomas Hardy makes an honest effort to show through his male and female characters that in this world, circumstances and conditions can be changed every once in a while, somewhat. Everyone who puts forth attempts to improve brings about existence gets them likewise with the progression of time. In his endeavors, there ought to be confidence and confidence with the goal that the person may keep up the progression of his appropriate activity. Without acknowledgment of hard and unforgiving things throughout everyday life, nobody can get its answer in simpler structure. H.C. Webster is likewise of a similar view:

Hardy does not see such a universe as utterly meaningless. He wants to show us the sorry condition of man in this world and make us realize that there are some „irremediable ills“ and that there is at least a limited opportunity for happiness.

CONCLUSION

Finally, we arrived at the point that a literary piece of work is the outcome and creation of the collective views and philosophy of a writer. In his or her work, a writer speaks through the views of his characters as they are the mouthpieces of the writer. In the case of Thomas Hardy, there would have been pessimistic characters in his novels, and they would have been full of frustration, depression, and dejection. On the contrary, it can be seen that his characters represent his optimistic and hopeful views. In the heart of Hardy's finest characters there burns and glows a light and that light is never allowed to be grown dim and dwindle. Remember Oak and his probity, Clym Yeobright and his altruistic schemes, John Loveday, and his self-renunciation, Gles Winterborne and his chivalrous consideration, Marty and her unchanging and everlasting love, Tess and her fidelity and faithfulness, Jude and his undying dream, and Sue Bridehead and her dream too. Of Hardy's treatment of love, something has been said, but of its beauty as an ideal he speaks through the shining figures of the four faithful men, and of Marty, and of Tess, and of Jude and Sue. Thus, it can be concluded that Thomas Hardy's philosophy of life is pessimistic as well as

optimistic at least in the portrayal and presentation of the characters. But in this article, it has been presented and proved that Thomas Hardy is among those novelists of the Victorian age, who glorifies the optimistic views over pessimism of the Wessex common folk of his surroundings. Consequently, his importance lies in the fact that he represents the laymen and their ambitions and aspirations, hopes and expectations positively, fully, and faithfully. In this way, this analyze the scientific discourse and systematic outputs after reading his novels thoroughly and thoughtfully that Hardy is a strong optimist stayed till the last in the ideology, philosophy, psychology, and cohesive identities in the characterization. Therefore, his characters in the novels struggle and strive, hope, and expect and they depict their optimism over pessimism. Hence, all above discussed systematic thoughts and scientific analyzed facts prove that the role of optimism is stayed fairly and everlasting to alive the characters happy and hopeful to a life full of pleasures over the pessimistic flow by the accidentalism of chance, fate, nature's mishaps, and untimed attempts in this research paper.

REFERENCES

- [1] Elliot, Albert Pettingrew (1966) Fatalism in the Works of Thomas Hardy, New York: Russell.
- [2] Hornby, A. S. (2000) The Oxford English Dictionary, Ed. Sally Wehmeier, New York: Oxford University Press.
- [3] Schwarz, Daniel R. (1989) Beginnings and Endings in Hardy's Major Fiction, Critical Approaches to the Fiction of Thomas Hardy, Ed. Dale Kumar, London: Macmillan.
- [4] Hardy, Florence Emily (1962) ed. Life of Thomas Hardy, London: Macmillan
- [5] Southerington, F. R. (1981) Chapter II, Hardy's Vision of Man, London: Chatto.
- [6] Pinion, F.B. (1968) A Hardy Companion, New York: Macmillan.
- [7] Orel, Harold (1977) ed. Hardy: Personal Writings, London: Macmillan.
- [8] Webster, H. C. (1984) Chapter III, On A Darkling Plain: The Art and International Journal of Language and Literary Studies (www.ijlls.org) ISSN- 2704-7156 16 Thought of Thomas Hardy, New York University of Chicago Press.
- [9] Duffin, H. C. (1993) Thomas Hardy: A Study of the Wessex Novels, Delhi: Doaba.
- [10] Baker, Howard (1940) Hardy's Certitude; The Southern Review, Vol 6, Summer: No.1.
- [11] Howa, Irving (1978) Thomas Hardy, London: Widonfield & Nichalson
- [12] Waldoff, Leon (1989) Psychological Determinism in Tess, Critical Approaches to the Fiction of Thomas Hardy, Ed. Dale Kumar, London: Macmillan.
- [13] Casagrande, Peter J. (1992) Unity in Hardy's Novels, London: Macmillan.
- [14] Taylor, Richard H. (1972) The Neglected Hardy, London: Macmillan.
- [15] Chakrabarti, Santosh (2001) Hardy's Woman: A Feminist view, Thomas Hardy: A Critical Spectrum, Ed Rama Kundu, New Delhi, Atlantic.
- [16] Indra Mohan, T.M.J. (2001) Thomas Hardy's Life and Works: An Overview, Thomas Hardy: A Critical Spectrum Ed. Rama Kundu, New Delhi: Atlantic.
- [17] Woolf, Virginia (1932) The Novels of Thomas Hardy, The Common Reader, Second Series, London: Hogarth. Web Links: www.victorianweb.org/authors/hardy/dinicjko3