**Objectives:**

Curiosity is a strong motive behind research which adds something new to the treasure of knowledge. Research contributes to the body of knowledge and widens our perspective of the subject (2009,p.3). So for further study of Thomas Hardy from the capitalist point of view, the researcher would have to decide some aims and objectives. These are as follows:

- To define and interpret the concept of capitalism.
- To study the capitalism in multidisciplinary works.
- To study Thomas Hardy’s works from capitalist point of view.
- To focus on how capitalism is in the works of Thomas Hardy.
- To focus on the effects of capitalism.
- To evaluate its impact, appearance and delineation in literature.
Thomas Hardy was born in 1840 A.D. in the Dorset which is the part of South-western area of England (known as Wessex). Most of the Hardy’s novels are set in his homeland, which, he says, has railways, mowing and reaping, machines illiterate labourers etc. Following are the main features of the works of Thomas Hardy. Regionalism. The regional novel writing was one of the features of England in the 19th century that was trending and thus the scope of 19th century English Novels is quite narrow as compared to the works of Russia. Hardy wrote regional novels-they are confined to his district. This Thomas Hardy, English novelist and poet who set much of his work in Wessex, his name for the counties of southwestern England. His most notable novels include Far from the Madding Crowd, The Return of the Native, The Mayor of Casterbridge, Tess of the d’Urbervilles, and Jude the Obscure. Thomas Hardy is best known for his novels, all of which were published in the mid- to late-19th century. His last novels, Tess of the d’Urbervilles and Jude the Obscure, are generally considered his finest. These works challenge societal mores with their sympathetic portrayals of the hardships of working-class people. An interpretation of any of Hardy’s novels must begin with this assumption. The difference between Hardy and other nineteenth century artists who experienced similar loss of belief is that while others were able to achieve a measure of faith—William Wordsworth reaffirmed an organic concept of nature and of the creative mind that can penetrate it, and Thomas Carlyle finally came to a similar affirmation of nature as alive and progressive—Hardy never made such an affirmative leap to transcendent value. Adequate model in the novels of his contemporaries. He solved this first basic problem in his search for form by returning to the tragic drama of the Greek and Elizabethan ages—a mode with which he was familiar through extensive early reading.

Thomas Hardy was an English author, novelist and poet, who is mainly known for his contribution in the naturalist movement. Though he always regarded himself as a poet and claimed poems as his first love, they are not as popular as novels composed by him. Hardy's huge popularity lies in the large volume of work, together known as the Wessex stories. These novels, plotted in a semi-fictional place, Wessex outline the lives of people struggling against their passion and the adverse conditions. Most of his works reflect his stoical glumness and sense of cataclysm in human life. As both poet