

## CHAPTER IV

## C O N C L U S I O N

From preceding discussion, the writer concludes that the novel entitled Down and Out in Paris and London talks about conflicts that the major character undergoes when he becomes a *plongeur*, *cafetier*, and tramp in Paris and London, resulting from injustices, pressures and oppressions of the upper class, as well as government and its interference. Being the powerless man, he is so ill-fated to make improvement against the powerful upper class. This condition is subject to his mental and physical strains.

In his sorrowful life, he experiences ceaseless conflicts, composing of two powerful forces : the rich or capitalist and government with its tight interferences. These two forces are intensively correlated each other. The existence of successful business could be established well only when the state, that is, government, is in stable condition. To generate the stable government, business plays very important roles in it. So it is reasonable that these two forces always collaborate in coping with any chaos resulting from other forces. The government can provide its

army, its policy and businessmen give their financial assistances to support government.

Those conflicts, that the major character undergo, occur when he becomes a *plongeur and cafetier* in restaurant and hotel of Paris, namely Auberge de Jehan Cottard, and when he becomes tramp in London. As *plongeur and cafetier*, he is confronted with mistreatments, injustices, pressures of the proprietors of that hotel representing upper class or capitalist since they have means of production where the poor or labors work. In his workplace, he is mocked and humiliated and treated like animal. He became a 'game', just like pingpong, amongs the patrons and other higher rank of employees. When he becomes tramp in London, he is faced with government and its tight interferences. As tramp, homeless man, he can not sleep freely in the streets like in other countries at that time. He has to sleep in government-owned lodging houses, not in the streets since it is quite prohibited to sleep there and if they does so, they will be jailed into a prison. Even when he and other tramps in those lodging houses, he can not eat in another place except in "canteen" provided by government. This is done by giving them mealtickets that can not be used in other places. Of

course, according to the writer's view, these are cunning tricks of government to control and stabilize conditions. This is because government considers that freedom of the large groups, such as the poor, can endanger state's stability.

Actually, those conflicts reflect conflicts among the lower and upper classes. It is undoubtedly that those conflicts are won by those who have vigorous powers and the victim or the loser must be the poor. In the fact, the poor will be irrevocable to face their powers. The rich or upper class, who are represented by the proprietors of hotels, restaurants where the major character works, can recruit the poor, replace and then sack them in any time when they aren't required again in their business interests. This is because the supplies, indicating labors, exceed the demands that are needed in a process of business. Since the labors have no means of production, their survivals heavily depend on the presence of employers or upper class, so that the labors' bargaining powers were very feeble compared to upper class's.

In addition, the conditions mentioned above describe griefs, agonies of the poor or lower classes who are repre-

sented by the major character, "I", in this novel. According to the writer, these agonies also show grief and sorrownes that the most other lower classes undergo throughout the worlds. Indeedly, the poor often get mistreatments, injustices, pressures and oppressions of the upper class. This occurs since the upper class or capitalist often views the poors as simply objects that can be owned by them just like inanimate objects. These objects will be kept when the owner needs them, and will be out-of-the-way in the wastepaper when he or she doesn't need them.

It appears that solution of conflicts between lower and upper classes will be challenging to be undertaken. The writer finds that conflictts will be always happening amidst working class society. From the author's description in his novel entittled Down and Out in Paris and London, he can grasp that to alleviate poverty that genuinely result in conflicts among lower and upper classes in capitalist-ruled society is socialism. It is Orwell's experiences among the poor and outcast in Paris and London that makes him aware of the need for that radical change which involves not only a more equitable distribution of wealth, but also a sincere concern for the welfare of the impoverished people.