

## CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

After analyzing Joads' survival in John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath the writer concludes that the conflict of Joad family in this novel appears as a result natural disaster.

- The nature situation of Oklahoma inhabited by Joads and other sharecroppers is very worst.
- The time of scarcity before harvest have ruined the Joads' live and their farm.

As the nature situation of Oklahoma cause trouble the conflict appears as result economic changes beyond anyone's control.

- The bank foreclosures is provided in their homeland. The banks take a profits ; they eat the interest on money, and they take possession of the property that is bought with the borrowed money.
- The tractors replace men and horses to make tenant farmers useless.

They should struggle physically and spiritually to remain in that place.

Having lived in the land which is crushed by natural disaster the Joads decide to go to California in search of jobs, food and shelter. Again the conflict appears during their journey to California.

- They are very suffering because they are homeless,

hungry and unhappy.

- When the rains come, their tent or carton house wash away and dissapear.
- The development of ownership of the land in California is in the hands of a few large owners. The owners experiment toward the perfect crop but the profit can not be taken from it.

The Joads try to overcome the obstacles of the deserted land and migrant's place with the symbol of brotherly love.

- The growing of social awareness of Jim Casy, Tom Joad, and Ma Joad, the development in them of an understanding is that little people can gain power and security by acting as a group toward their common welfare.

# APPENDIX