

**CAPITALISM IN THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL
REVOLUTION ENGLISH SOCIETY IN CHARLES
DICKEN'S *A CHRISTMAS CAROL*
(A MARXIST LITERARY CRITICISM)**

THESIS

**Presented to
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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Advisor:

Sri Muniroch, S.S, M. Hum

By

Nana Parama Sari

09320144



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2012**

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

This is to certify that the Sarjana's Thesis of Nana Parama Sari (09320144) entitled *Capitalism in the First Industrial Revolution English Society in Charles Dicken's A Christmas Carol (A Marxist Literary Criticism)* has been approved to fulfill of the requirements for degree of Sarjana Sastra, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. I hereby declare that this thesis is truly on original work of mine.

Malang, 7 March, 2012

Nana Parama Sari

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Nana Parama Sari's thesis entitled
*Capitalism in the First Industrial Revolution English Society in Charles
Dickens's A Christmas Carol*
(A Marxist Literary Criticism)

Has been approved by the thesis advisor

Malang, 7 March, 2012

Approved by
The Advisor

Acknowledged by
The Head of the English Letters and
Language Department

Sri Muniroch, SS.M.Hum
NIP. 19690503 200312 2 003

Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd.
NIP. 19740211 199803 2 002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Nana Parama Sari's thesis entitled
*Capitalism in the First Industrial Revolution English Society in Charles
Dickens A Christmas Carol*
(A Marxist Literary Criticism)

Has been approved by the Board of Examiners
as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters and
Language Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty at Maulana Malik
Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dra.Siti Masithoh, M.Hum (Main Examiner) :
NIP. 1968 1020 2003 12 2001
2. Syamsuddin, S.S, M.Hum (Chair) :
NIP. 1969 1122 2006 04 1001
3. Sri Muniroch, S.S, M.Hum (Advisor) :
NIP. 1969 0503 2003 12 2003

Approved by
The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang,

Drs. KH. Chamzawi, M.HI
NIP. 19510808 198403 1001

MOTTO

**Don't ask what your country will do for you but ask what you will
do for your country**

John Finzgerald Kennedy

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved husband, Wendy Prianta;
my beloved children Garry Mohammad Arsy and Kitaro Mikail Baddiuzzaman;
my mother, Muslichah; and my father, Drs. H. Hannan.

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Malang, 7 March, 2012

The Researcher

NANA PARAMA SARI

ABSTRACT

Parama Sari, Nana 2012. Capitalism in First Industrial Revolution English Society in Charles Dicken's *A Christmas Carol* Thesis. English Letters and Language Department. Faculty of Humanities and Culture. The Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor. Sri Muniroch. SS.M.Hum

Key words: capitalism, Industrial Revolution, Working class, Bourgeoisie, Marxism

This analysis uses Marxist Literary Criticism, because it deals with aspect of capitalism to be formed in the character of Scrooge. Marxist's literature shows the relation between literature and society. Abrams states Marxist Literary Criticism deals with historical evolution determined by economical production. It causes struggle for economic, social and also political. Marx and Engels idea is normative philosophy which has explicit ideas about epistemological question. It causes struggle between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

After conducting this research, she finds the result of study about capitalism is a reflection of English society during that period. The researcher analyzes the distinction between proletariat and bourgeoisie. Concerning to the study, the research is aimed at getting attention to description about capitalism condition that influenced by the condition of Industrial Revolution. The objectives of study are: To find out the evidences of capitalism in the novel, to find out the impacts of capitalism in novel, to find out the author's criticizes different classes between Proletariat and Bourgeoisie, and the last to find out the reflection of capitalism to the real condition of English Society during Industrial Revolution.

The researcher uses some methods to get the objective of the research, and how the researcher arranges her steps works. This method to achieved the purpose of the research and give clear description of what the researcher has done in this design, source data, data collection, and data analysis. In collecting data, the researcher takes the data from novel *A Christmas Carol*, find the similarities of capitalism in novel and the real condition of English Society during Victorian Era, then find the theory of Marxist that suitable for the objective study. And the last, the researcher highlight the data in novel and match the suitable theories.

After analyzing the novel, the researcher finds many evidences of capitalism that occurred in the novel. Moreover the capitalism in novel is reflected on real life during Victorian Era. In this research, the researcher has many results that the impact of capitalism especially affected in economics. It is proved by the theory of Marxism that capitalism causes the differences classes and the economics' exploitation toward working class. The researcher concludes the content of novel reflected the real condition of English society during Industrial Revolution. And Dickens clearly shows the distinction of Proletariat and Bourgeoisie in England. His novel gives a new perspective about his critics among his society through literary work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INNER COVER	ii
CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
LEGITIMATION SHEET	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problems	8
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	9
1.4 Significant of the Study.....	9
1.5 Scope and Limitation	10
1.6 Research Method.....	10
1.6.1 Research Design.....	10
1.6.2 Source of Data.....	11
1.6.3 Data Collection.....	11
1.6.4 Data Analysis.....	12
1.7 Definition of Key Terms	13

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	15
2.1 Capitalism	15
2.2.1 Capitalism in Industrial Revolution	17
2.2.2 Capitalism on Economic in Marxist's Point of View	19
2.2 Marxism.....	21
2.2.1 Marxism Theory of Economy	22
2.2.2 Means of Production	24
2.2.3 The Exploitation of Bourgeoisie to Proletarians in Economic	25
2.3 Marxist Literary Criticism.....	27
2.4 Marxism and Social Class.....	31
2.4.1 Class Different between Bourgeoisie and Proletarians.....	32
2.4.2 Marx's Theory of Class Struggle.....	34
2.5 History of Industrial Revolution	38
2.6 The Social Condition of English Society in 19 th century	42
2.7 Previous Studies	44
CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS	46
3.1 Capitalism in <i>A Christmas Carol</i>	46
3.2 The impact of Capitalism in the Novel	50
3.2.1 The Economics' Exploitation.....	51
3.2.2 The Poverty	54
3.3 Dickens Point of View of Proletariat and Bourgeoisie	62
3.4 The Capitalism revealed on A Christmas Carol reflect the real condition of English Society during Industrial Revolution	71
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	80
4.1 Conclusion	80
4.2 Suggestion	82
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CURRICULUM VITAE	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A Christmas Carol is Charles Dickens's novel published on 19th December, 1843. The author expresses his idea about the meaning of sharing, giving and receiving. Therefore, Dickens entitled the novel *A Christmas Carol*. In this novel, he represents Ebenezer Scrooge as he wants the readers learn about miserable personality and encourage other to change their ways. It seems that Dickens wants to show the rich did not appreciate the poor during Industrial Revolution. The gaps between bourgeoisie and proletariat were described in this novel. Ebenezer Scrooge is the main character in the novel and he was represented a capitalist person who neglected and ignored poor people. In the beginning of the story, the author illustrates Scrooge a person who visited by three spirits. The first spirit showed his past time when he was poor. Then the second spirit shows his present time, and other spirit figure out what will happen in his future time.

During Industrial Revolution, the societies were divided into two classes, bourgeoisie and proletariat. In novel, Dickens clearly shows the existences of capitalist people during Victorian Era, capitalist or bourgeoisie people usually think about how created much capital and they used power of labor from working class society, and therefore capitalist become greedy and materialistic. The author illustrates young Scrooge is a person who living in poverty, it let him to look for money, and due to his love for money, he lost the woman whom he loves, and after that he become lonely person. He does not believe in charity and all he tends

to focus on his business. From the beginning of this novel, it was told that Scrooge was a cold and arrogant person. He used to be lonely and busy with his works. The first evidence is illustrated when Jacob Marley, Scrooge's work partner died. He even works during Jacob's funeral. He does not have sentimental feeling, he just cares for money. Then in seven years of Marley's death, Scrooge was being frightened during Christmas time, and the ghost had showed him that the materialist could not effort him in his second life. Marley's ghost warns him that there will be three spirits will visit him at midnight. The spirits would conduct him to the past time, present time and also future time. Then, Scrooge realize that material was not the important things in the world, not only money could make people to be happy, but happiness truly from the heart. Finally, Scrooge changed from the miserable personality into a good person who more appreciates and cares to poor people.

The researcher is interested in discussing the novel of Charles Dickens entitled *A Christmas Carol* because she thinks that the story reflected the life during Victorian Era. At that time, the people enjoyed their joyful life and have a great ambitious character to lead themselves wealthier than others. That makes them become Materialist. Scrooge treats his employees like a machine than human being. He discriminates the lower class society by his power, due to his employees come from lower class society.

Many Dickens novels contain of social criticism. Here, Yaoxin and Huamina(2009: 236) state that:

All of the Charles Dickens Novel like *David Copperfield*, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *The Pickwick Paper*, *Great Expectation*, *Oliver Twist*, our Mutual Friend *Little Dorrit*, *Bleak House* and *Hard Times* and one will understand the fury that the author feels and emotional intensity with which he deals

with these subjects. On the side of the poor and feels adamant about the just and righteous nature of their struggle for survival.

From the statement above, it said that actually Dickens describes the condition of people which contain many messages and criticism to the government policy of England. Dickens gives a valuable contribution through his work based on his experience and phenomenon. Most of Charles Dickens works deal with problematic novel, his works as used a critic to the Capitalism matter.

Capitalism is the social systems that now exist in all countries of the world. Under this system, the means for production and distributing goods (the lands, factories, technology, transportation system etc) are owned by small minority of people (Hacket, 1992: 156).

According to Hacket, capitalism system is under controlled by middle class society who owns factory. The working classes are paid to produce goods and service. The profit gains the capitalist because they create money and sell what they have produced. So the labor power of working class is exploited by capitalist class.

Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* shows the distinction of wealth between bourgeoisie and working class as in character of Cratchit family and Scrooge. That story tells about capitalist and pointed to a much more rewarding existence of wealth.

The Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries was revolutionary because it changed—revolutionized—the productivity capacity of England and United States. But the revolution was something more than just new machines, smoke-bleaching factories, increased productivity and an increased standard of living. It was a revolution which transformed English, European, and

American society down to its very roots. Like the Reformation or the French Revolution, no one was left unaffected. As Harold Perkins has observed, “the industrial revolution was no more sequence of changes in industrial techniques and production, but a social revolution with social causes as well as profound social effects” (Tillotson,1977:1780).

The problem of capitalism in this novel was represented by Ebenezer Scrooge as capitalist person who was living during Industrial Revolution Era. Dickens illustrated Scrooge as cold person, arrogant and greedy person. Therefore, no bodies ever stopped him in the street to say with gladsome looks, no one would say hello to him, and he used to be lonely. Being Capitalist, it was just a short period of human life when man never cares to another people. The person does not glad and appreciate for celebrating Christmas. He forget to joy to be merry a Christmas-time, he thought that merry Christmas was not useful and waste time and it could not make person wealthy.

The researcher wants to analyze this novel by using Marxist Literary Criticism. It works to aim the economic, sociological, and political background. From quoting to Fokkema and Ibsch in *Literary Theory on Twentieth Century*, they say that the content of the texts in literary work especially on those background above. Marx and Engels ideas are normative philosophy which has explicit ideas about epistemological question. It causes struggle between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. Like the quotation from Fokkema and Ibsch below:

...texts are analyzed as expression of economic, sociological, and political factors. Marxist Literary theories have a basis in a normative philosophy with explicit ideas about epistemological question. Max and Engels applied the dialectical principle mainly to the sphere of social development. They believed that the class struggle between the Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat

would lead inevitably to the overthrow of Capitalism (Fokkema and Ibsch, 1998:123)

Marxist's literature shows the relation between literature and society. They state Marxist Literary Criticism deals with historical evolution that determined by economical production. It causes struggle for economic, social and also political.

.... in glossary of the historical evolution of man and institution is determined by changes in the basic mode of economic production, that such changes effect which in all eras carry on a struggle for economic, social, and political advantage; and that the religion, through and culture of any epoch-including (at least in some part) its such art and literature are "ideologies" and superstructure which in complex dialectical fashion, derived from the structure and the struggle of classes distinctive for that era (Abram,1981: 129)

From the statement above, Marxist Literary Criticism maintains that a writer's social class and it prevail an ideology that have bearing on what is written by a member of that class. Instead of seeing author, Marxist sees them as constantly formed by their social context.

It is a type of criticism in which literary works are viewed the product of work emphasize the role of class and ideology as they reflect, propagate and even challenge social order, rather than viewed the text.

Marx and Engels do not put forward comprehensive theory of literature. Their view seem non dogmatic. Good arts always show their freedom prevaileconomic circumstances, thus Engels writes to the English novelist Margaret Harkness, he tells the more opinion of the author remain hidden the better work art. It means best literary work has implicit meaning under the writing, the use of the realist novel contain implicit validation of the existing social culture, because realism; by its nature, leaves conventional ways of seeing intact, and tends to discourage critical or reality by" form" is included all the

conventional features of the novel. Based on the Theory and Practice as Kewton does, Marxist Literary Criticism tends to deal with history in fairly generalized way. It talks about the conflict between Social Classes, clashes historical forces (Barry, 2001: 159).

Marxist critics in any aspects, they make division between the “overt (manifest or surface) and “covert” (hidden or latent) content of literary work. The covert here related to the subject matter of literary work to basic of Marxist themes such as class struggle. On the other hand, another method used by Marxist critics relates the context of work to social-class status of the author.

Under the influence of development in literary theory, critics have come to understand the relationship between literature and history in more dynamic terms, Dickens works usually critic the social environment during Industrial Revolution in Victorian Era. He has criticized the economical, political and social matters. In this novel, Dickens shows the differences between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. Dickens wants to make balance the social life and criticized the situation during Industrial Revolution through his literary works.

Marxist criticism is different form of idealist, formalist, and aestheticism criticism by itself-belief that 'Literature' is a social, material practice which related to the other social practice. It differs from other historical or sociological approaches to literature mainly mostly on it view of the nature of story itself. For Marxism, ' history' does not single category or seamless whole. It is grasped, rather, as a field of conflicting interest and forces (Fowler, 1987:141).

Exploring socio-economic phenomena on Charles Dickens *A Christmas Carol* using Marxism point of view that exist on this novel, although the term of

Marxism was founded after this novel written, is very challenging. In addition, this will also help us to see how is the condition of the English society based on reflection of the novel to the society. This criticism also concerned with ideology that exist in the novel which reflection of ideology of the author or the society.

About the study, there are some students who have done their thesis on the same novel. Amni Kartika Sari, a student of Petra University (1995), she focused on character on *A Christmas Carol* Scrooge who becomes a good person and she used Psychological analysis. So it has resemblance of study about, and previous has the same subject of researching in *A Christmas Carol*. The other student was Istibsyaroh, a student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang (2002) in her thesis *Poverty and Social Stratification of Victorian Society in Charles Dickens Oliver Twist*; she observed the condition in England in nineteenth century during Victorian period based on *Oliver Twist*. She focused on Social Stratification as effect of Industrial Revolution by using Marxist Literary Criticism.

The research is different from both previous studies. This research focuses on the capitalism that happened in this novel. In this case the researcher uses Marxist Literary Criticism. The capitalism in the novel occurred during first Industrial Revolution. The research discusses more about impacts and finds some similarities between capitalism in novel and real condition during that time, and also try to interpret idea about different classes of society during Victorian Era.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Related to the background of the study, the researcher formulates the problems of this study as follows:

1. What are the evidences of Capitalism in *A Christmas Carol*?
2. What are the impacts of Capitalism in *A Christmas Carol on society*?
3. How does the author criticize the differences between Bourgeoisie and Proletariats in *A Christmas Carol*?
4. How capitalism revealed in *A Christmas Carol* does reflects the real condition of English Society during Industrial Revolution?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning to the statement of problems above, this research is aimed at getting attention to description about Capitalism condition that is influenced by the condition of Industrial Revolution Era. The objectives of studies are:

1. to find out the evidence of Capitalism trough the main Character of *A Christmas Carol*.
2. to find out the impacts of Capitalism in *A Christmas Carol*.
3. To find out the author differences criticism between Bourgeoisie and Proletariats.
4. to find out the reflection of Capitalism in *A Christmas Carol* on the real condition of English Society during Industrial Revolution.

1.4 Significances of the Study

In the relation to what have been discussed, this study is significant to conduct due to its theoretical and practical functions. The researcher expects to give both theoretical and practical contribution in literary work especially in studying about Literature. Theoretically, the result of the research will give a contribution to develop literary studies especially in novel analysis using Marxist Literary Criticism. Hopefully, the result of interpretation on this novel could enrich the literary knowledge and increase the concept of capitalism and Marxist literary criticism in literary works such as Dickens' novel that usually based on the real phenomena in England.

Practically, the researcher hopes that the result of this study can be used for students who are studying about Literature that have similar object of study. To the students of university are expected to understand the Marxist Literary criticism in literary works, and also aims to get more knowledge on it, and last it gives good input in analyzing the event or phenomenon that happens during Industrial Revolution.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order to find out the answer of problems, the researcher needs to emphasize its scope and limitation. It is scoped on the Marxist Literary Criticism using Karl Marx Theory and focusing on Marxist Literary Criticism. And it is limited on Charles Dickens *A Christmas Carol* which concern in capitalism in the first Industrial Revolution's in English Society. In this case the researcher tries to connect the capitalism in novel that occurred in English society with the Marxist

Literary Criticism. It talks about capitalism that could make exploitation of bourgeoisie towards working class society especially in economical matter.

1.6 Research Method

Method is a way used to get the objective of the research, and how the researcher arranges her steps of works. This method to achieved the purpose of the research and give a clear description of what the researcher has done in this research design, source of data, data collections, data analysis and key terms.

1.6.1 Research Design

The researcher describes the capitalism in England by using Marxist Literary Criticism as the theory used. Marxist Literary Criticism is a research which focuses on human problems' social change and view of human liberation. Because it reveals human struggle in determining their future based on the imagination, feeling and invitation. The purpose of this research is to find the relationship between literary works as the condition of the society from many aspects (Ekarini, 2003: 38). The researcher designs the problems based on the story about capitalism in *A Christmas Carol* novel, and then analyzes it with theory of Marxist Literary Criticism.

1.6.2 Source of Data

The primary source of data of this study is the novel *A Christmas Carol* that was written by Charles Dickens and published in Mahwah New Jersey, Watermill

Press 1980. Then secondary data is taken from the History of England about capitalism.

16.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher takes the data from Charles Dickens A *Christmas Carol* related to the condition of society in Industrial Revolution during Victorian Era. In this research, the data is in the form of words, narrations and descriptions, due to that reason, detailed reading and deep understanding is the most appropriate to collect the data. After that, researcher is picking up the data which is dealing with research problems that will be discussed. Next step, the researcher selects, classifies and identifies the data which are related to the research problems and the last step is rechecking towards paragraphs, sentences and phrases. Then, the researcher tries to highlight the required data and uses it for answer any formulated problems.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The first step, after understanding by reading, researcher identifies the social aspect of the novel, and then selects the data that really needed in this research. After the data had been collected, the analysis was begun with presenting the data according to the research problems. In presenting the data, the researcher collects the data in relation with Marxist Literary Criticism. Then, the researcher observes the data by referring to the researcher's interpretation and conducted with references of the theory. Second step, researcher collect the data in the novel and understand the content of the dialogue in the novel that related

the object of study. Then, she reads many references that would help her to get the theories that suitable for the object of study. Then the next step, find the theory that suitable for the objective of the research, then to highlight the data in the novel and match the suitable theories and the data from novel. In the last step, the researcher finds the references for answering the research questions in the research. In analyzing the data, the researcher gives a brief explanation in every data. That is necessary step, in order to make clear and giving correct analysis relating to the topic.

1.7. Definition of the Key Terms

In order to make understanding in reading this study, it is necessary for researcher to give the definition of some key terms that related to this study.

1. Capitalism is the economic system that exists all over the world. The system here the means of producing and distribution goods such as lands, goods, materials, factories, industries etc, are owned by the minority or people. Those people refer to Capitalist Class. The majority of people or as working class must sell their ability to work for wages or salaries (Stuart, 1998).
2. Industrial Revolution is name given to the various social and economical changes connected with the introduction and rapid development of machinery in nineteenth century. The spreads of industrialization throughout the world in the late 19th and 20th centuries is sometimes called as second industrial revolution. The industrialism spread from England to France and Belgium mostly in 1830's (Orwell,1977 : 284)

3. Working class is employed in lower jobs (as measure by skill, education and lower income). It found in industrialized economic. Marx defined the working class as Proletariat as individuals sell their labor power for wages and do not own the means production (Slugter,1975)
4. Bourgeoisie is range of group as a social class that characterized by their ownership of capital and their related culture. A bourgeoisie usually as Capitalist (More, Charkes.1999).
5. Marxism is the philosophy and social theory based on Karl Marx's work on one hand, and to the political practice based on Marxist theory on the other hand namely parts of the First International during Marx's time, communist in a number of stages. The first stage is Feudalism; second one is capitalism, which is then followed by socialism. The closing stages result in communism. Marx, a 19th century socialist philosopher, economist, journalist, and revolutionary, often in collaboration with Frederick Engels, developed a critique of society which he claimed was both scientific and revolutionary. This critique achieved its most systematic (albeit unfinished) expression in his most famous work, *Capital: a critique of Political Economy*, more commonly known as *Das Kapital* (Fredricson, 2007).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses Marxist Literary Criticism, Capitalism, and Capitalism is divided into Capitalism in Industrial Revolution, and Capitalism on Economic in Marxist's Point of view then continue with Marxism, and Marxism Theory of Economy, continue with Marxist Literary Criticism, Marxism and Social Class, then Class Difference between Bourgeoisie and Proletarians, Marx's Theory of Class Struggle, then continue with History of Industrial Revolution, The Social condition of English Society in 19th century, and the previous studies.

2.1 Capitalism

The discussion starts by finding the definition of capitalism. Capitalism measures their capital not only in land or labor, but also money, and capitalism is a system of exploitation like feudalism or slavery. Its distinctive feature is that rather than just consuming surplus.

Giddens (2000: 52) states that Marx's theory of capitalist development is founded upon the nature of capitalist expropriation as set out in the theory of surplus value. Capitalism is originally structured around a free-market system in which commodities are allowed to 'find their own value' on the basis of individual entrepreneurial initiative, the immanent tendency of Capitalist production undermines the empirical condition upon which the capitalist economy is based.

Capitalism is the system of economical that exists all over the world. The system here the means of producing and distribution goods such as lands, goods, materials, factories, industries etc, are owned by the minority or people. Those people refer to Capitalist Class. The majority of people or as working class must sell their ability to work for wages or salaries (Stovac, 2006).

The working class or proletarians class are paid in order to produce the goods and services are then sold for profit. The profit is gained by capitalist class. The economic individualism is to pursuit of private property and it is legally legitimate. Economically, it is free for selling goods, producing goods, and there is no limit to the range of their effort terms of asset and sales. Therefore, working classes are exploited to produce goods and service.

Webber (1988) as German sociologist states that the existence of capitalism is linked to Puritan work ethic, according to him, capitalism was in nineteenth century in England, where Industrial Revolution occurred. In early nineteenth century England face of capitalism was in textile factories that hired women and children. Bourgeoisie exploited working class in long hours, low payment and monotonous routine. Children began earning money working in factories, they had been sent to live in parish poorhouse.

On the basis of capitalism criticism, Webber belief during capitalism, people turn to government for social justice for protection and aid, in the form of labor and social legislation for reason and order, in the form of government planning. They demand and for progressive income and inheritance taxation, minimum wages and maximum long hours working

(Witson, 2005).

2.2.1 Capitalism in Industrial Revolution

The Capitalism has occurred during Industrial Revolution in England, working class are to be exploited to produce goods and sells material, and minority class or bourgeoisie gives salary or wages for their profit. In this way, it is mean that capitalist led a deterioration of living conditions for the working class.

The Industrial Revolution has become a successful battle carry for detractors of capitalism. The specter of working class poverty and misery during industrial revolution still remains an important justification for government intervention into social and economic affairs (Hayek, 1986: 9-10)

According to Hayek, the Industrial Revolution makes emerge of new class in the society called capitalism. These new classes dominate the working class in economical therefore working class living in poverty and the payments of wages are lower given by capitalist. Hence, capitalist always collects the profit and their property of wealth. It is happened due to the interference of government to determine the taxation to the owner of business of upper class. Taxation function to the development of the country, such as the developments of public services, houses care, hospital, and any other social public services.

Makati, Pamela, 2009 in her article, '*Existences of Dickens novel*', (www.literature.guide.org) states about the existence of working class society in Industrial revolution closely related to the women and children labor, they endure long hours of work in unhealthy condition. Although the existence of child labor

cannot deny, it is clear that the effect on the health of children are involved.

Dickens describes the condition of child in labor as seen on *Oliver Twist* and *David Copperfield* novel. Children were living in poverty describe as if lack of foods, ragged clothes, unhealthy condition, morally corrupted, then make them become beggars, thieves, and street children.

Capitalism in Industrial Revolution according to Alderson quotes on Eric Hobsbawm in his article *Industrial Revolution in Britain and it's causes*, he states that there is an idea which widespread both among defenders of capitalism. Hobsbawm argues, the Industrial Revolution emerged along with growth and strengthening of British capitalism. Two were certainly connected, capitalism was not actually a very 'fertile' ground for Industrial Revolution, because profit-oriented production tends to be actually conservative as he writes;

“It is often assumed that economy of private enterprise has an automatic bias towards innovation, but this is not so. It has a bias only towards profit. It will revolutionize manufactures only if greater profits are to be made in this way than otherwise. But in pre-industrial societies this is hardly ever the case (Hobsbawm, 2009:102)

Furthermore, Hobsbawm states the prospective market and available, to determines a business produces consist of the rich require luxury goods in small quantities, with a high profit-margin per sale. Hobsbawm think that capitalism is not responsible for the Industrial Revolution. In capitalism, the dominant class is an investing class, which seek to rationally identify the most productive use of its resources- even though this 'most productive' is defined in the flawed terms of profit. Hobsbawm add that capitalism enable the Industrial Revolution being virtue in rationalistic system, drawing on the result of rational science, not virtue of being a class system, not in virtue of its private property or its market-centered

nature. Not in virtue of its 'individualism', if by that is meant its support for individual property-ownership (Bernard, 2008).

2.2.2 Capitalism on Economic in Marxist's Point of View

Engels argued in *Karl Marx 1818*, (1968: 198), Marx states that capitalism will be destroyed by Marxism or Socialism society. According to Marx, capitalism has made the proletariat's revolution because of the deep gabs between middle class and lower class. Marx discussed the sociological and economic condition for production of commodities as well as their objective tendency. His aim was to prove that the "eternal laws of nature" of capitalist economy that are discussed by economist of his time, are not only historical in origin but can also be historically suspended. Engels gave an example:

How did money changed into capital; how through capital made surplus and from surplus made more capital. However, the accumulation of capital presupposes surplus value; surplus value presupposed capitalist production; capitalist production presupposed the pre existence of considerable masses of capital and labor power in hands of producers of commodities (Engels, 1968:195)

In this book, Engels states that the economic structure of capitalistic society has grown out of the economic structure of feudal society. The immediate producer the laborers could not only dispose of his own person after he had ceased to be attached to the soil and ceased to be the slave, serf or bondman of another. The Industrial capitalist is not only to displace the guild masters of handicraft, but also the Feudal lords, the possessors of the sources of wealth. In this respect, the conquest of social power appears to struggle both against feudal lordship and revolting prerogatives, and against the guilds and the fetters they laid on the free development of production and free exploitation of man by man. The

starting point of the development give rise to the wage laborers as well as to capitalist was servitude of the laborers.

Marxist theory in economy, to Engels still in *Karl Marx 1818*, (1968: 199), capitalist has primitive accumulation of capital. It was immediate transformation of slaves and serfs into wage labors, and therefore the dissolution of private property based on the laborers of its owner. The private property of the laborers in his means of production was the foundation of industry whether agricultural and manufacturing. The industries produced the products that exist under slavery, and serfdom. The mode production presupposes parceling of the soil, and scattering of the other means of production. Moreover, Engels in Marx said that Self earned private property is supplanted by capitalist private property, which rest on exploitation of the nominally free labor of others i.e., on wage-labor. As soon as this process of transformation has sufficiently decomposed the old society from top to bottom, as soon as the labor are turned into proletarians, their means of labor into capital, as soon as the capitalist mode production stands on its feet. This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the immanent laws of capitalistic production itself by the centralization of capital. Hand in hand with this centralization, develop cooperative form of the labor process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil. The economizing of all means production, socialized labor, the entanglement of all people in the net of the world market, and along with the constantly diminishing number of capital who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, oppression, slavery, degradation, and exploitation.

2.2 Marxism

According to Storey, 1993 in his book *An Introduction Guide for Culture Theory and Popular Culture*, Marxism methodology different from other historical approaches to culture. The fullest statement of the Marxist approach to history is contained in *A Contribution of the critique of Political Economy*, in this book. Marx outlines that the now famous 'base/superstructure' account of social development. Storey said Marx argued that each significant period the way in which a society is organized into slave, feudal, and capitalist. Moreover, Storey quotes from Marx, the relationship that the Marxist accounts of culture rest. The base consists of combination of the 'force of production' and the 'relation of production'. The force production refers to the raw materials, the tools and technology, the workers and their skills. The relation of production refers to the class relations of those engaged in production. The mode of productions is divided in different terms like agriculture or industry. In this case, it sense that one's class position is determined by one's relationship to the mode of production. Hence, the superstructures consist of the institutions such as political, legal, education, cultural, etc.

Marxism manipulated the economical ideology and becomes one major economical stream. It becomes essential for us to understand economical concept of Marxism to get more understanding of Marxism in economic point of view.

2.2.1 Marxism Theory of Economy

Marx's major work on economy is *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy* which famous is *DasKapital*, divided into three volume works, the first volume

that is published in his lifetime and others are produced by Frederick Engels from Marx's notes. Marx also writes other references on economic *Critique of Political Economy* which is one of his works that included in *Capital*.

Marx begins his analysis of capitalism ideology with an analysis of the commodity. The first paragraph of *Capital* volume 1 in article Marx's *Theory of economy*: "The wealth of those societies in which the capitalist mode of production prevails, present itself as 'an immense accumulation of commodities, 'its unit being a single commodity.'" This article explains that under the labor theory of value, the direct value of a commodity based on the labor time. However, commodities also have a use value that is the direct utility gain from an item and exchange value which roughly equivalent to its market price. However, this article also assume that capitalist do not pay workers the full value of the commodities they produce. The gap between the values of a worker produces and his or her wages are a form of unpaid labor which is known as surplus value. To Marx as quotes in this article, wage slavery constitutes a central feature of capitalism as a mode of production. He gives the example of surplus value. For example the commodity that sells for \$, 1000 that takes a single worker, paid \$, 10 per hour, ten hours to produce material. The worker is being paid only \$, 100 to produce the commodity, so remaining \$900 is surplus value, which is being appropriate by his or her employer. He is said to be working for himself for only one of every ten hours.

Syoropati (2011: 125), state Marx attempts to analyze the labor-process. He described a person purchases labor- power, he set that labor to work. The seller becomes a worker, and will compel to produce certain use-values. Labor is a

process between man and nature, as man takes on the materials of nature and adapts them to his own needs. Through this process, he changes his own nature. Man's labor is different from that of animals: "what distinguishes the worst architect from the best of bees is that the architect builds the cell in his mind before he constructs it in wax." Man realizes his own purposes through his labor. He must subordinate his will to the work, and force his attention on it.

Moreover, Syuropati in his book *Teori Satra Kontemporer dan Tokohnya* (2011: 134) he explains Marx has definition of 'simple' element of labor process are the work itself, the object on to which is performed, and the instruments of that works. Many objects of labor are spontaneously provided by nature, such as caught fish. The object of labor is 'raw material' only if has already altered in some way by labor. An instrument of labor is something that directs the worker's activity on to an object such as a tool. More broadly, workshops and roads also includes in labor process. The labor process then altered the product, producing a use-value. Labor becomes 'bound up' with its object, 'labor has been objectified, and the object has been worked on 'other use-values, the product of previous labor, also enter into the current labor process as means of production. Marx then look at would be Capitalist; he just talks about all of the needed factors for the labor process both the means of production and labor power. Capitalist has two Main characteristic on consume labor-power. First, the worker is under the control of capitalist, to whom his labor belongs. Secondly, the product of worker's labor (the use-value of his labor-power is owned by the capitalist, and not by the worker). In second part of the chapter, Marx said that capitalist do not produce use-value for their own sake. Rather, they produce in so far the exchange of value.

Furthermore, capitalist wants a commodity greater in value than the sum of values of commodities he used to produce it. In short, capitalist want surplus value. Thus the value of commodity is determined by amount of labor in its use-value.

2.2.2 Means of Production

In the article of *Means of Production* propose definition of means production means of labor are the materials, tools and other instrument used by workers to make products. This includes machines, tools materials, plant and equipment, land, raw material, money, power generation, and so on, or anything necessary for labor to produce. The term originates with Marx, as quotes in this article whose explicitly differentiates means of production from capital. For Marx, means of production were the instrument and materials of labor independent of the mode of producing and making surplus. On the other hand, means of production become capital only within a particular set of social relations. Those means of production participate in the progress of exploiting labor for surplus value (Schmidt, 1968: 93)

In attempting the workers to consciousness of their own exploited position, Marx has argument around his theory of surplus value, “The surplus was the essence of the clash of interest”, so long as it existed and was acquired by those who had the power to take it; there could be no basic social harmony. So long as the property institutions of Capitalism awarded this surplus to one class, on the other side, acquiring the surplus value mostly for the owners. Marx labeled “*The former The Bourgeoisie and the latter is Proletariat*”. The distinction of surplus

value is based on the owner of property – in money funds, lands, and man – made instrument of production (Rummel, 2002).

2.2.3 The Exploitation of Bourgeoisie to Proletarians in Economic

In Marxism, as quoted in the article *Marx's Theory exploitation*, exploitation primarily concerned with the exploitation of an extent segment or class of society and another. This kind of exploitation is seen as being an intrinsic feature and the key element of Capitalism and free markets. In fact, *Das Kapital*, Karl Marx, which quoted in his article, assume that existence of exploitation is purely competitive markets. In general, it is argued that the greater the freedom of the market the greater the power of capital, and the greater the scale of exploitation. Marxist proposes the solution to remove exploitation is the abolition of Capitalism and its replacement by better, non –exploitative, system of production and distribution.

In the Marxist view which quoted in the article 'normal' exploitation is based in three structural characteristic of Capitalist society:

1. The ownership of the means of production by small minority in society, the Capitalist.
2. The in ability of non-property-owners (the workers, proletarians) to survive without selling their labor-power to the capitalist;
3. The state, which its strength to protect the unequal distribution of power and property in society.

Marxist in the article proposes the main cause of exploitation is the human institutions. The worker does not have choice to pay the capitalist surplus-value,

profit, interest, and rent, in exchange for their survival. The workers are always threatened by the “reserve army of the unemployed”. In brief the article explains that profit gained by the capitalist is the difference between the value of the product made by workers and actual wage that workers receive. In other words, capitalism, functions based on paying workers less than the full value product of their labor (Rummel, 2002)

2.3 Marxist Literary Criticism

Marxist Literary criticism is a theory focuses on the representation of class conflict as well as the reinforcement of class, and concern to the social and political meaning of literature. This study is related to the economic, social and political. This theory approaches to literature focus on ideological content of the works. According to Karl Marx, the theory aims to reveal and clarify ideological issues and correction social injustices in society. Marxist critics use literature to describe competition of economic and encourage capitalist interest such as money and power rather than socialist interest such as morality and justice. Moreover Marxist Literary criticism focuses the content more than the form of literature.

Terry Eagleton, on Leading *Marxist Critic*, 1976: 78 states Feminism, Psychoanalytical, Cultural criticism, and Marxist literary criticism concern with the term of “Hermeneutics of suspicion”

He states that the approaches concern themselves without text but what inside the text. He writes the task of Marxist literary criticism shows the text as it could not know the content. Ideology is silence, and ideology virtually invisible.

Generally ideology is a shared belief and value manner of culture. Ideology has support the dominant class in the society in culture.

What do Marxist literary critics do with texts are: they explore ways in which the text reveal ideological oppression of dominant economic class over subordinate classes, including the connection between text and resist ideology, the position of character whether affirm for Bourgeoisie value the position of Proletariats are ignored or devalued in the story, and also the value has support the dominant economic group given privilege or not. (Eagleton,1976: 178)

Another opinion comes from (Barry,2001: 241) in *An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory*, Marx and Engels do not put forward any comprehensive theory of literature. Their ideas seem relaxed and dogmatic:

Good art always has a degree of freedom from prevailing economic circumstances, even if these economic facts are its ultimate determinant'. Thus, Engels , writing to the English novelist Margaret Harkness in April 1888, tells her that he is far from finding fault with you for having written a point-blank socialist novel....(Barry,1995: 158)

Marxist theory, according to Peter Barry based on his book *Beginning Theory* (1995: 163), much recent Marxist thinking on literature has been influenced by Louis Althusser (1918 -1990), a French Marxist theoretician. He takes key terms of Marxist theory on Ideology concept. Ideology according to Althusser is a system possessing logic that represent images, myths, ideas with existence of historical and culture. Althusser makes a distinction between state power and state control. State power is maintained by Althusser terms *repressive structure*, which are institutions like law courts, prison, the police force, and the army, which operate, in the last analysis, by external force. To Althusser, Marxist literature is shown to be of crucial importance in its own right, not just helpless and passive reflector of the economic base where the business of society goes on. It is an ideology concept defined by Marxist. Althusser's definition is as follows:

Ideology is a system (possessing its logic and proper rigor) of representation (images, myths, ideas or concept according to the case) endowed with existence and historical role at the heart of a given society (Goldstein,1990: 23)

According to Newton (1985: 85) it starts from the assumption that literature must be understood in relation to the fundamental historical social as interpreted from a Marxist point of view. The fundamental Marxist postulate is that economic base on society determines the nature and structure of ideology, institution, and practices (such as literature) which form the super structure of that society. The most direct form of Marxist criticism, what has been called 'vulgar' Marxism, takes the view that there is straightforward deterministic relation between base and superstructure, so that literary text seen as casually determined by economic base.

The aims of Marxist, is to bring a classes society, based on the common ownership means of production, distributions, and services. Marx sees there is a struggle of power between different social classes and the view of history as class struggle regards as competition for economic, social and political advantage. The exploitation of one class to another class is seen especially in modern industrial capitalism, particularly in Victorian Period. Exploitation always occurred during this era as Barry states:

The result of this exploitation is alienation, which is the state which comes about when the worker is "deskilled" and made to perform fragmented, repetitive task in a sequence of whose nature and purpose he or she has no overall grasp. By contrast, in the older "pre-industrial" or cottage industry system of manufacture home and workplace were one, the worker completed the whole production process in all its variety, and was in direct contact with those who might buy the product. (Barry, 2001: 157)

Marxist Literary Criticism, according to Althusser (2004) emphasizes the ways in which the text reveals ideological oppression of a dominant economic

class over subordinate classes. In order to do this a Marxist might ask the following questions:

1. Does the text reflect or resist a dominant ideology? Does it do both?
2. Does the main character in a narrative affirm or resist bourgeoisie values?
3. Whose story gets told in the text? Are lower economic groups ignored or devalued?
4. Are values that support the dominant economic group given privilege?

This can happen tacitly, in the way in which values are taken to be self-evident.

They look at the conditions of production for the work of art. For example, they ask

1. What were the economic conditions for publication of a work?
2. Who was the audience?
3. What does the text suggest about the values of this audience?
4. What other approaches resemble Marxist literary criticism?

Marxist literary criticism can also be viewed as a type of cultural criticism, in that it seeks to analyze a discourse (of power) that makes up one of the discourses that determine a text's historical meaning (Moore, 2007).

There are several Marxist critics do in Literary works, first to make a division between the content of literary work and the subject matter of literary work basic Marxist themes, for instance class struggle, the transition from Feudalism into Capitalism. Thus like in Dickens novel require conflicts of class between rising class (The Bourgeoisie) and the falling class (Proletariat's community). Secondary method used by Marxist critics related to the context of a work to the social status of the author. Third Marxist method explains the nature of a whole literary genre in terms of social period which produce it. For example, the rise of the novel relates the growth of novel. The novel in nineteenth century usually story about social class and criticize the governmental interference and also government legation (Barry, 2001: 168)

2.4 Marxism and Social Class

Marxist criticism tends to deal with history. It is talking about the conflict between social classes, and classes of large historical forces, but contrary to popular belief, it rarely discusses the detail of specific historical situation and relates it closely to the interpretation of particular literary text (Newton, 1970: 9).

According to Newton (1970: 9) in his article *Class for Marxism* is related to social relations of production and cannot be referred in the first place to relations of distribution and consumption or their ideological reflection. In considering the class of the Proletariat, Marxist are not concerned with idea of individual workers about the position in society, but he states that the relation production (sale of labor- power, exploitation); conflict of workers and employers on this basis (economic struggles, trade unions, elementary political battles for economic ends). Conflict at the level of class (economic struggles which merge into the conflict between classes, which organized through the political parties and the struggle for state power); the theoretical and practical struggle to build revolutionary parties of the working class, in conflict with non revolutionary and counter- revolutionary tendencies in the class and their reflection inside the revolutionary party Marxist criticism tends to deal with history. It is talking about the conflict between social classes, and classes of large historical forces, but contrary to popular belief, it rarely discusses the detail of specific historical situation and relates it closely to the interpretation of particular literary text (Keaton, 2001)

The statement above has meaning according to history, the bourgeoisie has played the role of innovator in the changes the basis of modern industry, included the arrangement, customs, and institutions which stood the way of change it with

great human suffering and alienation. The forces of production refer to the raw materials, and the tools, the technology, the workers and their skills, etc. The relationships of production refer to mode production, in terms of agriculture and industry, it also different in that produce particular relations of production such as: the slavemode produces master/ slave relation; Feudal mode produce lord/ peasant relations; and Capitalist produce Bourgeoisie/ proletariat relation. It has meaning that one's class position is determined by one's relationship to the mode production(Storey, 1993: 98)

2.4.1 Class Difference between Bourgeoisie and Proletarians

In the article of *Marxist Manifesto* 1998: 123 by Karl Marx, he explains that class for Marx does not refer to wealth, or social status. One's class was one's relationship to means of production. So in modern capitalism, there were only two important classes:

The bourgeoisie is the capitalist who own the means of production and the Proletariat: workers who sell their labor for wages to the owners of the meant of production. When the mass production of Industrial Revolution flooded with market with affordable consumer goods, these might active goods greatly improved the living condition of the citizen of these industrial countries.

The standard of living the citizen in England during Industrial Revolution has effect social and economical. Due to that reason, capitalism ideology was born on 19th century. It is an economic system in which investment distribution, income, production and pricing goods were determined through the operation of a market economic (Adam Smith). Moreover, Hayek said that when the cost of living has

decreased, and the standard of living has increased, and also together with number of population. It was known as a 'demographic' transition (Hayek. 2009: 102)

In the article of Marx's *Class Struggle*, the writer consider labor or working class includes anyone who earn their livelihood by selling labor power and being wage or salary for their labor time. In this article quotes Capital (the Bourgeoisie or Capitalist) which includes anyone who got their income not from labor as much as from the surplus value they appropriate from the workers who create wealth. The income of Capitalist was based on the workers (Proletariat).

Bourgeoisie become so wealthy, that lead a large gap in income, and when the line between the rich with the poor. Bourgeoisie describe arrange of groups across history. In Western community, between the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, the Bourgeoisie is a social class characterized by their ownership of capital. A member of Bourgeoisie is a Capitalist. However Working class or Proletarians identified as a lower class had no wealth they only sell their power to get wages from Bourgeoisie. In this novel the differences of Bourgeoisie and Proletarians clearly showed, like in the statement in the novel (Barclet, 2010).

2.4.2 Marx's Theory of Class Struggle

Marx's theory could not bear the struggle of classes. In the article *Marx's Class Struggle*, explain the definition of class struggle is a class looked at from any kinds of socialist perspective. According to Karl Marx and Frederick Engels which quotes in the article, *The written history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle*, Karl Marx explain his idea of class is not related to

hereditary caste, or social class in sociological sense of upper, middle and lower classes which are often defined in terms of quantitative income or wealth. In the article proposes that membership of a class is defined by one's relationship to means of production, i.e one's position in the social structure that characterized capitalism, two classes that include the big majority of the population such as Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

Slaughter (1995) *Marxism and Class Struggle*, states 'Marxism is not a sociology', it only appear from the point of view of every other particular intellectual division of labor-philosophy, economics, history of ideas, etc. Marx's treatment of political economy takes their limit contradictory developments of classical political economy.

Marx's rejection of bourgeois philosophy is a similar materialist critique. His analysis of political and historical thought and their material sources was the third element of the synthesis achieved by Marx.

Why then do we say that Marxism only *appears to be* a sociology? Because sociology originated and developed, not as the dialectical negation, the overcoming of the contradictions, of each of the alienated spheres of thought, but as their definition anew in relation to some supposedly more 'general' science of the 'the social as such' (Durkheim's '*le social en soi*' and 'social facts' constitute the acme of this approach). Comte, first to use the term 'sociology', invented the word in order to indicate: '. . . under one single heading that integral part of natural philosophy which concerns itself with the positive study of the totality of fundamental laws proper to social phenomena.' (Hobsbawm,2009)

Hobsbawm argues that bourgeois sociology in the 20th century was tied, philosophically and methodologically, to the pragmatism of the ruling class. Sociology continues to oscillate between idealism and mechanical materialism: 'social facts as things' on the one hand, freedom of the individual on the other; the classical dichotomy of bourgeois ideology. Instead of social analysis in terms of

the contradictory development and struggle of opposites in each specific, historically limited, socioeconomic formation, we have in sociology the search for general principles or sociological laws which transcend specific historical stages. Parsons' rejection of Marxism, on the grounds that it was a series of 'genetic' explanations, sums up this functionalist barrenness.

According to Rummel(1995) in *Understanding Conflict and War*, Marxism is then the dialectical negation of the highest developments in bourgeois thought, and through this of the reality from which that thought flows and of which it forms a necessary part. It is this conception which lies behind Lenin's famous dictum:

The workers can acquire political consciousness *only from without, i.e.*, only outside of the economic struggle, outside of the sphere of relations between workers and employers. The sphere from which alone it is possible to obtain this knowledge is the sphere of relationships between all classes and the state and the government-the sphere of the interrelations between all classes. (Lenin,1867)

Here Lenin expresses politically (i.e. in conflict with political opponents who based themselves on the supposed 'spontaneous' development of socialist consciousness from the experience of the working class) the implications for working-class consciousness of the discoveries of Marx. Scientific thought (in the philosophy of Hegel) has arrived at the point where it must accept the conclusion that it could advance further only by grasping activity its real place in the struggle to end the conditions of its own alienated character; this was only possible, Marx said, by grasping the nature of the working class as the agent of the necessary revolutionary change (Lenin and Trotsky, 2003).

Rummel, (1995) notes in his article *Understanding of conflict* state that the problem of proletarian class-consciousness is often discussed in a very abstract

and general manner, instead of through the analysis of the actual historical process by which the Marxist movement and the working-class movement have developed. These are not two distinct processes: the conscious building of revolutionary parties is the highest form of the process by which the proletariat becomes a class 'for itself'. In the proper place, there is needed a critical analysis of all those writings on the working class and its consciousness which rely on concepts like 'affluence', 'prosperity', '*embourgeoisement*', 'social mobility', and so on; and this analysis would have to deal with all the superficially very different and 'radical' approaches of writers like Marcuse.

In article *Marx and Class*(1869) for Marx's class is rooted in social relations of production, and cannot be referred in the first place to relations of distribution and consumption or their ideological reflections. In considering the class consciousness of the proletariat, Marxists are therefore not concerned with the ideas of individual workers about their position in society (no matter how many examples are collected and classified) so much as with the following series of categories: relations of production (sale of labor-power, exploitation); conflict of workers and employers on this basis (economic struggles, trade unions, elementary political battles for economic ends); conflict at the level of class (economic struggles which merge into the conflict between classes, which is organized through the political parties and the struggle for state power); the theoretical and practical struggle to build revolutionary parties of the working class, in conflict with non-revolutionary and counter-revolutionary tendencies in the class and their reflection inside the revolutionary party.

Thus, for example, a worker in the motor car industry will move through his elemental experience to an understanding of the gap between his own standard of life, income and conditions of work, on the one hand, and the mass of wealth to whose production he contributes, on the other. He will recognize an identity of interest, on this basis, with other wage-workers. 'Combinations' or trade unions are the adequate expression of this level of consciousness. To this 'trade union consciousness' may correspond other ideological, critical views on various aspects of capitalist society: for example, such consciousness can easily co-exist with that view which lays all the stress on differences or similarities in patterns of consumption; thus, elementary socialistic propaganda of the moralizing type, and modern pessimistic speculation about the workers' consciousness being dulled by the abundance of consumer goods, are types of consciousness which do not penetrate to the basis of class differences and class struggle and therefore cannot facilitate the development of political consciousness (Rummel.2006)

2.5 History of Industrial Revolution

(Orwell,1977: 248) in his article on *International Encyclopedia*, the name of Industrial Revolution is given to the various social and economical changes connected with the introduction and rapid development of machinery in nineteenth century. The spread of industrialization throughout the world in the late 19th and 20th centuries is sometimes called as second industrial revolution. The industrialism spread from England to France and Belgium mostly in 1830's. Economic historians frequently use the term "secondary industrial revolution" to describe the spreading beyond 1870 in Western European countries. As quotes on

Karl Marx, Marx uses this term early 1867. About Industrial Revolution there are two point of view, old view and new view. The old idea of industrial revolution came upon European society, and there is of course validity in this view. In England the textile industry grew with amazing rapidly beginning with James Hargreaves invention for the spinning cotton about 1767. The machines were very gradually advance until 1800. This era was on extraordinary inventive genius. However, there are greedy businessmen who used the new technology to exploit men, women, and children in the “dark, satanic mills” of mushrooming factory towns. It was the title of one well known history calls it” the bleak age” J.L and B.B. Hammond sum up the traditional view: “The towns had their profitable dirt, their profitable smoke, their profitable slums, their profitable disorder, their profitable ignorance, and their profitable despair. This was to be the lot of Man kind. The new factories and the new furnaces were like the Pyramids, telling of man’s enslavement.” The new view states that industrial revolution produce technology was connected with development in investment and finance, in the corporate form of business enterprise. The urbanization of society and growth population is two major social changes. The increasing of important industrialist also rising the working class affected the political order of the 19th century.

Other opinionstate, the second Industrial Revolution is marked in progress in the methods of mass production. Industries use the tools and machinery devices. An electric power are replaced steam power in factories, it is cheaper, faster and more flexible. Human power is replaced by machine power. As conditions in industrial changed together with social and political, farm laborers and artisan flocked to the manufacturing centers and became industrial workers,

therefore cities has growth rapidly, and the percentage of farmers in the total population declined. The population of England as whole began to increase rapidly after middle of 18th century. Because of progress in medical knowledge and sanitation, fewer people died infancy or childhood and average length of life increased(Baines, 2003).

The first Neolithic Revolution begins in 8000 BC and continues through thousands of years. It is effect to settle people on every activity of the human species. The second, the industrial revolution occurred in 18th century and still developing, it moves people from the countryside into towns. Element of industrial society can be seen in 18th century. Industrialization portrayed as vast of exploitation, pollution, and urban movement. The condition of Industrial Revolution in England can be divided into two categories, natural and political. On the natural side the country has produce necessary commodities water, iron, and coal. Water in Britain numerous provide to power to run mills in stage of industrialization. The ability of making uses of coals makes the coal become important things in industrialization due to the advance of technology. On the other hand, in politically the contribution of entrepreneurs take apart on it. The industrial revolution had many effect on European civilization. It boosted the bourgeoisie to economical and political power. The result was naturally about the wealth as capitalism. Many industries severally polluted their environment, their machines kill many workers, and foods in factory supply in bad quality as reflected in the popular novels of Dickens. Actually industrial revolution has effects to middle classes. They produces goods and have interest or profit from their means of production with plenty money, profit and wages, however lower

class are under exploitation and under controlled then encounter into poverty as cited on (Mantoux, 1961).

(Baines, 2003), on *History of Industrial Revolution* he states that the history of Industrial Revolution, gathers pace in the 18th century and still developing today. It moves people from the countryside into rapidly expanding towns. It turns labor into disciplined and mainly indoor activity, with an increasing distinction between owners, employers and managers on one side workers on the other. The element characteristic of industrial society can be in isolated examples long before the 18th century. In 1472 the workers in Florence's cloth trade win temporary advantages through standing together in what would now be called industrial action. A knitting machine invented in England 1589 is so far ahead of its that it can play a profitable role in factories two and three centuries later. The development of cloths mil in Middle Ages foreshadows the search for new sources of power in Industrial Revolution.

Moreover, Baines states that Industrialization brings preliminary evil of exploitation, pollution and urban squalor, together with longer-term benefits in a general rise of living standards. There is certain clear reason why this process occurs first in 18th century Britain. But once the pattern is established, and cheap manufactured goods begin to prevail in world market, other regions become eager to follow suit when their own circumstances make it possible to do so. Just as the habit of setting and farming gradually permeated all regions of the world, so now and much more rapidly does an international tendency to crowd into cities and produce cheap manufactured goods.

The conditions enabling Britain to pioneer the Industrial Revolution during the 18th century can be divided into two categories, natural and political. On the natural side the country has abundance three important commodities- water, iron and coal. Water in Britain's numerous hilly districts provides the power to drive mills in the early stages of industrialization; the rivers, amplified from 1761. On political front, the contribution of entrepreneurs such as Abraham Darby and Matthew Boulton is made possible by the changes resulting from the Revolution of 1688 (Baines, 2003).

2.6 The Social Condition of English Society in 19th century

The phrase "Condition of England" is used by Thomas Carlyle (1795- 1881), a contemporary of Romantic poet, he begins a public discourse about condition of English society in the time on Industrial Revolution. He criticizes the government of Victorian Period both the Feudal and Capitalist system in his literary works. Carlyle was concerned with the "two nations theme", the rich and the poor. Likewise, a number of novelists like Benjamin Disraeli, Charles Dickens, and Charles Kingsley criticize the social condition in Industrial Revolution. In his work, Carlyle criticizes the mechanism of human spirit and indicated the high moral cost of industrial change.

We were required to characterize this age of ours by any single epithet, we should be attempted to call it, not a Heroically, Devotional, Philosophical, or Moral Age, but, above all others, the Mechanical Age. It is the age of machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word; the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches and practice the great of adapting means to ends. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand; all is rule and calculate contrivance (Carlyle, 1843: 34).

In this essay, Carlyle has argued the materialism, *Utilitarianism*, and the *laissez-faire system*. He believed that industrialization made workers into greater slaves; human ability and creativity to think were threatened.

In his book *Utilitarianism*, Carlyle, 1832: 71-72 says that the raise of condition of England due to industrial revolution has been changed in economically, and social aspects. There is effected to the environment that is influenced the healthiness of people at that time, however the government do not improve the living condition of laboring class, working class community will suffer from hard diseases. In his work *Past and Present (1843)*, he responds to economic crisis which has begun early 1840s, he writes the medieval and past and the turbulent Victorian present of the 1830s bring out uncontrolled industrialization, worship money, exploitation of the weeks, low wages, poverty, unemployment and riots, and the poor class are living in deprivation. Carlyle shows a depressing picture of daily life of workers, many of whom are unable to find meaningful work. Of these successful skillful workers some two millions, it is now counted, sit in Workhouses, Poor-law Prisons; or have "out door relief" flung over the wall to them, - the workhouse Bastille being filled to bursting, and the strong Poor-law broken asunder by a stronger.

Another opinion about social condition of English society is come from Fulton 2006. He states in the article that the social environment during Industrial Revolution was full of prostitutions, child labor, and thievery. He takes an example of that condition based on *Oliver Twist* novel. In *Oliver Twist* novel, industrialization led to need for cheap labor. During industrial Revolution, English societies were divided into class. The term class first came into wide use

in early 19th century, replacing such terms as rank or order as descriptions of the major hierarchical grouping in society. This usage reflected changes in structure of Western European societies after industrial and political revolution of the late 18th century. Feudalism distinctions of rank are declining in importance, and the new social groups that are developing- the commercial and industrial capitalist and urban working class in the new factories are defined mainly in economic terms, either by ownership or capital or, conversely by dependence on wages (Furthor, 2006).

In Norton Anthropology has said that Capitalism led to deterioration of living condition for working class. For the great majority of the laboring class the result of (laissez faire) were inadequate wages and long working hours. The interpretation of Industrial Revolution has directly affected poverty of the working class. Most of working class living in poverty, they live in bad sanitation condition, slum environment (Rogers, 1891)

Rogers has state from quotes of Hartwell, he thinks that during industrial revolution abundant of people living in bad condition. It could be the effect of industrial revolution. A lot people from rural area moved to the cities turn to be labor. Rogers mention the situation of poverty as follow.

“Thousand of homes were starved in order to find the means for the great war the resources on which the struggle was based, and without which it would have speedily collapsed, were the stint add starvation of labor, overtaxed and underfed toils of childhood, and the underpaid and uncertain unemployment of men (Rogers, 1891 quoted in Hartwell, 1971 : 326)

They illustrate thousands of homes injured and broken due to bad resources of economic matters. Lower classes were paid by Capitalist in insufficient salary.

A lot of children grew in bad health conditions due to lack of food, therefore abundance of children died due to suffer from hunger.

2.7 Previous Studies

In order to analyze this study, the researcher uses two previous studies as references, the first previous study is Amni Kartika, the student of Petra University (1995), she observed character of Ebenezer Scrooge, he thinks that Christmas is not important. And after the spirits come to visit Scrooge, he has changed from bad person into good person. She analyzed with psychological analysis. Then, she finds that as people could change anytime, as it is described in the novel, Scrooge has changed after three spirits have visited him during Christmas. In this case, between Amni and the researcher have similar object of study. Both of them use *A Christmas Carol* novel. So it has resemblance of study about. And the previous has similar subject of study.

The other previous study is Istibsyaroh, a student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Islamic State University of Malang (2002). She has observed *The Poverty and Social Stratification of Victorian Society in Charles Dickens Oliver Twist* by using Marxist Literary Criticism. Therefore, between the researcher and the previous study have the same object. The researcher tries to analyze the capitalism that happened in novel and reflect with the real condition of English society during Industrial Revolution.

In this case the researcher has different from both previous studies. This focuses on the capitalism that happened in this novel. And the researcher observes by using Marxist Literary Criticism, and she discusses more about the impacts and

to find similarities between novel and real condition of English society. The researcher observes the capitalism in English society during First Industrial Revolution, and she wants to find the reflection real condition of English society in novel *A Christmas Carol*.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher finds and discusses the statement of the problems. This study is proposed to describe the capitalism on Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* by using Marxist Literary Criticism. For analyzing statement of the problem, the researcher identifies the capitalism evidences on the novel, the impacts of capitalism on the novel, the author's differences criticism between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat, and the reflection of capitalism in English Society during Industrial Revolution.

3.1 Capitalism in *A Christmas Carol*

The story of *A Christmas Carol* is familiar in England, it tells about how to celebrate the Christmas season, a time of "goodness and lightness". Dickens illustrates Ebenezer Scrooge "greed is good" *Laissez-faire Capitalist* (Marx and Engels). The socio economics' moral of *A Christmas Carol* is the problem of capitalism such as poverty, greedy, and labor exploitations. In this case, the author presents that Scrooge who is a greedy person who lives in Victorian Era. As it is described follows:

"He carried his own low temperature always about him; he iced his office in the dog-days and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas"
(*A Christmas Carol*: 3).

Scrooge never celebrates Christmas Eve and is always busy in his counting house. One day in Christmas season, his nephew visited and asked him to celebrate Christmas. But, Scrooge refused nephew's invitation.

“A Merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!” cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge’s nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of his approach.

“Bah!” said Scrooge. “Humbug!”

“Christmas a humbug, uncle!” said Scrooge’s nephew. “You don’t mean that, I am sure?”

“I do,” said Scrooge” (*A Christmas Carol: 5*).

According to Dickens, the capitalist system always related with money...

Scrooge believes Christmas spending time and money.

“What’s a Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older, and not hour richer; a time for balancing your book....(*A Christmas Carol: 6*).

Scrooge states Christmas spent his time and money. Celebrating Christmas

Eve is feudalism ceremony in England. Marx thinks that bourgeoisie wants to erases the feudalism.

If I could work my will,” said Scrooge indignantly, every idiot who goes about with “Merry Christmas’ on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart. He should!” (*A Christmas Carol: 6*).

The author state that the Christianization of capitalism reflects from the opposite process of Feudalism like in Scrooge’s statement celebrating Christmas could not create more capital.

“There are many things from which I might have derived well by which I have not profited, I dare say,” returned the nephew, Christmas among the rest. But I am sure I have always through of Christmas-time, when it has come around-apart from the veneration due to its sacred name origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut up hearts freely, and think of people below them as if they really were fellow passenger to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on the other journeys. And therefore, uncle, though it has never put scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it”. (*A Christmas Carol: 7*).

Scrooge and his nephew have different perception about Christmas. His nephew thinks Christmas is sacred, full of forgiveness, and pleasant time. However, Scrooge has different opinion about Christmas. Scrooge thinks Christmas is humbug. It is a traditional ceremony belongs to Feudalism. During that time, capitalism becomes new ideology in England. Capitalism breaks the feudalism and capitalist take the economic and material matter as the highest point of view.

Scrooge is a capitalist, because he is greedy and selfish. He never thinks about people's poverty. He just creates, collects more capital, and gets profit in his business. In short he only thinks about economic and materials.

Scrooge is selfish and never donates money to the poor people. He states that the governments must be responsible for them. When two gentlemen ask him money, Scrooge just smiles and does not care with them.

“Nothing.” I wish to be alone! He states those institutions he asked before. And Scrooge, insensitive and seemingly uncaring announces “If they would rather die they'd better do it and decrease the surplus population. Besides, it's not my business! It's enough for a man to understand his business without interfering with people's mine occupies me constantly.
(*A Christmas Carol: 10*).

Based on capitalism, having a lot of money and living independently are their principle. Dickens shows the capitalist in the novel is Ebenezer Scrooge.

“I wish to be alone,” said Scrooge. “Since you ask me what I wish Gentlemen that are my answer. I don't make merry myself at Christmas and I can't afford to make idle people merry. I help to support the establishments I have mentioned they cost enough; and those who are badly off must go there” (*A Christmas Carol: 11*).

Jacob Marley's ghost comes to Scrooge in Christmas when he had died during seven years. He warns him that he will destroy in the next life. Scrooge

does not believe the ghost and spiritual matters. He thinks Jacob is only imagination.

“Why do you doubt your senses?”

“Because,” said Scrooge, “a little thing affects them. A slight disorder of the stomach makes them cheat. You may be an undigested bit of beef, a blot of mustard, a crumb of cheese, a fragment of an underdone potato. There’s more of gravy than of grave about you, whether you are!”
(*A Christmas Carol: 21*).

Scrooge does not have a habit of cracking jokes, he is a serious person. Then Jacob’s ghost said that Scrooge is the man who thinks worldly and material.

Scrooge treats his clerk Bob Cratchit without empathy. Scrooge sees his clerk is not a human being, but like a machine. According to capitalism, material matter is important in the world. Material things are money, capital and profit

“Oh! Captive, bound and double-ironed, cried the phantom, not to know that ages of incessant labor, by immortal creature, for this earth, must pass into eternity before the good of which it is susceptible is all developed! Not to know that any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will its mortal life too”(*A Christmas Carol: 25*).

From the statement above, it could be stated that Scrooge should be aware with his life because life in the world is not immortal. Therefore, the ghost of Marley wants to change Scrooge into a good person and respect to Christmas.

“But you were always a good man of business Jacob, “faltered Scrooge, who now began to apply to himself. Business!’ cried the Ghost, wringing his hands again.” Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence were all my business. The dealing of my trade were but drop a water in the comprehensive ocean of my business”(*A Christmas Carol: 25*).

The dialogue between Scrooge and Jacob’s ghost performs that Scrooge never respects with religion. He is a man with a material mind. Jacob says that beside business, there is another important thing in the world namely charity, care to poor people, and respect others.

Scrooge becomes Proletariat when he was still young. His employer was Mr. Fezziwig. He was Capitalist, but he treated his employee in good ways. However, Scrooge treats Cratchit like a machine. The changes of Scrooge personality start when he runs business.

“This was not addressed to Scrooge, or to anyone whom he could see, but it produced an immediate effect. For again Scrooge saw himself. He was older now, a man in the prime of life. His face had not harsh and rigid lines of later years, but it had begun to wear the signs of care and avarice. There was an eager, greedy, restless motion in the eye, which showed the passion that had taken root and where the shadow of the growing tree would fall”
(*A Christmas Carol: 49*).

The author describes character of Scrooge is the real example of person that changes personality from proletariat into bourgeoisie class. Scrooge becomes greedy due to young Scrooge was living in poverty.

3.2 The Impacts of Capitalism in the Novel

There are several impacts of Capitalism that take place in the novel during Industrial Revolution in England. Capitalism is an economic system that may give a lot of advantages for one class society who owns the capital or means of production we called as bourgeoisie class. However it brings disadvantages for another class society who sells their labor to produce a product, and they receive the wages, we call this class of society as working class or proletariat. Because of the capitalism is only giving more advantages to one class, there appear the unbalances in society such as class difference between bourgeoisie and proletariat in social life, the exploitation of economical towards the proletariat, and the poverty that happened in lower class.

3.2.1 The Economics' Exploitation

In *A Christmas Carol*, Scrooge is a capitalist who has his own business, and Cratchit is his employee and works as a clerk with little shilling per day. Capitalists oppress the lower class, and does not have a warm attitude for anything but always think about money. Cratchit is portrayed as a person who is exploited by the bourgeoisie.

By the middle nineteenth century people were divided into many classes, capitalist and working class. Capitalist or bourgeoisie classes are living in a wealthy condition. However, working classes are living in poverty. In the novel, Ebenezer Scrooge is the main character who is described as a lonely person, his greatest desire is getting much money and living alone. Dickens describes Scrooge as a greedy person. He discriminates the working class. He thinks that he gives salary to his employee in accordance with the occupation. Capitalist thinks if they have been paid, he told that he helps others lazy people.

“Scrooge had a very small fire, but his clerk’s fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn’t replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal-box in his room, and surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them apart” (*A Christmas Carol*: 5).

From the statement above, it can be said that, the capitalist ignores and discriminates the working class. Capitalist as a greedy person, he does not want to spend his money for himself. The basic distinctions between two groups are powerful and powerless. In the novel, author describes Ebenezer Scrooge as the representation of the powerful person that usually controls classes in the societies. In addition, the economics’ powers are often replacing the physical power. Scrooge discriminates his employee due to his position as the Bourgeoisie

who has powerful in wealth or has worth including the ownership of land, property, and means of production. On the contrary his employee, Bob Crachit is the Proletariat class who sell his physical power such as occupation, educated, qualification in job.

In *A Christmas Carol*, the author portrays the starvation, destitution, overcrowding and death among the middle century unemployed and working class. The Bourgeoisie took over much of this power. Economic modernization in Europe would probably growth together with Industrial Revolution. During the early Industrial Revolution, capitalism and exploitation growth together in English society.

“You’ll want all day tomorrow, I suppose said Scrooge. “If quiteconvenient, Sir. “It’s not convenient,” said Scrooge, and it’s not fair. If I was to stop half a crown for it, you’d think yourself ill used, I’ll be bound?” And yet, said Scrooge, “You don’t think me ill used when I pay a day’s wages for no work.” Apoor excuse for picking a man’s pocket every twenty-fifth of December!” said Scrooge (*A Christmas Carol: 14*).

Dickens clearly shows that Capitalist does not want to pay the salary without a job. They think that it is not fair if Scrooge has to be paid for Holiday. Furthermore, bourgeoisie is a person who gets their income not from labor as much as from surplus value. They appropriate from workers who create wealth. Then, the income of capitalist is based on his exploitation of proletariat (working class). According to Scrooge, capitalist would not in business if not for the surplus value, i.e. money, which they receive from selling product that spent on variable capital, surplus value of profit, interest, and rent depends on how much labor worker do for the wages or salaries they paid. The surplus value is determined by how long spend time does worker work beyond what they are paid for and to the degree that they exert effort beyond the cost of their labor-time.

He exploits Bob to help him run a business to increase his wealth. On the other hand, Bob as the employee sells his ability of labor. According to Marxism, it is not fair for the working class exploited in economic matter. Marxist has opinion that only capitalist have chances of soil cultivation but also working class. They have right to reinforce the exploitation. Because Marxist views working class as kind of machinery, not human. Therefore, during Industrial Revolution, bourgeoisie argues Marxism is only a kind of movement that tries to break down the capitalism. Bourgeoisie ignore the Marxism movement.

Young Scrooge ignore poor people, it is proved by the ignorance of Scrooge to his girl friend. When his girl friend asks him to marry her, Scrooge rejects her request. Even, Scrooge tells her that he is still busy with his work and he wants to be a rich person or bourgeoisie. The rejection makes his girl friend feel regret and disappointed. The evidence is in the dialogue bellows

“It matters little, “she said softly. “To you, very little. Another idol has displaced me; and if it can cheer and comfort you in time to come, as I would have tried to do. I have no just caused to grieve.” What idol had displaced you?” he rejoined. “A golden one”.

“This is even-handed dealing of the world!” he said. “There is nothing on which it is so hard as poverty; and there is nothing it professes to condemn with such severity as the pursuit of wealth!” (*A Christmas Carol: 49*).

This novel gives a perspective among the readers that bourgeoisie people in England during Victorian period were afraid of losing wealth too much. People were commenting in creating much capital. In that time, there were abundance of industries and factories. Most of middle class were capitalist and they run a business in big cities like London.

1.2.2 The Poverty

The Industrial Revolution led the development of a new social class, a middle class emerged new businessmen gain a vast of wealth in this new capitalism. They are called as bourgeoisie or capitalist.

Dickens also describes the condition of working class who was miserable. The performance of Bourgeoisie is different from working class. Bourgeoisie usually wears luxurious and expensive dress. However, the working class only wearing dull and poor dress.

“Then up rose Mrs. Cratchit, Cratchit’s wife dressed out but poorly in a twice- turned gown, but brave in ribbons, which are cheap and make goodly show for sixpence, and she laid the cloth” (*A Christmas Carol: 67*).

Cratchit’s family never eats turkey during Christmas Eve, for this family the price of Turkey much expensive. They never taste luxurious and expensive foods such as turkeys, geese, meats, oyster, red hot chestnut, cheeked apples, and wine, as their Christmas dinner. They usually eat melancholy foods in cheap prize.

“There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn’t believe there ever was such a goose cooked. It is tenderness and flavor, size and cheapness. Eked out by applesauce and mashed potatoes, it was a sufficient dinner for the whole family (*A Christmas Carol: 71*).

There is a contrast happens when Bourgeoisie and proletariat are celebrating Christmas Eve, bourgeoisie celebrate Christmas Eve in big party, expensive, delicious foods, and luxurious stuff such as gold plates, gold goblet. However the working class celebrates Christmas Eve with sufficient foods.

“These held the hot stuff from the jug, however, as well as golden goblet would have done and Bob served it out with beaming looks, while the chestnut on the firesputtered and crackled noisily (*A Christmas Carol: 73*).

It could be stated that the distinction of social classes during that time is very significant and there is a struggle for power between different social classes.

The exploitation of one social class by another is seen especially in modern industrial capitalism. Therefore, working classes are living in bad condition.

A Christmas Carol was written by Charles Dickens in 1843, during Industrial Revolution, the author described the differences between bourgeoisie and proletarians clearly, like Ebenezer Scrooge with his clerk Bob Cratchit. Ebenezer Scrooge represent as the character of Capitalist person that reflected the real bourgeoisie character during Industrial Revolution. Scrooge treats his worker Bob Cratchit not as a human but like a machine. And he gives lower wages for his clerk.

“There’s another fellow,” muttered Scrooge, who overheard him; “my clerk, with fifteen shillings a week, and a wife and family, talking about a Merry Christmas, I’ll retire to Bedlam” (*A Christmas Carol: 9*).

Dickens is famous with his critical writing in literary works like in *A Christmas Carol*. He observes the poverty in London in 1840s, over half of all deaths occurred in children. Dickens’ London was created by Industrial Revolution, where condition created a great increase in wealth and the growth of the middle classes and also drew thousand to work in the new factories. These conditions also became manifestation of Dickens in *A Christmas Carol*.

“There are Man’s said the Spirit, looking down upon them, and they cling to me, appealing from their father. This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both, and all of their degree, but most of all beware this boy, for on his brow I see that written which is Doom, unless the writing be erased. Deny it!” cried the Spirit...

“Have they no refuge or resource?” cried Scrooge.

“Are there no prisons?” said the Spirit, turning on him for the last time with his own words, “are there no workhouses?” (*A Christmas Carol: 91*).

Both Scrooge and Cratchit are born into world that is only beginning the Industrial Revolution, which has altered much more than just industry, social classes, demographic trends, mobility, ways of looking at the world. All of them

are also changed, and bourgeoisie do not much uses human power but use machinery in producing materials.

In 1843 most people would have identified with Tiny Tim's father Bob Cratchit, rather than his employer, Ebenezer Scrooge. According to Hayek, over 80% of London populations are working class. Like Cratchit, living with just a few shillings a week in his daily life. After the creation of the New Poor Law in 1834 many indebted families, including children are being sent to labor in prison workhouses where would release the working poor from their parents. A *Christmas Carol* novel means to illustrate the ideas that only education would release the working poor from vicious circle of poverty and ignorance. In novel Dickens illustrates Scrooge past time when he was child, he was ignorance in the private school due to their family social class. His father was a working class.

“It is not my business,” Scrooge returned, it is enough for a man to understand his own business, and not to interfere with other people. Mine occupies me constantly” (*A Christmas Carol: 11*).

Dickens illustrates the exploitation in *A Christmas Carol*, Bob Cratchit a man from working class society who works for Scrooge, and his employer has paid him a few shilling a week, and the wages lowest and it is not quite enough to fulfill Cratchit big family. Therefore Bob Cratchit is living in poverty and he lives in slum society, not enough food, and not appropriate environment. The situation of the novel is reflected in the real situation during First Industrial Revolution in England.

“There's another fellow, “muttered Scrooge, who overheard him; “my clerk, with fifteen shillings a week, and a wife and family, talking about a Merry Christmas, I'll retire to Bedlam” (*A Christmas Carol: 9*).

The industrialization of society is formed two different groups: the Bourgeoisie (business owners) and the Proletariat (working class). The balance of power between these two groups is extremely in favor of the wealthier bourgeoisie. With the emergence of a capitalist society, the capitalist economy created by Industrial Revolution is not beneficial to all of society. The exploitation for working class has occurred during Industrial Revolution.

The modern bourgeoisie society has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society and change into capitalism. It has established new classes, new conditions of oppression, and new form of struggle in place of the old ones.

Charles Dickens as the author of *A Christmas Carol* criticized the different classes during the industrial revolution through his works. He uses Marxist ideology. He agrees with Marx and Engels's ideas about Marxism, and Dickens criticized the capitalism in England through his literary works. He describes the condition of poor people like Cratchit family who was living in poverty, bad condition and very poor. Cratchit with only few shilling have to fulfill family needs such as foods and clothes. Of course that is not sufficient for five people in family. Even Cratchit family was poor, but they are a happy family, warm, and good Christian. When in a Christmas time, this family celebrates with having melancholy dinner. But they still bless to God for the mercy.

But now a knocking at the door was heard, and such a rush immediately ensued that she, with laughing face and plundered dress, was borne toward it, in the center of a flushed and boisterous group, just in time to greet the father, who come attended by a man laden with Christmas toys and present (*A Christmas Carol: 53*).

Dickens is one of the writers whose literary works observe the issue of the world more political and social truth, he express his works based on the real

phenomenon. Through his work, Dickens tries to prove the Proletariat struggle against the Capitalist. It is clearly being describing in most of his works, *Oliver Twist*, *Hard Times*, *A Christmas Carol*, etc.

Capitalist are only ones with access to economic resources to crime, the women are reduced to prostitute and children and men are subjected to low paying jobs such as factory workers. The capitalist environment impacts their well being of exploitation, unsecure living conditions leading to diseases and death.

A large number of the working class dies from infections caused by the dust from factories while children and men die at the factories due to accident. Even though the Industrial Revolution brought an economic boom to the middle class in Great Britain though emerge of the Capitalist, the poor whose existences. Working class is exploited by Bourgeoisie who collect more and more wealth. Dickens usually exposes the slum of London through his literary works.

The poverty of the lower class is depicted through starvation disease, which shows that the society did not much assist the poor. In *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens illustrate Cratchit family who are living in poverty lived in slum environment, bad sanitation that makes his son Tiny Tim suffered from a disease that probably effect death. Moreover, Dickens also attacks the society for its failure to be involved in the assistance of the poor. Consequently capitalism emerged as one of the key elements of production the Industrial Revolution. Capitalism is a social system based on the recognition of individual right, including property right in which all property is privately owned by capitalist.

“ It is enough that, by degrees, the children and their emotions got out of the parlor, and by one stair at time, up to the top of the house, where they went to bed, and so subsided”(*A Christmas Carol: 54*).

Dickens shows the real personality of Bourgeoisie during Industrial Revolution like in this novel. Scrooge thinks that helping the poor and orphans are responsible of government. The researcher has found the statement that describe the evidence of capitalism as mention in the statement bellow

...it is more than usually desirable that we would make some slight provision for the poor and destitute who suffer greatly at the present time. Many thousands are in want of common necessities; hundred of thousand are in the common comfort, Sir. "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge. "Plenty of prisons," said the gentlemen, laying down the pen again "And the union workhouses?" demanded Scrooge. "Are they still in operation?" "They are still," returned the gentlemen, "I wish I could say they were not" "The Treadmill and the poor Law are in full vigor then?" said Scrooge. "Both very busy, Sir" (*A Christmas Carol: 10*).

In this novel Dickens describe the poverty of working class by the lack of food, not wearing suitable clothes and also not wearing the stuff from good material as described in the novel.

There was nothing of high mark in this, they were not handsome family, they were not well dressed, their shoes were far from being water proof, their clothes were scanty, and Peter might have known, and very likely did, and inside of a pawnbroker's. But they were happy, grateful, pleased with one another, and contented with the time; (*A Christmas Carol: 76*).

One feature of The Victorian society was the abundant poor, because of poverty. Urban overpopulation resulted in the poor living in appealing and overcrowded housing conditions. Living condition was unhealthy that rapid increase in population, despite the high death rate was shows only by more rapid of immigrants from rural to cities.

Scrooge past illustrates as the young boy that ignored by their friends, scrooge was from lower class society, his father was poor. He was lonely during Christmas time lonely reading near a feeble fire, and Scrooge sat down upon a form, and wept to see his poor forgotten self as he used to be.

“A solitary child neglected by his friends is left there still.”(*A Christmas Carol: 37*).

Due to his condition in past time, he was living in poverty, therefore he neglect lower class or working class like he used to be before.

In novel, the author has illustrated the condition of English society during Christmas time in contrast. Bourgeoisie living in big house with Gothic ornament, prepare the luxurious dinner for Christmas Eve, gold goblet, gold plate, expensive wine, beef, turkeys, and kinds of delicious foods. However, in the street, a lot of lower class still around the street with their un expensive clothes, were repairing the gas pipes and make a brazier fire to warm their body. Many beggars sound his song tried to ask sympathy to the gentlemen. Most of children offer their power labor in order to catch a shilling for celebrated Christmas time.

The cold became intense. In the main street, at the corner of the court, some laborers were repairing the gas pipes, and had lighted a great fire in brazier, round which a party of ragged men boys were gathered, warming their hands and winking their eyes before the blaze in rapture (*A Christmas Carol: 12*).

The rich people has stayed in his house prepare their luxurious clothes for attending the ceremony in Church; however the proletariat are in the street.

The Lord Major, in the stronghold of the mighty Mansion House, gave orders to his fifty cooks and butlers to keep Christmas as a Lord Major's household should; even the little tailor, whom he had fined five shillings on the previous Monday for being drunk and bloodthirsty in the streets, stirred up tomorrow's pudding in his garret, while his lean wife and baby sallied out to buy the beef (*A Christmas Carol: 12*).

From the statement above in novel, the researcher concludes that the economic condition and social condition of English society during 19th century were distinction each other. Charles Dickens has written *A Christmas Carol* in

1843. Dickens was offering his own critique the Industrial Revolution system most fully developed in his home land England.

“The sight of these poor revelers appeared to interest the Spirit very much, for he stood, with Scrooge besides him, in the baker’s doorway, and taking off the covers as their bearers passed, sprinkled incense on their dinners from his torch (A *Christmas Carol*: 65).

The statement above illustrates the condition of poor people were lack of foods, and insufficient place to shelter. Poor people living across the streets. There were poor people were living together along the street, in corner of shops.

1.3 Dickens Point of View of Proletariat and Bourgeoisie

In novel, Dickens expresses his idea about a gentlemen calling for bourgeoisie should be a good man who have a secure and sharing happiness during Christmas Eve by giving some money, suitable and appropriate foods and drinks for the poor people. Most of bourgeoisie never think about charity of Christmas. They think that religion is not real matter and money and wealth is the most important things in the world. Related to the Marxist thinking that in society there is no class, bourgeoisie and proletariat, they are the same. The nature resources are owned by every people, not only for Aristocrat and bourgeoisie only, even lower class has a right to develop take any advantages from that.

Usually Charles Dickens’s novel is portrayed the difference of social life between the middle class and the lower class, it describes in *Oliver Twist*. Actually the picture of *Oliver Twist* was a part of Dickens childhood experience and in part of his outrage at living condition of poor that had witnessed as a journalist. Greatly the novel protest against the Poor Law of 1834, which dictated

that all public charity must be channeled through workhouses. The middle class was eager to gain social legitimacy. In the stratification English society, Middle class belongs to “gentlemen,” The sentiment behind the Poor Law of 1834 reflected their beliefs. The Law allowed the poor to receive a justice only if they lived and worked in established workhouses. Beggars risked imprisonment. Debtors were sent to prison, often with their family, which virtually ensured that they could not repay their debts. In the middle 1835, most of children were separated from mother, brother were separated from their sister due to the middle class patrons of workhouses feared the lower class. Because of the cruelty of middle class society, there were a lot of people prefer to die in the streets. In this way, Dickens gives a contribution in his work on criticize the poor condition of working class in England. In the 1830s, the poor truly had no voice, political, economic.

The truth is that Dickens criticism of society is almost deal with moral, he attacks the law, the parliamentary government, government institutions, educational system and he also criticizes the existence of Bourgeoisie who has dominated in Parliamentary and the capitalism in England during Industrial Revolution. In his literary works, Dickens figure the Bourgeoisie should be a good rich man should raising employee’s wages, patting children labor on the head, getting debtor out to jail for burglars and in general to be a foster parents for orphans. It is describe in *A Christmas Carol*, he illustrates Ebenezer Scrooge in the end of story, he becomes a good rich man who helps Cratchit’s son in secure Tiny Tim’s disease.

Dickens writing usually also talks about the poverty in London. He describe the existence of Proletarians is roughness living in slum, near with criminals etc. He shows in his writes of the poorest of the poor, the slum dwellers.

Therefore, proletariat closed to the criminals, in his literary work, Dickens express there could be a space between bourgeoisie and proletariats. However Dickens admires the working classes, as he illustrates in this novel, bourgeoisie or middle classes should appreciate working class by raising employee's salary, treat them as a human not as an animals or machine of productions.

Dickens sympathized with underprivileged in society such as the poor, women and children. His works are a form of direct appeal to society to take action against poverty, exploitation of children and oppression of women. His essays deal with social change therefore, Dickens is not just a fiction writer but his works had a social mission, to make the readers take a note of the unprivileged members of Victorian society so that they could take action to improve the social environment. Dickens works usually provide the historical representation of the condition experienced by the poor under the oppressive power of capitalist.

Dickens isa writer who gets in touch with lower and upper classes in England during Industrial Revolution. The event in his works usually describes poverty, working classes society, and existence of capitalism done by bourgeoisie, the child labor and also women discriminations. The main focus his novels critics the deep gaps between bourgeoisie and proletarians in social, education, and also in economic. Dickens early life is recurrent element in his childhood novel such as *Oliver Twist* and *David Cooperfield*.

As described in novel *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens shows the difference classes between Ebenezer Scrooge as Bourgeoisie and Bob Cratchit as working class. In this story, Scrooge as Capitalist has exploited his employee Bob Cratchit. Scrooge only paying lower wages to his employee, he never appreciates the working class.

“There is nothing on which it is hard as poverty; and there is nothing it professes to condemn with such severity as the pursuit of wealth!” (*A Christmas Carol: 50*).

For Capitalist, their aim is only one to make themselves become wealthier and wealthier, and never raising the employee's income. Bourgeoisie as the owner of business have a right to make become wealthy.

Dickens has opinion that he explores in literary work. He argues that the Industrial Revolution during in the end of 1800's was made capitalism development. He gives an example that the working class condition was being plight of capitalist abuse. The exploitation and cultivation of the soil by capitalist were happened during this time in his home land England. From his literary works, Dickens expresses the idea of the social revolution from working class. He suggests that working class or proletariat should received deep sympathy because their labor power help capitalist in creating capital. They should repair the wages value not determined by the value of production that produced by labor process.

The works of Dickens always deal with the differences social classes. Class for Marx does not refer to wealth, prestige or social status. One's class is one's relationship to the means of production. In modern Capitalism there are only two important classes, the bourgeoisie and proletariat. Bourgeoisie is expanded as the person who own their capital means owned production such as factories, tools,

and land, whatever is needed a labor for production, then proletariats is the person who sells their ability to work or their labor power.

Through his literary works, Dickens aims to make a balance in social and economic matter between bourgeoisie and proletariat. Dickens tries to open the readers view about that gaps. He eager to create a Bourgeoisie should be good gentlemen who always care to working class, and appreciate their labor as human being. On the other hand, Dickens wants to reinforce the proletariat revolution and proletariat's movement in rejecting Capitalism.

“Now, I'll tell you what, my friend,” said Scrooge, “I am not going to stand this sort of thing any longer. And therefore,” he continued, leaping from his stool, and giving Bob such a dig in the waistcoat that he staggered back into the tank again-“and therefore, I am about rise your salary!”(*A Christmas Carol: 123*).

In this novel, Dickens aims to gives an example of the behavior of Bourgeoisie person who represent in Mr. Fezziwig's character. He was Bourgeoisie person who serves his employees very kind, he never exploited the working class in their works. He gives a pleasure time during Christmas time. Mr. Fezziwig is employer of Scrooge...

“Yo ho, my boys!” said Fezziwig. “No more work tonight. Christmas Eve, Dick. Christmas Ebenezer! Let's have the shutters up,” cried old Fezziwig, with a sharp clap of his hands, “before a man can say Jack Robinson!”(*A Christmas Carol: 45*).

From the statement above, Dickens shows that Bourgeoisie person should be like Mr. Fezzwig who appreciate the working class, he serves his employee like a human not as a machine. The spirit shows Scrooge and signed to him to Mr. Fezziwig was happy person. He used to spend and donate his money for poor people every Christmas time. He believes that the meaning of Christmas time is sharing, caring, and receiving with other people. Christmas time is not only to

celebrate by himself but together with other people especially with his employees.

Like in the conversation between Spirit and Scrooge below:

The Spirit signed to him to listen to the two apprentices, who were pouring out their hearts in praise of Fezziwig, and when he had done so. He has spent but few pounds of your mortal money: three or four, perhaps. Is that so much that he deserves this praise? It isn't that, said Scrooge, heated by the remark, and speaking unconsciously like his former, not his latter self- it isn't that, Spirit, He has the power to render us happy or unhappy, to make our service light or burdensome, a pleasure or a toil (*A Christmas Carol: 48*).

It can be said that Industrial Revolution influences the human society, moreover it create a new class society (Bourgeoisie) or Capitalist. This social class has exploited their employee as a machine. During Industrial Revolution, Bourgeoisie used to be like Scrooge who never appreciate working class, he just thinking about material, money and capital are those makes him greedy.

Charles Dickens is one of the greatest Victorian writers that ever lived and he is greatly admired for his ability to realistically depict the poor during Industrial Revolution. According to Makati in her thesis 2008, she observes the Dickens works are one of major driving forces in the implementation of social reform in England. Dickens does not sympathize with underprivileged in society like capitalist. His works are a form of direct appeal to society to take action against poverty, exploitation of children and oppression of women. His essays deal with social change therefore, Dickens is not just a fiction writer but his works had a social mission, to make the readers take a note of the unprivileged members of Victorian society so that they could take action to improve the social environment. Dickens novels usually provide the historical representation of the condition experienced by the poor under the oppressive power of Capitalist.

Dickens is a writer who gets in touch with lower and upper classes in England during Industrial Revolution. The event in his works usually describes the poverty, working classes society, the existence of Capitalism done by Bourgeoisie, the child labor and also women discriminations. The main focus of his novel is to critic the deep gaps between Bourgeoisie and Proletarians in social, education, and also in economic. Brown says, Dickens early life is recurrent element in his childhood novel such as *Oliver Twist* and *David Copperfield*.

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Mr. Ebenezer Scrooge characterizes as a powerful “(Oldman) driven by greed and guided by a distorted view human nature” and he is “self serving Capitalist” (Oldman). Scrooge is typically industrialist who views his employees as main factor of production, not much different from machine operate.

In Marxist Literary Criticism, to Karl Marx, the works of Dickens always deal with the differences social classes. Karl states in his book “*Communist Manifesto*” Class for Marx does not refer to wealth, prestige or social status. One's

class is one's relationship to the means of production. According to him, in modern Capitalism there are only two important classes. There are bourgeoisie whois expanded as the person who own their capital means owned production such as factories, tools, and land, whatever is needed a labor for production, then proletariats is the person who sells their ability to work or their labor power.

Through his literary works, Dickens aims to make a balance in social and economic matter between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. Dickens tries to open the readers view about that gaps. He eager to create a Bourgeoisie should be good Gentlemen who always care to working class, and appreciate their labor as human being. On the other hand, Dickens wants to reinforce the Proletariat the revolution of Proletariat's movement in rejecting Capitalism.

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Similar to Dickens, German socialist Karl Marx also criticized capitalism for its oppression of the poor leading to the term “Marxism”, a theory based on the suggestion that industrialization polarized society into bourgeoisie and much larger proletariat, who are the working class leading to a conflict between the two classes as noted in *The Communist Manifesto* to which he authored with Frederick Engels:

“The modern bourgeoisie society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonism. It has but established new classes, new condition of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones” (Hartwell, 1834)

Marx saw the industrialization process as the logical dialectical progression of feudal economic codes, necessary for the full development of capitalism

(Sowell 281). Marxism sympathized with the working class or proletariat, and Marxist was committed to workers' revolution as a means of achieving human emancipation and enlightenment.

The theory of Marxism promotes socialism which is political and economical system in which everyone has an equal right to share of a country's wealth and main industries which are owned and controlled by the government. Written during the same period as the development of Marxism and socialism through, Charles Dickens' works were also concern with the relationship between the workers and the industrialist, and the poor and the rich. In addition to Marxism, other theories such as Charles Darwin's *Theory of Evolution* (1859) also emerged during the Industrial Revolution in which Darwin claimed there is a variation in every organism which competes for limited resources, resulting in struggle for survival.

Darwin's concept that organism which competes for survival is noted in a capitalism society in which the capitalist are the only ones with access to economic resources while the poor are deprived. Therefore, the lower class struggles to survive by restoring to crimes the women are reduced to prostitution, and so on.

1.4 The Capitalism revealed on *A Christmas Carol* reflect the real condition of English Society during Industrial Revolution

Capitalist in 19th century has great opportunity from the Empire to get high surplus from production. In this case the government does not take apart in economic matter.

A Christmas Carol novel is the following brief overview of the Industrial Revolution and its impact on the world of the early 19th century. Much of the social hardship and unrest explored in Dickens literary work can be linked to the social reconstruction that occurred in England and around the world during his lifetime. Understanding about the structure of the economy and society Dickens's character lived in gives us an insight into his inspiration on literary works such as Ebenezer Scrooge (Bourgeoisie) and Bob Cratchit (Proletariat).

Capitalist or bourgeoisie opinion about Christmas Eve, it is a kind of feudalism ceremony shows the resistances of power of Aristocracy, and exploitation of feudal class to the lower class, and middle class forces to respect with the King, Queen and Aristocrat. Modern Industrial Capitalism has established in the West as a great human cost. Physically, exploitation has shaped in England, wages have dropped and poverty has increased during industrial growth of the later 18th and early 19th centuries. In England, during Industrial Revolution economic growth has occurred but poverty has increased rapidly.

“Industrial Revolution” is the term usually applied to the social and economic changes that mark the transition from a stable agriculture and commercial society to a modern industrial society relying on complex machinery rather than tools. It is used historically to refer primarily to the period in British history from the middle of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century. The changes in the social and economic structure took place as inventions and

technological innovations created the factory system of large-scale machine production and greater economic specialization, and laboring population, formerly employed predominantly in agriculture, in which industrialization increased productions as the result of technological improvement (Hartwell, 1834).

The researcher discusses the English society condition especially during Industrial Revolution based on the novel *A Christmas Carol* is the real phenomenon in history in Victorian Era. The condition of working class in England as Dickens illustrates character of Bob Cratchit the same with the condition of working class in England in 1843. Frederick Engels writes *The Condition of Working Class in England*

“If anyone wishes to see in how little space a human being can move, how little air—and such air—he can breathe, how little of civilization he may share and yet live, it is only necessary to travel (to Manchester, England)... The cottages are old, dirty and of the smallest sort, the street (Engels, 1843)

The rise of capitalism brought notable prosperity within the middle class, yet Industrial Revolution was a period of immense poverty among of the English citizen. Despite claims that industrialization created employment, one should also bear in mind that transition from rural to urbanization could also economically affects a lot of people, as there is high competition to survive in a capitalist society. Some people managed to become members of the middle class, while the others became skilled artisan, tradesmen and professionals. However, every member of society did not belong to the middle class; there were people who belonged to the lower class who were mostly unemployed (Makati, 2008: 67)

In Makati articles, she states that according to Poor Law Amendment Act, relief was distributed to the poor citizens of English society whether they were employed or not. However, in 1834, the Act implemented a new dimension whereby anyone who needed relief was required to become a member of workhouse and they had work in order to receive assistance. However, it is stated that outdoor relief still continued and the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws of 1832-1834 emphasized that outdoor relief to the able-bodied poor was a ‘master evil of the present system’ (Makati qtd on *Royal Commission on Poor Law's*, 1832: 279).

The statement above is the same with Dickens describe the condition family of Bob Cratchit in *A Christmas Carol*. Bob Cratchit is living in poverty and Scrooge pays him only few shillings a week.

The wages is too little to fulfill the daily foods for a big family. It is not sufficient for their daily life. Dickens describes the poverty of family with “everybody had something to say about it, but no body said or thought it was at all a small pudding for large family” (*A Christmas Carol*: 73).

The working class are living in bad condition, bad sanitation that effect to their health. It is describe in the Dickens novel like in *Oliver Twist* and *A Christmas Carol*. In this story, one son of Bob Cratchit Tiny Tim suffered from kidney disease that made his blood too acidic. Tim’s disease occurred due to the poverty of Cratchit household. Dickens has described the condition of proletarians or working class who were living in poverty.

Tiny Tim is Bob Cratchit’s son is crippling, and in *A Christmas Carol*, Tiny was suffered from a kidney disease that made his blood too acidic. The disease is due to untreated poverty of the Cratchit household. According to the Spirit of Christmas, Tim would die within a year. The fact that he did not die, due to

Scrooge's new found generosity, means that the disease was treatable with proper medical care.

“Tell me if Tiny Tim will live,” cried Scrooge. “I see a vacant seat,’ replied the ghost, “in the poor chimney-corner, and a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved. If these shadows remain unaltered by future, the child will die” (*A Christmas Carol: 74*).

Industrial Revolution has drove the woman labor. Dickens in his works usually observes the existence of woman in labor. In *A Christmas Carol* novel, the author also illustrates the long hours work in factory in London as described the following statement.

“Martha, who was a poor apprentice at a milliner's, then told them what kind of work she had to do and how many hours she worked at stretch, and how she meant to lie a bed tomorrow morning for a good long rest, tomorrow being a holiday she passed at home” (*A Christmas Carol: 76*).

The Industrial Revolution can be said to have made the European middle-class as well. In the wake of Revolution, new social relationships appeared. As Ben Franklin once said, “time is money.” Man no longer treated men as men, but as a commodity which could be brought and sell on the open market. This “modification” of man is what bothered Karl Marx his solution was to transcend the profit motive by social revolution.

The Victorian society by Queen Victoria reigns from 1837 – 1901. During the Industrial Revolution, the Victorian society consist of hierarchical structure comprising of the upper class, followed the middle class, the working class and the impoverished under class. The different social classes could be distinguished by inequalities in areas such as politic, economic, wealth, education, and living conditions. Members of the lower class were perceived as, brutal and uneducated

etc. Due to the powerlessness of the lower class members, they were subjugated to exploitation and less of appreciating from middle class.

In early nineteenth century, there are high rate of crimes. In Dickens *Oliver Twist* for instance, Dickens shows the real phenomenon of crimes were done by children. However, the Victorian society has no power to overcome the poverty, due to the economic and other profits gained by middle class or Bourgeoisie who has exploited the working class. Furthermore, children were also exploited as they were subjected to child labor and they worked under harsh conditions. The Victorian society, particularly the middle class has no strong moral to help the poor or change their condition.

Therefore, in this novel *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens tries to influence the readers to be change in their ways, not become individualist, more care to the poor and give them a little attention to change proletarian's life. The visiting of Jacob Marley warns to Scrooge that Scrooge still have a chance and hope of become a good person.

The rise of capitalism brought prosperity within middle class. Industrial Revolution was a period of poverty among the majority of England citizens. Despite claim that Industrial Revolution created abundant of employment, but the urbanization could also economically affects a lot of people, as there is high competition to survive in Capitalism. Some people manage to be middle class or Bourgeoisie, however, every member of society did not belong to the middle class, and there were people who belonged to the lower class who were mostly unemployed.

It is evident that the living conditions of the poor during Industrial Revolution were unpleasant. Most of Proletariats people were exposed to disease and early death due to the poor sanitary and housing facilities at their environment. The poor lived in overcrowded slums with poor verification leading to disease and starvation.

Most of Dickens works deal with the condition during Industrial Revolution. Dickens has given abundant of contribution through his works such as *David Cooperfield*, *Oliver Twist*, *Hard Times*, *Bleak House* etc. Most of his literary works critics the existence of Capitalism, Class Struggle between Proletariat and Bourgeoisie and critics the human institutions of labor during Industrial Revolution.

His literary works observe the working class condition i.e Oliver Twist novel, the author illustrates clearly the environment of poor people who are living in poverty, living in slums area that not suitable for living. The poor people were ignorance by middle class society. The description of poverty in his novel were reflected the real condition during Victorian Era or in the first industrial Revolution. A lot of poorpeople are died due to diseases, for instance cholera, suffer from hunger. The main cause of the poverty in England was due to the over populated of migrant, they moved from village to big city in order to work in factory and industries. Therefore the farming was forgotten.

Industrial Revolution not only effected in economic matters, but also for the living condition of English society. The city was being polluted due to the vapor from industrial machinery. Children were separated from their parents and children would be exploited to work in factory.

Moreover, Dickens describes the conditions of English society in this novel, when in Christmas time, all good people or rich people going to the church and chapel flocking the street in their best clothes, and with their happy face. But at the same time there emerge from the streets, lanes, there were poor people with dirty clothes, bring little food from baker's shops.

It is believed that the Industrial Revolution was caused by an outgrowth of social and institution change brought by the end of feudalism in Britain after the English Civil War in the seventh century. The British Agricultural Revolution made food production more efficient and less labor intensive, forcing those who work as farmer into new jobs in industries. The change from agricultural to technological production could make the economy get an advance non agricultural work (Hudson: 95).

Capitalism emerges as one of the key elements of production during the Industrial Revolution. Capitalism is a social system based on the recognition of industrial rights, including property rights in which all property privately owned. The concept of capitalism is drawn from the Enlightenment ideology on individuality that all industrial should be free from to pursue own interest. It is evident that capitalism played role in Dickens work. Like in the character of Scrooge who was greedy and exploited his clerk during Christmas time.

In the end of the story, Dickens arranges the character of Scrooge become a good person. He appreciates lower class and he also donates his money to support Tim Tiny disease.

Scrooge was better than word. He did it all, and infinitely more; and Tiny Tim, who did not die, he was a second father. He became as the good old city knew, or any other good old world (*A Christmas Carol: 124*).

Finally, Scrooge raises the salary of his clerk Mr. Cratchit. Every Christmas time, he celebrates together with Cratchit family with having dinner together. It could be concluded, after the visiting of three spirits Scrooge realizes that happiness is not in the creating much capital or wealth but it is beneath the heart. By supporting and carrying poor people's need, it could make happiness in the heart. Scrooge was better than his word.

During Industrial Revolution, the poor were living under the Capitalist. The early nineteenth to middle nineteenth century was period in which the poor as the biggest numbers of society in England. The middle class or bourgeoisie become a new class emerge during that period.

With the tide of Industrial Revolution towns grew rapidly as factories encourage rural urban migration. It is estimated that in Manchester in the 1830's between forty thousand and fifty thousand people lived in cellar due to lack of sufficient housing to accommodate the increasing numbers of inhabitants in urban areas (Althick, 1956: 44).

The description of Cratchit family is an illustration of the poverty during of English poor society. It is quite different with Bourgeoisie lifestyle. The workers are powerless to protest against their condition because they are grateful that they are employed and also have shelter, which probably better than living in the street and being unemployed. The working class embraces the inhumanity and exploitation. They are afraid of jobless therefore they could reveal exploitation and alliance.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1.1 Conclusion

Through the novel, Dickens mainly tells about one character of Ebenezer Scrooge in running his life. This story begins with the visiting of his nephew who invites him to come to celebrating Christmas Eve. Dickens requires other character includes in this novel such as Bob Cratchit is Scrooge's employee who is living in poverty and he is included in working classes. The distinction of life between Scrooge and Cratchit is very significant. Scrooge is capitalist and he is very wealthy, but Cratchit is living in poverty. He lives in slum environment.

The socio-economic phenomena in this novel reflected to the real condition of English society during that time. Bourgeoisie is minority class that has exploited working class in economic matters. Their aim is to collect and create more wealth and get more profit. This system is called capitalism. In this case there is another movement that ignored capitalism; this movement argues if in societies are divided into two classes based on his means of production. This movement is Marxism. Marxism does not agree with the separated classes in society. For Marxist, people are living independent especially for working class must reject kinds of exploitation and slavery.

The first part of analysis is concerning with evidence of capitalism in economic phenomenon that affirm the Marxist theory. The first economic phenomenon is concerning with the attitude of capitalist toward working class.

Through this novel, Dickens mainly tells the existence of Capitalism during industrial revolution era. From his observation of poverty condition in England in 19th century, then he writes a literary work which is criticizes the differences of classes. From the novel, Dickens eagers to make readers realize that Capitalism is not good ideology, therefore there is one movement that developed during Victorian Era. It is called Marxism. Marxism is an ideology that rejected the Capitalism that exploited the working class to collect the wealth. It is kind of Communist Manifesto. The movement is aimed to reinforce the Proletariat movement toward Exploitation in economic.

The Marxism Literary Criticism in this novel takes in two forms for instance the forms of capitalism which affirm Marxist theory. The exploitation phenomena in economic occurred during Industrial Revolution. Proletariat classes suffer from poverty, crimes, and categories a brutal people. The existence of capitalism in this novel reflected the real condition of English society during Industrial Revolution in which has effect the separated classes between bourgeoisie and proletariat. Capitalist has exploited the working class to create much wealth or capital. As a realist writer, Dickens' novel *A Christmas Carol* depict the impact of capitalism on the poor leading to emergence of working class suffering on exploitation and alienation.

The Industrial Revolution has created a new classes called bourgeoisie class, in which a class of people who owned the business and capital to means of production, therefore the over population in England boom in 19th century. People who are living in village have moved to big cities in order to get a job as a labor of factories. Moreover, not only men have moved to cities but also children about

nine years and above. Abundant of children separated from family as describe in *Oliver Twist* novel. However, this movement has impact for society, it create capitalism in which the middle class has force working class as employee with low wages, it means as exploitation in economic.

After analyzing the impacts of capitalism, the researcher finds kinds of impact not only in economic, but also in social matter. Capitalism causes the development of poverty, gaps of difference class, political, etc. Most of Charles Dickens' novel tells about the real phenomena of capitalism. The differences classes between proletariat and bourgeoisie, it shows clearly in Capitalism ideology. Even, Dickens was come from bourgeoisie, he has sympathy the working class society. Through his novel, he aims to reinforce and giving an enlightenment of emancipation toward working class to reject kind of capitalism. Furthermore, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels have established Marxism movement. Marxist people want create similar right in society, no difference class, and working class has a right to receive appropriate wages suitable with their labor power. Then, the researcher concluded Dickens clearly shows the distinction between Proletariat and bourgeoisie through literary work, and he gives a new perspective about his criticism among his society in England.

1.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggest for the next researcher to find a new discourse of concept in analyzing this object. It needs to continue in being deeper research and also to use another theory for conducting the study. Even though capitalism becomes the highlight issue in this novel, more than that, the next researcher

should be more critical in investigating object. If it is used in another researches' analysis, they will be better to use in different object which has significant theory in order to avoid the copy right. It may give a new discourse of paradigm and enriches the knowledge of literatures.

Marxist Literary criticism is not only deal with social and economic things. The researcher suggests there is the other researcher who analyzes the impact of capitalism in England toward political matters. Because, politic also become important topic in literary works. As we know that during Victorian Era, capitalism was emerge by the upper class society who has a freedom to create much capital without constraint from the government in cultivation of soil and the natural resources. In this case, the politic was become crucial in capitalism especially under reign of Queen Victoria.

This research analyzes the impacts of capitalism on economic matter, because economic becomes a critical thing in English society in Victorian Era. In this case researcher choose theory of Marxist point of view in economic. Therefore, the researcher supposes to other researcher in having different research such as the impact in political matter toward the social classes in England.

Hopefully, this research could give a new perspective about the theory of Marxist in literary works. And other researchers could broader and enrich their research with other object that is dealing with Marxist Literary Criticism.

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