

MATRIMONIAL ISSUES AND MARXIST APPROACH IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE BY JANE AUSTEN

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ABSTRACT-The novel pride and prejudice by Jane Austen explores the subject of Marxist concepts through the themes of social status, class discrimination, wealth and the effect of Marxist experiences which is the most important topic of the 18th and early 19th century society. Marxism is a social science. This novel is directly or indirectly associated with thoughts of Karl Marx's Marxist theory. This theory states that class is differentiated by its ownership of materialistic things such as land and money. To explore the materialistic features of the society of that time, the focus of the research will be on the Marxist concepts presented in the novel through various characters. The Marxist features and matrimonial issues especially regarding women would be analyzed in the light of feminism and psychoanalysis of characters according to the attitudes of late 18th and early 19th century.

Key Words: -Matrimonial issues, Marxist features, equilibrium, marriage market, *psychoanalysis, Jane Austen, materialistic approach.*

Type of study: Original Research Paper

Paper received: 13.03.2018

Paper accepted: 25.05.2018

Online published: 01.07.2018

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1. INTRODUCTION

Jane Austen was born in England (Steventh Hampshire) on 16 December 1775 and died on 18 July 1817 in Winchester. She was the second one among daughters and seventh among all children of her mother. The reason for her interest in literature was the natural, she was the daughter of a literary person. And that's why her background gave her opportunity to develop more interest. In her period, she was the first among women who presented the realism in her works. She was famous for using social realism and irony in her work. She also projects the materialistic features of society in her novel. She was often suspected of being a feminist woman who spent a single life. She presents her characters with such traits which are necessary to struggle in the society to achieve the recognition.

1.1 Background of Study

Man is a social animal which means that for human beings it is not possible to live solely. No one can live without interference of others. This is a fact that an individual is a component of society and according to the Neubeck's definition of society.

“A society is an organization of people, who share a common territory, govern themselves and co-operate to secure the survival of the group”. (Neubeck 2005:56) they are essential for each other. They develop interaction for their existence and admittance in the society. It means that people make relations to secure their lives. This security may be of social or financial. And marriage is the basic unit of development of a family. Marriage is a religious obligation. Its main object is to bring off springs but when the marriage becomes a source of getting social or financial benefits then it becomes a trading business. The legal concept of marriage in government institute is civil marriage. Commonly love as well as courtship are the

basic measures for marriage, but when people think it in terms of economy then the society falls a prey to selfishness without any feeling of love. As literature is a reflection of society, both society and literature are in close companionship with each other. In short the literary work depends on the social, political and economic circumstances of a society for its existence. Society cannot affect the literary work but literary work itself can affect the society. Each of the literary work has some thought idea, manner, feeling and value. It is associated with the author's expectations towards society and it is a fact that expectations may come true or may come not. Infact literary work is just like the mirror which reflects the same which is done in the society. So the researcher's aim is to project the materialistic features of society. These materialistic features are associated with wealth, class struggle power, value and oppression. So the background behind this research is the study of novel in the context of the realism in the society of Jane Austen and to explore the Marxist features of society because Marxism main purpose is to establish a balance which can put the world on the more secure and safe place for everyone because it has the capacity to absorb a changing intellectual climate and also has versatile methods to analyze the literary work.

The background of this research is the impact and effect of Marxist theory throughout the novel. The main purpose behind this research is to give the knowledge about the social manners and expectations of the society of that time when marriage was considered to be the only way of getting honorable position in the society because females were restricted in many fields of life.

1.2 Main Research Problem

The main research problem is" the impacts and effects of Marxist approach in the novel and the social psyche which develops especially among women because

of the materialistic approach of people of late 18th and early 19th century towards marriage and matrimonial issues”.

1.3 Problem Statement

This research will examine the Marxist features, matrimonial issues and psychological behavior of the people belonging to different social classes and especially analyze the attitude of women towards marriage which develops as the consequences of the Marxist scenario prevailing in the society.

1.4 Research Questions

In this research the analysis has been done in the light of following questions;

- 1.How impressions of Marxism are portrayed in the novel to depict the social psyche of the people?
- 2.How the novel can be read in context of Marxism?
- 3.What type of circumstances and Marxist experiences are responsible in developing the psychological growth of the characters?
- 4.What are the effects of Marxist attitude regarding women?
- 5.How Marxist features like pride, prejudice, class discrimination reputation affects the matrimonial issues?
- 6.How inequality and capitalist economic system affects the social behavior from the collective to the individual?
- 7.How society influences and restricts the role of women in the novel?

1.5 Objectives of this Study

The objectives of this research are stated as under:

- To explore Marxist approach in the novel with deep psychological insight in connection with social experiences especially regarding the women of the late 18th and 19th century British society.

► To analyze the situation that leads to the social existence of people especially women because women are often treated as low class of social order.

► To throw light that how instincts of financial instability and social insecurity instigate. the creation of a psychological and social attitude which is the cause of societal expectations of women in pride and prejudice.

1.6 Scope of Study

This research is very beneficial for the reason that, in contemporary era, considering marriage a source of obtaining financial stability and social security is so common. Women role is restricted. Specific laws of inheritance are made to limit the women. In this scenario the only way for them to get independence and money was marriage. The actual reason behind this social attitude was the Marxist features of society which were presented in the novel. Through the analysis of this novel on the basis of Marxism this research is an attempt to explore the obstacles and hurdles in matrimonial issues. So this research is very important as it is an account of Marxist experiences and the materialistic features which are frequently faced by the women of Austens's society.

1.7 Brief introduction of selected Novel

Pride and Prejudice is one of Austen most popular novel. It was second of her six novels and was published in 1813 during the Napoleonic wars and the effects of this war were seemed even in the rural country sides. Actually in the novel Austen depicted a world which is very close to the real life. The novel was written in the context of Napoleonic war, so the reader feels a continuous presence of soldiers throughout the novel. But it is a fact that this novel is not written with a background associated with war. So it is not a story of war but it is a book bearing the theme of marriage as the chief focus. Its main character is not an army man but a woman named

Elizabeth. She was a young woman whose judgment was blinded from time to time by her own prejudice. She was proud of her judgments. The story is about the clash between Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy, who is a rich landowner. They develop a sense of pride and prejudice between them but at the end they come to real understanding about themselves and about each other. There are different other characters like Mr. and Mrs. Bennet and their daughters other than Elizabeth (Jane, Lydia and Kitty). The other characters are Charlotte, Mr. Collins, Mr. Bingley, Mr. Darcy, Lucas family and some other. The novel was written under the impacts of Marxist attitude so features of Marxism are prominent throughout the novel. *Pride and Prejudice* is the most famous among Austen's works. The story of the novel revolves around a family of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet having five daughters. Mrs. Bennet is a lady who gives much importance to materialistic ways of life. Her chief object was the marriage of her daughters in rich families. The novel depicts the society in different ways. It presents the Marxist approach and at the same time presents the feminist view of the novel which showed that women had the power to control the society. It represented the character of Elizabeth Bennet who has strong ability to change the circumstances according to her requirements. Her relation with Darcy seemed loyal and she thought of the marriage in context of an important factor for life. In the novel, it has to be depicted with strong emphasis that wealth is very important for marriage.

The novel contains the elements of Marxism. Marxism suggests the analysis of the society in a critical way. Marxism develops a theory which is comprised of the works of different scholars like that of Germany and of France. Marxism is the projection of inequality and oppression and at the same time it is the rejection of discrimination and exploitation. The novel is also very important when it is seen from

feminist angle and it is very important about *Pride and Prejudice* that it also has the psychological elements. So it is really necessary to analyze it on psychological basis.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

Siddique (2013) discussed that Austen's society is based on three elements (economical, material and historical). As in the 18th and early 19th century marriage was of major institutions and women's role was restricted. So the only way for them to get financial

Lind storm (2010) discussed the same view in this way that money and class are the two fundamental themes of Marxism. She said though the perspective of pride and prejudice that there were limited options and opportunities for women in the early 19th century as far as education and occupation were concerned.

Shabir (2010) used the word 'Marriage market' and said the women its active 'players'. With this business minded approach to marriage women became a source of being bartered, adorned or traded. This was the marriage and matrimonial relations of pride and prejudice in her opinion.

Ginger (2005) depicted the Austen's society in its real state but gave a special place to pure love and explores the difficulties which a woman has to bear to cope up with the challenges of the society where relations were barter in the marriage market.

Dobosiova (2006) commented very broadly on the unmarried, matting arrangements, match making and compassionate marriage of early 19th century in pride and prejudice. She said that the main theme of her work is a materialist benefit based marriage

She also explained that how parent's attitudes affect their child's character building process and psychologically captured them in a trainee.

Sundari (2015) described that in the 19th century Jane Austen was the most popular woman writer who gave special attention towards marriage and love issues as the chief concerns of the novel. After Shakespeare, Austen is the only writer who gave very realistic view of love. She said that pure love should also fulfill the demands of social life.

Nur Baladi (2008) gave a very realistic and universal approach towards the social psyche of women in the novel. According to him the people are socially connected and they are compulsory for each other. He favored Jane's positive mindedness towards society. He quoted 'a society is an organization of people who share a common territory governed by themselves 'and cooperate to secure survival of the group'. (Neubeck).

Asker (2012) in her study on money and love claimed that in Jane Austen's novels are come to know that how women dependence on men either in any way affects the relationships. In the life time of Jane Austen women were not free to have the means to marry independently on the basis of love, because for marriage man's capability of providing them economically was also very necessary.

Kristik (2015) commented that pride and prejudice is regarded often as a Victorian novel because of its realistic representation of 18th century society inspite of the fact that Industrial Revolution was changing the class structure continuously.

Sherry (1979) commented on the novel in another way. He said that by reading novel separately we came to know the terms 'individual' and 'society'. 'Pride and prejudice describes the difficult reconciliation of the developed individual in terms of his social existence'. (Dorothy Venchents).

Hoekstra in his research repeated again and again 'in discussions of pride and prejudice. We came upon some variation of the terms 'individual' and 'society'.

In study of his artistic development Darcy and Elizabeth are said to dramatize the persistent conflict between social restraint and individual and between tradition and self-impression.

Ihsan Mudhar claimed that literature often brings out the image of real life, Austen's pride and prejudice is no exception. He said 'one interesting aspect depicted in the novel is how the mindset of the people is controlled by their society'. Most of their actions are guarded by consciousness of their standing in the society.

Herwas in (2014) said pride and prejudice by Jane Austen illustrates how money shapes the attitudes and behavior of the people. Marxist theory infers based on the materialistic way as living. The protagonist of story faces many characters who consider that money is the chief understanding factor for which one should marry.

Louis Henry (2001) Claimed that Austen filled the novel with all the Marxist elements like wealth, class, oppression and class struggle for survival. This shows that Austen wanted to present the pride in the society which was reflected in almost all the characters of the novel.

Chung Chin Yi commented that the novel is presented with a stress on class and gender oppression. Darcy did not think of Elizabeth in the context of marriage or even to dance at a ball and the only reason behind it was the non-wealthy background of Elizabeth. But it was only the first impression and was changed with time.

Pei Peifei (2014) said about Austen's Pride and Prejudice her readers know the meaning of marriage and the social condition of women of her time. However the reader can judge that in Austen's thought mutual affective and attraction is very important for the union.

2.1 Distinction of this study:

This study is different from others because it discusses not only the Marxist features but also the psychological factors which develop the foundation for such materialistic approach prevailing the society of early eighteenth and nineteenth century's society. These psychological factors which compel women to be stand out at the boundary of "being individuals" that they are categorized as women and treated as women in response they act as women which is a symbol of inferior human existence. This research explains the relationship between growth of personality and accomplishments of society. The basic principle of a well develop personality building is the strong sense of responsibility and this is the differential line between those who accomplish and those who always wait for others to act and often fail.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology involves an organized and systematic method of theoretical analysis of the procedures, techniques and tools to carry out research in the given field of study.

3.1 Nature of Study

This is qualitative research study and involves the close textual reading and analysis of the novel pride and prejudice by Jane Austen. The research will investigate and analyze Marxist features and matrimonial and psychological experiences in the light of Marxism and psychoanalysis. The research is designed on the concept of Marxism, feminism and psychoanalysis which provides the lenses for the critical discourse analysis of the text on thematic level, which is carried out by the discussion and analysis of the Marxist features which leads to the social existence of the characters presented in the novel 'Pride and Prejudice'

3.2 Type of Data

The secondary data for discussion is selected from the novel 'Pride and Prejudice' written by Jane Austen. Further data is collected for the reviewed literature by reading and analyzing relevant literature, articles and understandings of the Marxist, social and psychological concepts which would be helpful in carrying out this research.

3.3. Sample of Study

The novel 'Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen has been selected for this research as it truly represents Marxist features, psychological issues, matrimonial and social experiences through different characters which can be analyzed in the light of Marxism.

3.4 Analytical Technique

We used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to explore the Marxist approaches in 'Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen. This (CDA) will focus on the thematic aspect of discourse with special reference to Marxist, feminist and psychoanalytical theories. The Marxist theory and psychoanalysis will serve as supportive theoretical background for the discussion of the novel 'Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen.

4. SELECTED THEMES OF NOVEL

Pride and Prejudice is a social novel containing many themes related to the society of 18th and early 19th century. Themes are the ideas which are universal in nature. Themes explore the underlying meanings of a literary piece of writing 'Pride and Prejudice' is a social novel explaining many themes associated with society of 18th and early 19th century.

4.1 Pride

The novel is written with a constant presence of pride in characters and their attitude. How they treat each other. How they assume each other's personality and on the basis of these assumptions they develop false judgments and quick mistakes.

4.2 Reputation

Theme of morality and in the novel it is very clear that Austen especially gave importance to the reputation of women. Accordingly to Austen as seen through the novel especially through the character of Elizabeth that the women should be consciously aware of the way they adopt. If they go beyond they may be excluded from society.

4.3 Money

Infect the themes of money and marriage are married with other in pride and prejudice. As opening lines of the novel are a vivid description of this compulsory relationship 'It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a large fortune must be in want of a wife'.

4.4 Women

Pride and Prejudice begins with the description of a rich figure of a single man but actually it is a novel about the poor single woman. The main role of women in early 1800's was to be within the boundaries of home allotted to them by men. Their first priority was to get a secure financial future for them. For which they sometimes prefer even to marry a person whom they did not love. And sometimes they were forced to marry some relative on the basis of the fact to keep the inheritance in the family circle.

4.5 Class

Class is a main target of Marxism Austen reveals that the people often treat one another on the basis of class and 'Social status as he depicted through the characters like Lady Catherine who were often seemed mistreating other peoples.

4.6 Individual Vs Society

This is a meaningful phrase 'individual vs society' based on some principles and values and there are some social norms abide by and the individual should not divert. And should do what society expects from him, but the fact is literature full of texts presenting the conflicts between individual and society.

4.7 Virtue

Darcy and Elizabeth are the only characters in the novel who were successful in seeing their selves with the help of each other and would be able to avoid their pride and prejudice. Austen very nicely links happiness to virtue and virtue to self-awareness. Actually Austen's aims was to show that how vanity, pride and self-knowledge affects the virtue of characters.

4.8 Family

The family is a basic unit of pride and 'Prejudice' and the central figure of the emotional sphere of pride and prejudice Jane depicts that in late 18th and early 19th century the social status of the family was of great importance and successful life was expected to depend on the social ranking of family.

4.9 Love

Austen Jane has been not so much successfully in writing the literature regarding love. This can be viewed through issues between Elizabeth and Darcy. It took a lot of time both to realize their love. There were numerous things which stopped them to groom such desire and mainly characters pride and prejudice were

depicted to be hard in hand in the novel. In Austen's to attain time financial and social security to marriage was the main societal, concern which dominates love and her to write the novel.

4.10 Marriage

In pride and prejudice Austen paints the world in which the opportunities for women were less or even rare which were based on social orders and societal behavior. Marriage is the central theme of pride and prejudice. Jane Austen in her novel presents the reasons for good and bad marriage through the presentation of five different kinds of marriage.

4.11 Friendship

It is seen in almost all novels of Jane Austen that friendship has a very distinct role. Jane Austen reflects the Aristotle concepts about the nature of virtuous friendship. According to Aristotle true friendship does not readily exist where there is great inequality. And this observation is applied to the people at various levels of virtue. Aristotle said that there will be a lack of respect when the relationship was not built on virtue and understanding. In pride and prejudice many types of friendship were discussed.

5. MARXIST APPROACH IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

Marxist's theory stated that people lives are the product of their financial conditions. Material conditions and historical circumstances actually shape the society. He can manipulate the major institutions like government art, education and politics who having the ownership of the means of production. According to Marx one worse effect of capitalism is the commodification which means placing the value of articles not on the basis of utility but on the power through which it impresses others.

Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen illustrates the idea that how society and even people's attitude are shaped by wealth, class and marriage, the chief concerns of Marxism. Jane Austen continuously represented the discrimination and humiliated attitude of upper class towards lower class. She portrayed the class struggle by representation of middle class continuously struggling in order to deny the thinking that they are not inferior as upper class always thinks and treat them.

The beginning lines itself are the clear projection of the society in which the novel was being written. The readers took no time to think that society was material based with common materialistic social psyche and the social attitudes were driven by wealth. The highest element which represented the peak of Marxism is the marriage as a bargaining.

Austen portrayed Darcy and Elizabeth at an equal status at the end because she wanted to present the idea that it is not wealth but intellect which keeps one's identity even in the material based world.

5.1 Is Jane a Marxist?

Jane Austen was the member of a society which had very strict rules about code of conduct and which held great emphasis on class and social status. The period of late 18th and early 19th century society of British history was strongly patriarchal. Women's educational and professional life was not necessary. The only choice for them was marriage and marriage was the only source to secure their future. Marriage concerns not about love but it was just the way to secure social and financial survival. Marriage is the one difficulty which Austen's protagonist had to face. Her heroine's main difficult situation was whom they would marry. Women had no rights to own property or wealth. They were entirely depended on the males either in the character of father, brother or husband. They were not free for their survival in the society. And

to attain a secure social and financial career they marry to the persons belong to landed gentry. That's why critics is of the opinion she reflects of her own ambition to have a lot of money through her protagonist.

Austen's did not represent working class in her novels. One can estimate from it the society of that time that's how much importance was given to lower classes at that time. There were no dialogues related to servants. There was no difficulty for a Marxist critic in applying the Reflectionism here. According to Reflectionist theory the text reflects the society whose product it is. The application seen here is no speaking characters from lower classes. It seems that the socioeconomic conditions were guarded by upper classes. It was a strong fact that the upper class was not ignorant of the conditions of lower classes because they require a number of servants to run and maintain their houses. It means to say that they are associated with them all the time then how can the upper class be quite ignored of their social plight. It was quietly right to say that they ignore them intentionally. The holders of grand states like Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy certainly had a lot of servants who work day and night to maintain their glory and splendor.

Here the important question is that Austen intentionally ignore the working class. But through reliable knowledge came to know that Austen's letter to her family showed that she was interested in issues related to her servant's lives. She was in class companionship of Ann Sharpe. Actually Austen presented to her readers what they wanted. Almost they were from upper classes and already know the realities of the society. In actual life they had no interest in the circumstance of their servants. They seldom wanted to study about their servants. Jane Austen painted the realities of society that's why she had given no importance to lower classes. Here one can see a

strong application of Marxist theory where the upper class had the complete the dominance over literature.

According to Jane Austen the readers have keen interest in her writings and commonly they belonged to upper class and the one strong reason that the education was not accessible for people of working class. That's why there is no depiction of matters related to this class.

In short the focus of the novel is the class. Although the communist manifesto was published later in (1848) while pride and prejudice published earlier in (1813) but the novel had all the elements of capitalism which Marx and Engels formulated. It is not definite that Austen was Marxist but she wrote her novel projecting all the elements of Marxism prevailing in her society. In the opinion of some critics her novels are only the illustration of domestic issues. Other's is of the view that she represented conflicts and people's attitude towards money and materialistic manners. It is doubtful that either she is Marxist or not. It is a strong fact that Marxism was not present in its formulated form when she wrote but at the same time it is very important to understand that what Marxism is actually. It is not a set of written clauses. It is an attitude reflecting the class struggle and money based thinking in human psyche and human psyche is same as God has created all the men equal. So, it is upon reader to judge either, she is a Marxist or not.

6 MATRIMONIAL ISSUES IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

Marxist theory suggests that the society is divided into two groups. One is dominant because it has the control-over the ideologies and all the systems belonging to the society while the other group has no dominant role or can say no authoritative power on the basis of some demerits. In pride and prejudice these two groups are differentiated on gender basis. They are of men and women. Men have their dominance and control the societal ways through ideologies and system while women

are at the low level of patriarchal order. When the women's status is explained on the basis of Marxist approach, they are oppressed and restricted to marry on the basis of romance and love. The early 19th century was a time when the economic conditions were continuously changing and these changing circumstances had very negative influence on the status of women.

Marriage is one of the most important theme of the novel. At that time marriage was considered one of the basic institutions of social structure. Marriage was projected in *Pride and Prejudice* as an important financial and social instrument for women to play. The opening sentence is the most realistic depiction of the attitude of the 19th century such as ownership, oppression and money holding.

The novel gave very clear depiction of the manners of the society which was driven by only wealthy and landed gentry of the society. This combination of properties like 'a young man' and 'with large fortune' was the ambition of every woman of the society. Almost each of the woman always remained in search of husband bearing the above mentioned characteristics for themselves or for their daughters. *Pride and Prejudice* represents four types of marriages at the same time which are entirely different from each other. Charlotte's marriage with Elizabeth was the first one. She married just to fulfill her desire of being established through it. Her marriage is the realistic depiction of the social status of the women of 19th century society. 'Without thinking highly either of men or of matrimony, marriage was always been her object. It was the only honorable provision for of well-educated young women of small fortune'. (Austen)

At that time there was a patriarchal system running the society which belongs to the upper class. Women's rarely have rights of property in each of the case either married or not. Thus marriage was the only way to attain both of the elements (money

and class) of Marxist society. If a women had possession of some property or wealth before marriage, then it was common trend to handover it to her husband after marriage. This was also a legal practice and the husband had the right to use it freely. All these conditions have given a new trend to society that the men wanted to marry the rich women of the time for money and status. Jane also gave the example of such case through the character of Wickham. Who also had an eye on Georgiana and wanted to trap it. So, it was not much difficult for the women of upper classes and also there is option for them who did not married to keep residence at relative's houses who were ready to bear them at the cost of their wealth. At the same time the woman of lower class had much more difficulties to seek a husband and the second option of living at relative's houses was also closed for them because they did not have enough money to facilitate their relatives.

Charlotte's marriage was not a compatible one but this incompatibility can also be observed in the marriage of Lydia and Wickham. There was no matching at all. The basis were only greed and lust. The only reason for this marriage was the enforcement from Darcy otherwise Wickham would had gone and trap another rich lady to fulfill his lust for physical attraction and wealth. He was a sort of person who preferred to live upon the wealth of his wife in the form of dowry. This was great moral flaw of the 19th century and a number of girls were destroyed by such type of men. But it is noteworthy that marriage was a way for honorable women. There was no option to be stable from parent's side and also no option for marrying again after divorce. For women's marriage was a decision on chance and was too much important. And after choosing husband life might be ruined or might be successful. The example of first is the marriage of Wickham and Lydia and second Elizabeth and Darcy.

Actually Jane Austen presented marriage non-traditionally by depicting that marriage is not always based on wealth. The reader feels as he is being awarded by all the perspective of society owing to marriage but the writer guided her readers by giving the example of a distinct marriage that is based on love.

7. ANALYSIS OF NOVEL

Jane Austen published this novel *Pride and Prejudice* in 1813 when she was of thirty-eight years. When she started work on the novel she was twenty-one years. She named the novel 'first impressions' and later changed *Pride and Prejudice*. *Pride and Prejudice* was her most popular novel.

The first title 'first impression' depicts the wrong judgment which grows throughout the story of the novel. But the title *Pride and Prejudice* was more suitable on the part of the readers because of the conflicts between Darcy and Elizabeth and Jane and Bingley.

In all of Austen's novels conflicts are first defined and then resolved. And these conflicts are based upon the wealth and social rank in the society. The beginning sentence is the representation of the values practicing in the society from time to time. Mrs. Bennet passes information to her husband Mr. Bennet about a person takes the ownership of Nether field and tell him the way that how they visit and meet him and make him familiar with her daughters with the object to marry one of them with him (Bingley). Mr. Bennet was not interested at all. There is a use of humors in the first chapter by Mr. Bennet.

There is a change in the main characters with the growth of the story of the novel. Elizabeth judgments provide true by half of the novel when she was right in analyzing Mr. Collins and Lady Catherine that how snobbish her attitude is. But Elizabeth's first judgments about Darcy and Wickham were wrong. Wickham first

gave the impression of a gentlemen and almost everyone is deceived by his pleasant able and well manner personality. Later in the novel his first impression damage when Elizabeth came to know that he has lied and also tried to allure Darcy's sister to get wealth and social status through her.

7.1 Feminist Theory

Feminist theory is the most dynamic among literary theories. But it has no précised definition. In the most suitable manner it will be better to say that feminist theory performs various functions at a time. Either it is to promote the women identity their rights and their writings. Actually it functions to criticize the structures which have created boundaries between men and women and also separated them through the line of sexual and gender identity. Feminist theory diverts the attention of critics towards female authors and women's experiences. Feminist theory is very significant because it skimmed out the role of female in the cultural development of society. 'French feminism' places the recognition of 'women' and considered it as a social, political, Cultural and radical strength that rejected the false assumptions about male discourse and political power related to men. It is very important to note that there are no special Clause of this theory but it is connected to different theories. A feminist theory is based on the interpretation and role of women representing through various characters. The basic function of the feminist theory is to explore the feminist approach.

7.2 Psychoanalytic Theory: -

Psychoanalysis is not a literary practice instead it is a clinical and a method for research but psychoanalysts describe that there is a deep like between literature and psychoanalysis. Literature is just like a fertile land to be ploughed by the psychoanalysts. The circumference of psychoanalysis is not very much limited

because outside the literary bondage it tries to solve the problems and matters at individual level. Many principles of this theory were formulated by a psychoanalyst like Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan and Carl Jung. Freud's concept of unconsciousness and the connection between repressed ambitions or repression and dreams is the constructing unit of psychoanalytic theory.

7.3 Feminist Approach in Pride and Prejudice

Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* is mainly a novel about the social norms of late 18th and early 19th century socially of Britain. The society was ruled by powerful figures that were men or male members of the patriarchal order. Some aspects of the novel focus on the fusion of bourgeois with the aristocracy in a direct way that time was characterized by the starting of Industrial Revolution. Austen represented her heroine's character struggling to find a place in the orthodox shell of marriage. Throughout the novel Elizabeth seemed to have emerged as a feminist character. Elizabeth's outburst at Catherine De Burgh shows her less hostile behavior and Georgiana called her sporty. One can easily judge that she emerges as a feminist character at the end of the novel.

Feminism today is much different from that was at Austen's time. This is the reason that Elizabeth did not show a very strict form of being a feminist. She never placed herself equal to men actually.

Austen is of the view in *Pride and Prejudice* women are not treated equal to the men and this was the unjust attitude of society. She herself remained an unmarried life and her novels were the sources of her earning. It was known through her private letters that she always advised her companions to marry only on the basis of love. In the novel Austen shows Elizabeth is happy after refusing Darcy's proposal because

she did not want to marry on the basis of financial status but she was fully aware of the fact that money is very necessary to lead a respectable life.

7.4 Psychoanalysis of Pride and Prejudice

Pride and Prejudice was said to be a psychological novel by many critics because this was the most famous novel of that time. The novel dealt with individual's accomplishments which proceed though psychological growth of human beings.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The novel Pride and Prejudice has different themes but the most significant among them is the theme of Marxist elements in the novel. Austen represented the class struggle of the people through the characters belonging to middle class of society. They struggle to get their rights and to attain a respectable position in the society in which they live. Marxism is the projection of the idea which encompasses human activities related to wealth and class struggle. Marxism explores the inequality and partiality of the society and once it is explored then further comes the derivation of society from the trance of inequality. Actually the purpose of Marxist theory is to illustrate and practiced the idea that the society will be successful only when it was based on the equal rights. Otherwise there will be a thorough destruction. Austen illustrates in the novel that the oppression and discrimination only because of wealth or gender is not the characteristic of civilized people and good character. That's why she portrayed her heroine without such negative temptation. She has also shown marriage based on love and affection only to highlight the place of positive attitude towards marriage. Throughout the novel she tried to criticize the hypocrisy of the people. Jane Austen did her best efforts to present the society of her time as much faithfully as was possible for her. She is a women and she can be a better source of understanding of women than other male authors.

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Authors’ contribution/Conflict of interest

This research work was carried out in collaboration between two authors. Author
AGA helped in designing the study, formatting and editing final draft of manuscript
while AAN collected and tabulated data and wrote first draft of manuscript under
the supervision of author AGA. Both authors read and approved the final
manuscript. They declared no conflict of interest with any person or institution.