

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Exploitation of human beings and, more especially, exploitation of children has been high concern on many wide ranges of people in the world for more than a century. The exploitation of children refers to the use of children in work or other activities for one's own profit or for selfish purposes and to detriment of the children's physical or mental health, development, and education (ARC Resource Pack, 2009). The exploitation of children includes, but is not limited to, child labor and child prostitution.

The exploitation of children is a serious human rights violation. Children are frequently exploited into labor exploitation in agriculture both long-term and on a seasonal basis. They may toil in a variety of manufacturing industries. In some parts of the world, children are exploited in mining or in fisheries. Girls in particular are exploited into child domestic labor. Children are also exploited into the militia and into armed gangs in conflict zones and it is nevertheless true that the children are effectively put to work in these situations, not only as soldiers but in a variety of jobs such as cooking, acting as couriers and, for girls especially, providing sexual services to adult warriors.

The exploitation of children can be found not only in a real life but also in the novel since it is one of the literary works that reflects society and reveals the social life of community in an era (Brown, 1982). There are many authors who make the exploitation of children as a theme for his novel. One of the novels that portray the exploitation of children is *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens.

*Oliver Twist* is a novel from Charles Dickens, a popular British fiction author in Victorian age. *Oliver Twist* tells the story about the orphan named Oliver who lived in a workhouse for adults. He is bullied by other boys in the orphanage, and can not bear the comments about his mother. Desperately, Oliver runs away at dawn and travels toward London. He encounters a gangster, and joins in their organization, and realized how they earn the money in an illegal way. However, he meets Mr. Brownlow who helps him a lot.

*Oliver Twist* becomes more popular novel among others because the author, Charles Dickens, is a realist (Stephen, 2000). Almost of his novels written based on the situation and condition of English people in his age (Adams, 2009) and *Oliver Twist* is one of the examples. In 1812 to 1870, the industrial revolution in England emerged (Stephen, 2000). A huge explosion in population, the move from the land to the cities, and a society that turned upside down, all served to produce appalling overcrowding, dissolution of family units, illness, poverty and confusion. The industrial revolution forced the poor children in Victorian age to work as labor in the factory or any

other places with a minimum wage. The exploitation of children portrayed in *Oliver Twist* novel not only happened in the nineteenth century but also in the modern-day.

The exploitation of children is important to be discussed because it is one of the serious human rights violations which happen in many parts of the world for long time ago and *Oliver Twist* novel become a literary work which portrayed the exploitation of children, particularly in the Great Britain. Since both the exploitation of children and *Oliver Twist* novel are important, the writer would try to investigate how the exploitation of children is portrayed in *Oliver Twist* novel.

To prove the originality of the study, the writer presents some previous research on *Oliver Twist* novel. The first research is conducted by Pamela Makati (2008) entitled “A Critical Study of Charles Dickens’ Representation of the Socially Disadvantaged”. The purpose of her study is to critically analyze Charles Dickens’ representation of characters who are the underprivileged members of an industrialized society. Her research has shown that Charles Dickens’ life experiences played a major role in shaping his writings and through a realistic portrayal of characters that represent the underprivileged in society, Dickens’ works played a major role in the British social reformation.

Another research is done by Yuan Wenji, Zheng Xiangjun, and Julianne (2012) entitled “An Analysis of Child Labor and Exploitation in the Film of *Oliver Twist*”. Their conclusion is there are many social

problems presented in the movie, such as exploitation, child labor, and the gap between rich and poor. This movie highlights the side of injustice society and the dark side of humanity. Also, when people live in a hard life, they still have a mercy and innocent heart.

Considering the previous researches above, the writer wants to conduct the research with the topic the exploitation of children. The writer wants to analyze the exploitation of children more deeply and to find out what are the forms of exploitation of children found in the *Oliver Twist* novel.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

- How is the exploitation of children portrayed in *Oliver Twist* novel?
- What form of the exploitation of children that are found in *Oliver Twist* novel?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel.

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

The scope of this study focuses on the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel which written by Charles Dickens.

## **1.5 Significances of the Study**

The study is hoped to bring a beneficial input and reference on how to analyze novel in the field of literature especially study about the exploitation of children, to give some alternatives choices of literary criticism beside

drama, poetry, and movie, and to gain in depth knowledge on Marxism that occurred in *Oliver Twist* novel.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 The Exploitation of Children

The term of the exploitation of children have two different words, exploitation and children. There are at least two ways in which the term exploitation can be used. First, one can use it in the general sense of ‘*use*’. Use may well involve transformation into something new and a series of authors have argued for the study of the way societies produces new forms of nature. A second meaning for the term exploitation is to imply ‘*injustice*’. This second meaning frequently associated with the first. Hence, exploitation is injustice created though the use of particular object. The word exploitation, in general, means a condition where somebody treated in an unfair way by somebody else in order to get benefit from their work (Oxford English, 2005). The word exploitation is used mostly to refer to economic exploitation; the act of using another person’s labor without offering them an enough compensation. According to Munzer, people are exploited if others take benefit by using them as a tool or resource and cause them serious harm (Munzer, 1990) while Elster stated that workers are exploited if they work longer hours than the number of labor hours employed in the goods they consume (Elster 1986). In Marxian economics, exploitation refers to the subjection of producers (the proletariat) to work for

passive owners (bourgeoisie) for less compensation than is equivalent to the actual amount of work done (Marx, 2002). The proletariat is forced to sell their labor power in order to receive a wage to survive, while the capitalist exploits the work performed by the proletariat by accumulating the surplus value of their labor. Therefore, the capitalist makes their living by passively owning a means of production and generating a profit, while instead the labor should be entitled to all it produces.

Meanwhile, children in Oxford English dictionary refers to young human who are not yet an adult (Oxford English, 2005). The term children specifically explained by the United Nations in Convention on the Rights of the Child,

“A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”. (ILO, 2009)

Biologically, children are generally a human between the stages of birth and puberty or in the developmental stage of childhood between infancy and adulthood. Children have fewer rights than adults and are classed as unable to make serious decision, and this is why, legally, they are always being under the care of a responsible adult.

Hence, the exploitation of children can be concluded as the use of human being below the age of 18 years in work or other activities for the benefit of others and to detriment of the children’s physical or mental health, development, and education. In this case, children is considered to be a proletariat because their social class. Children from the lower class should

be work in order to live their life so they can easily exploited by the bourgeoisie and capitalist.

The exploitation of children divided into two forms; exploitative child labor and child sexual exploitation (ARC Resource Pack, 2009).

### **2.1.1 Exploitative Child Labor**

Exploitative child labor refers to the employment of children in any kind of work (Col, 2002). Children worked 16 hour per days under monstrous conditions, as their elders did with a very minimum wage. In fact, not all children who work are exploited. In many societies, almost all the children must undertake work because many people considered that work contributes to children's development. In determining whether children has work in a particular context should be considered as exploitative, it is important to examine the totality of the children's situation. It will be important to consider such factors as the age of the child, the hours spent working each day, the level of physical or psycho-social stress work creates, the conditions of work, the amount of pay, the level of responsibility, whether the child attends school or not, the level of self-esteem that children maintain, and whether work contributes to or harms the child's psychosocial and physical development (ARC Resource Pack, 2009).

Poverty and social inequalities are often the root causes of exploitative child labor. Economic pressures compel children to undertake work. Children required contribute to the family economy when the family is



faced with severe poverty and possibly limited opportunities for the adults to work. Lack of access to adequate education may be a contributing factor to the causes why children work. Many children are solely responsible for themselves and the economic welfare of their families. Where schooling is not free, some children may have to work in order to earn money for their school fees or expenses. Poverty and lack of education is a common reason why children work, but this could not be a reason for children to be exploited in work. Separated children, children in the workhouse, orphan and the children of disabled parents may be under particular pressure to seek paid work. Children is used to be a labor because they may be cheaper to employ, less aware of their rights, more compliant, more willing to carry out monotonous tasks, easier to lay off and do not join trade unions.

Since, industrial revolution emerged in Great Britain, many children is employed by capitalist. The labor of children was the first thing sought for by capitalists who used machinery. The capitalist buys children and young persons under age and employed them without giving enough compensation (Marx, 1992). Children under 13 years may work only 6 hours. The manufacturer, therefore, asks for children who look as if they were already 13 years old. The decrease, often by leaps and bounds in the number of children under 13 years employed in factories, a decrease that is shown in an astonishing manner by the English statistics of the last 20 years, was for the most part, according to the evidence of the factory inspectors themselves, the work of the certifying surgeons, who overstated the age of

the children, agreeably to the capitalist's greed for exploitation, and the sordid trafficking needs of the parents. In the notorious district of Bethnal Green, a public market is held every Monday and Tuesday morning, where children of both sexes from 9 years of age upwards, hire themselves out to the silk manufacturers (Marx, 1992). The scene and language while this market is going on are quite disgraceful. It has also occurred in England, that women have taken children from the workhouse and let any one have them out for a week. In spite of legislation, the number of boys sold in Great Britain by their parents to act as live chimney-sweeping machines exceeds 2,000.

Looking at the fact that many children are exploited by capitalist, Karl Marx finally lists the ten commandments of communism and one of his ten commandments is free education for all children in public schools, the abolition of child labor in factory, an educated child would be better for society in the long term, than a child not educated (Marx, 2002). By the commandment, it is self-understood that the employment of all children in labor, nightwork and all health-injuring trades must be strictly prohibited by law.

Children who are exploited are involved in different types of work. The circumstances of these different types of work are the work activities, the work environment, the presence of specific hazards, the nature of employment relationship, and the benefits of work (Marx, 1992). The work activities done by children can range from a huge variety of agricultural

activities to domestic work, caring for younger children, carrying goods and sweeping, wide variety of tasks within manufacturing industry, operating machinery as well as manual tasks, vending, gathering and sorting rubbish, shining shoes, and prostitution.

The environment in which children work can be in the several places like the family home, an employer's house, the family's fields or land, land owned by other people, a factory, shop, market or workhouse, a mine, the street, and a building site. The presence of specific hazards is also become a consideration. These may include using dangerous agricultural or industrial chemicals, operating dangerous machinery, working in a hazardous environment, undertaking heavy manual work which may be dangerous for younger children, working excessively long hours, or exposure to the dangers of physical or sexual abuse. Children may be more risky to occupational injuries than adults because of their developmental stage.

Children may work for their own parents, for other adults within the friendship network of their own families, for employers, for brothel-keepers, criminal gangs and so on. Children may have been sold to employers. Other young people will be working on a self-employed basis in the informal sector such as shining shoes, collecting waste or vending on the street.

The literature on child work tends to give much more prominence to the perceived hazards than to the benefits of work. More recent research has highlighted that work is seen as beneficial to children in many societies. Benefits may include, for example, economic benefits, socialisation into

adult roles and responsibilities, learning how to manage time and money, dealing with the public, and gaining a sense of independence, pride and satisfaction leading to enhanced self-esteem and self-confidence.

### **2.1.2 Child Sexual Exploitation**

Children may be vulnerable to sexual exploitation because of their limited strength and ability to protect themselves. Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse that involves the manipulation and coercion of young people under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for things such as money, gifts, accommodation, affection, or status. Child sexual exploitation is also refers to the act of exploiting and abusing children for sexual purposes as United Nation stated:

“The term sexual exploitation means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another”

In UNHCR’s statement to the Consultation on the World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm, sexual exploitation actually covers all forms of sexual threat, assault, interference and exploitation (ARC Resource Pack, 2009).

The underlying causes of commercial sexual exploitation of children include poverty, gender discrimination, war, organized crime, globalization, greed, traditions and beliefs, family dysfunction, and the drug trade. Poverty, again, becomes a major cause of the child sexual exploitation. The poor children forced to fall in the sexual activities to earn money to live their life.

Children who exploited into child sexual exploitation are at risk for sexually transmitted infections, physical violence, and psychological deterioration. In many cases when children are brought into the sex trade industry they are beaten and raped until they are so broken (Bales, 1999). Physical hazards can also include infertility, cervical cancer, assault, and sometimes murder (Campagna and Poffenberger, 1988). Pregnancy is also a physical risk factor for many children. Other psychological risk factors include sleep and eating disorders, gender-disturbed sexual identity, hysteria, and even homicidal rage.

Sexual exploitation divided into three forms; the sale of children (child trafficking), child prostitution, and child pornography (ILO, 2009).

#### **2.1.2.1 Child Trafficking**

The sale of children or widely known as child trafficking is any act or transaction whereby children is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration. Child trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another within a country or across a border, and by someone or a group, into a situation in which they are exploited (ILO, 2009).

#### **2.1.2.2 Child Prostitution**

Child prostitution is the second form of child sexual exploitation. Child prostitution refers to the use of children in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration. The United Nations defines it as the act of offering a service of a child to perform sexual acts for

money or for pleasure (Lim, 1998). Child prostitution is prohibited in every country in the world because it violates the rights and the childhood of children.

### **2.1.2.3 Child Pornography**

Children are often being an object of pornography. Pornography itself is the explicit portrayal of sexual subject matter for the purpose of sexual arousal. Pornography may be presented in a variety of media, including books, magazines, postcards, photographs, sculpture, drawing, painting, animation, sound recording, film, sex show, video, and video games. Pornography that involves child is called as child pornography (Hobbs, Hanks, and Wine, 1999).

## **2.2 The Study on Novel**

Novel is one of literary works that widely known in the world. It is a piece of work that not only entertains people but also portrays and represents human life. In Oxford dictionary, novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary (Oxford English, 2005). Kennedy and Gioia stated that novel is defined as a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience the actual life (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995). The author creates the sense to get the readers experience the actual life through elements of novel, such as character, plot, setting, and point of view.

### **2.2.1 Characters**

Character is the basic element in the fiction because it makes story come alive. Character is an imagined person who inhabits a story (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995). E.M fosters distinguishes characters into two parts; flat and round character. Flat character is those who represent a single characteristic, trait, idea, or almost a very limited number of such qualities. While, round character presents us with many changes, and the writer portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995).

### **2.2.2 Plot**

Plot is a storyline that author's made to show the reader what happen and how it happens in a story. Plot is divided into five part, introduction, rising action, climax (the highest point of the conflict), falling action, and conclusion (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995).

### **2.2.3 Setting**

When and where the story takes place is called setting. The settings of a story are about place and time (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995). The functions of setting in a story are to create a mood and atmosphere to the reader in order to make the story seem more real.

### **2.2.4 Point of View**

Point of view of a story is identified by the narrator, describing any part that he or she plays in the events and any limits placed upon his

knowledge (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995). First person point of view uses *I* and is told by one of the characters of the story. While, third person point of view uses an unnamed who knows the most what all the characters in the story are thinking.

### **2.3 Marxist Literary Criticism**

Marxist literary criticism is a loose term describing literary criticism based on socialist and dialectic theories. Marxist literary criticism views literary works as reflections of the social institutions from which they originate. According to Marxist, even literature itself is a social institution and has a specific ideological function, based on the background and ideology of the author. Terry Eagleton, the English literary critic and cultural theorist, defines Marxist literary criticism as a critic that is not merely sociology of literature, concerned with how novels get published and whether they mention the working class (Eagleton, 1976). Its aim is to explain the literary work more fully and this means a sensitive attention to its forms, styles, and meanings. Marxist literary criticism can illuminate political and economic dimensions of literature other approaches overlook.

This criticism maintains that a writer's social class and its ideology have a major bearing on what is written by a member of that class (Barry, 1995). The Marxist sees the writer is formed by their social context. It means that Marxist literary criticism view literature as a reflection of the writer's social class or an analysis of class relations. It deals with focusing



on the ideological content a work of literature and its explicit and implicit assumptions and values about matters like culture, race, class, and power.

Marxist literary criticism is a critic in literature based on the ideology of Marxism. Marxism is an ideology of society analysis based on the attention to the class relations and society conflict found by a German philosopher, Karl Marx and a German sociologist, Friedrich Engels (Barry, 1995). According to Peter Barry, the ideology of Marxism fights for the self-emancipation of the working class, subjecting all forms of domination by bourgeoisie, its institution and its ideology, to theoretical and practical critique (Barry, 1995). The bourgeoisie is a dominant class who control and own the means of production while proletariat is a subordinate class who doesn't own and control the means of production.

Marxist literary criticism tries to relate the literary work to the social assumptions of the time in which it is consumed, and, to relate the context of a work to social class status of the author (Barry, 1995). Marxist literary criticism has several characteristics such as sympathy for the working class and hatred of the middle and wealthy classes, attention to how much material wealth one has, inequalities in society, characters who dream of a better life, class warfare between the rich and the poor, exploiting the working class by the capitalist class, humans divided into classes, major difference in lifestyle between the classes, working class is oppressed and exploited.

Marxist literary criticism does five things to critic literary work. First, they make a division between surface and hidden context of a literary work and then relate the hidden subject matter of the literary work to basic Marxist themes such as class struggle and exploitation. Second, they try to relate the context of a work to the social class status of the author. The third is explaining the nature of a whole literary genre in terms of the social period which produced it. A fourth Marxist practice is to relate the literary work to the social assumption of the time in which it is consumed. The last Marxist practice is the claim that literary forms are themselves determined by political circumstance.

#### **2.4 *Oliver Twist* novel**

*Oliver Twist* is one of the popular novels written by a well-known English author, Charles Dickens (Adams, 2009). It was published in monthly parts on February 1837 – April 1839. *Oliver Twist* tells the story of a young orphan, Oliver, and his attempts to stay good in a society that refuses to help. Oliver is born in a workhouse, to a mother not known to anyone in the town. She dies right after giving birth to him, and he is sent to the parochial orphanage, where he and the other orphans are treated terribly and fed very little. When he turns nine, he is sent to the workhouse, where again he and the others are treated badly and practically starved. The other boys, unable to stand their hunger any longer, decide to draw straws to choose who will have to go up and ask for more food. Oliver loses. On the appointed day, after finishing his first serving of gruel, he goes up and asks

for more. Mr. Bumble, the beadle, and the board are outraged, and decide they must get rid of Oliver, apprenticing him to the parochial undertaker, Mr. Sowerberry. It is not great there either, and after an attack on his mother's memory, Oliver runs away.

Oliver walks towards London. When he is close, he is so weak he can barely continue, and he meets another boy named Jack Dawkins, or the artful Dodger. The Dodger tells Oliver he can come with him to a place where a gentleman will give him a place to sleep and food, for no rent. Oliver follows, and the Dodger takes him to an apartment in London where he meets Fagin, the aforementioned gentleman, and Oliver is offered a place to stay. Oliver eventually learns that Fagin's boys are all pickpockets and thieves, but not until he is wrongfully accused of their crime of stealing an old gentleman's handkerchief. He is arrested, but the bookseller comes just in time to the court and says that he saw that Oliver did not do it. The gentleman whose handkerchief was taken, Mr. Brownlow, feels bad for Oliver, and takes him in.

Oliver is very happy with Mr. Brownlow, but Fagin and his co-conspirators are not happy to have lost Oliver, who may give away their hiding place. So one day, when Mr. Brownlow entrusts Oliver to return some books to the bookseller for him, Nancy spots Oliver, and kidnaps him, taking him back to Fagin.

Oliver is forced to go on a house-breaking excursion with the intimidating Bill Sikes. At gun point Oliver enters the house, with the plan

to wake those within, but before he can, he is shot by one of the servants. Sikes and his partner escape, leaving Oliver in a ditch. The next morning Oliver makes it back to the house, where the kind owner, Mrs. Maylie, and her beautiful niece Rose, decide to protect him from the police and nurse him back to health.

Oliver slowly recovers, and is extremely happy and grateful to be with such kind and generous people, who in turn are ecstatic to find that Oliver is such a good-natured boy. When he is well enough, they take him to see Mr. Brownlow, but they find his house empty—he has moved to the West Indies. Meanwhile, Fagin and his mysterious partner Monks have not given up on finding Oliver, and one day Oliver awakens from a nightmare to find them staring at him through his window. He raises the alarm, but they escape.

Nancy, overhearing Fagin and Monks, decides that she must go to Rose Maylie to tell her what she knows. She does so, telling Rose that Monks is Oliver's half-brother, who has been trying to destroy Oliver so that he can keep his whole inheritance, but that she will not betray Fagin or Sikes. Rose tells Mr. Brownlow, who tells Oliver's other caretakers, and they decide that they must meet Nancy again to find out how to find Monks. They meet her on London Bridge at a prearranged time, but Fagin has become suspicious, and has sent his new boy, Noah Claypole, to spy on Nancy. Nancy tells Rose and Mr. Brownlow how to find Monks, but still refuses to betray Fagin and Sikes, or to go with them. Noah reports everything to Fagin, who tells Sikes, knowing full well that Sikes will kill

Nancy. He does. Mr. Brownlow has in the mean time found Monks, who finally admits everything that he has done, and the true case of Oliver's birth.

Sikes is on the run, but all of London is in an uproar, and he eventually hangs himself accidentally in falling off a roof, while trying to escape from the mob surrounding him. Fagin is arrested and tried, and, after a visit from Oliver, is executed. Oliver, Mr. Brownlow, and the Maylies end up living in peace and comfort in a small village in the English countryside.

*Oliver Twist* is an example of social novel from Charles Dickens. It is called so because the story discuss social issues in society such as poverty, social class inequality, and occupational structure inequality. Poverty that occurs in *Oliver Twist* novel is the root of the exploitation of children, such as exploitative child labor and child sexual exploitation.

The novel was written and published in Victorian era Britain where there was emerged the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution made a rapid change to English people. The changes were not merely in industrial, but also in social and intellectual (Ashton, 1960). The number of people increased rapidly, and the proportion of children and young people probably rose. A social gap between the poor and the rich was also evident. The displaced working classes, from the seventeenth century on, took it for granted that a family would not be able to support itself if the children were not employed (Cody, 2008). The children of the poor were forced by

economic conditions to work, as Charles Dickens whose family in debtor's prison, worked at age 12 in the Blacking Factory (Forster, 2011).

The poor children in Victorian age would be made to go to work at a very young age (<http://www.victorianchildren.org/victorian-child-labor/>). They worked very hard and for long hours every day in many types of jobs including mining, factory work, street sweepers, clothing and hat makers, chimney sweeps, farming, textile mills, servants, and sadly, prostitution. Working conditions for children of the Victorian age were dreadful. Children in 5 to 9 year old Chimney sweeps would come out of a chimney covered from head to toe with soot. Their arms, legs, elbows and knees would be bleeding, only to be washed off with salt water and sent up another chimney. Children working in factories worked in dangerous situations for long hours, 14 to 18 hours a day.

Street children in Victorian times were found in abundance living in alleys or side streets. Many were orphans, as *Oliver Twist*, but a large part of the street children were from neglectful, alcoholic families where abuse was the norm. Faced with the choice of living in these conditions or living on the street some children chose the street. Many of these children fell prey to prostitution and thieving to support themselves. Others became street sellers or actually worked public jobs like other children. All of the social panoramas of children in Victorian era Britain are portrayed in *Oliver Twist* novel by Charles Dickens.

## 2.5 Theoretical Framework

Marxist literary criticism firstly is a political theory derived by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels that come across the capitalism effect. It became set of theories explaining a proletariat society that been oppressed by capitalist effect. The goal of Marxism is to bring about classless society.

This research will analyze the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel by using Marxist Literary Criticism and by exploring the characteristics of exploitation deploy in the novel then explaining the form of exploitation found in the novel. Through this research, it will be discovered how the exploitation of children is portrayed in *Oliver Twist* novel.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Method of the Study

This study is conducted by using descriptive analytical method. According to Kutha Ratna, descriptive analytical method is a method that explains how to describe the fact and then analyze the fact completely. It will be done by describing all the facts and then analyzing the data and comparing all of the data (Ratna, 2004).

The study is considered as the qualitative research. Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem (Creswell, 1997). According to Burns, qualitative research attempt to capture and understand individual definitions, descriptions and meanings of event (Burns, 2000). The task of the qualitative research is to capture what people say and do as a product of how they interpret the complexity of their world, to understand the events from the viewpoints of the participants. Qualitative research believes that since human are conscious of their own behavior, the thoughts, feelings and perceptions of their informants are vital. The data of the study is words, phrases, and sentences that indicating the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel. The data of this study will be



analyzed by Marxist literary criticism to discover how the exploitation of children is portrayed in *Oliver Twist* novel.

### **3.2 Data**

The data of this study are words, phrases, and sentences that indicating the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel.

### **3.3 Data Source**

The data source of this study is *Oliver Twist* novel which written by Charles Dickens.

### **3.4 Data Collection Procedure**

1. Determine *Oliver Twist* novel which written by Charles Dickens as the object of the study,
2. Read *Oliver Twist* novel,
3. Identify the words, phrases, and sentence that indicating the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel by highlighting them.

### **3.5 Data Analysis Procedure**

1. Classify the words, phrases, and sentences that indicating the exploitation of children based on the selected theories,
2. Analyze the words, phrases, and sentences that indicating the exploitation of children based on the selected theories,
3. Categorize the forms of the exploitation of children,
4. Interpret the results,
5. Draw the conclusion.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter comprises the analysis and discussion of *Oliver Twist* novel. The analysis will be presented by elaborating the exploitation of children through exploitative child labor, child trafficking, and child prostitution. The result of the study presented in this chapter aimed to answer the research questions: 1. How is the exploitation of children portrayed in *Oliver Twist* novel? ; 2. What form of the exploitation of children that are found in *Oliver Twist* novel? The analysis will refer to the whole plot from the beginning of the story to the end of the story.

#### 4.1 Exploitative Child Labor

The story of *Oliver Twist* begins with the birth of Oliver Twist in the Parish workhouse. Oliver Twist's mother died when she born him, so at a very young age Oliver Twist has been an orphaned. He is sent to the branch-workhouse, also known as parochial orphanage, where he and the other orphans are treated terribly and fed very little as shown in the passage bellow:

*.....where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor laws, rolled about the floor all day, without the inconvenience of too much food or too much clothing. (Ch. 2, p. 4)*

The fact that the authorities sent him to the inconvenience place where children lack of food and clothes describe the irresponsibility of the Parish authorities as a super structure of the society. In the text, we can see that not only Oliver who is exploited but also the children who live in the branch-workhouse because they get too little food and clothes.

Oliver's condition in the branch-workhouse as an effect of exploitative child labor is very pathetic as stated in *Oliver Twist's ninth birth-day found him a pale thin child, somewhat diminutive in stature, and decidedly small in circumference (Ch. 2, p. 5)*. It reveals that Oliver Twist, in his ninth birthday, is a pale thin child. From his condition we can conclude that the branch-workhouse don't give an appropriate treatment to the children including Oliver. The children are forced to work without an appropriate compensation.

In addition, the word *they* in *They had been beaten and starved, and shut up together, many and many a time (Ch. 7, p. 49)* shows that not only Oliver Twist which is exploited but also a child named Dick who was being Oliver's friend at the branch-workhouse. The words *beaten* and *starved* give us a clue that the children in the branch-workhouse as a proletariat from the lower class is exploited many times by Mrs. Mann, who act as a bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie have big power to make the children from the poor starved by not giving them enough food. Her treatments which neglects and ill-treats the lower class children cause them serious effects. Children became thin, pale, and looks pathetic as described in the sentences

*He raised his pale face (Ch. 7, p. 49) and the child was pale and thin; his cheeks were sunken; and his eyes large and bright. The scanty parish dress, the livery of his misery, hung loosely on his feeble body; and his young limbs had wasted away, like those of an old man (Ch. 17, p. 121).*

Mrs. Mann, as a bourgeoisie who worked to take care of the orphans and children of the poor at Parish branch-workhouse, was not responsible to her job as stated in the *Mrs. Mann tended the infant paupers with parochial care (Ch. 17, p. 119)*. She was hired to take care for these children so that they can live well, but in reality, she actually exploits and ill-treats them in various ways. If the children of the poor do not follow the rules made by Mrs. Mann or disobey any of her orders, then the child will be punished, for the example is Dick, who is locked in the coal cellar, when he does not obey Mrs. Mann as stated in *Dick was immediately taken away, and locked up in the coal-cellar (Ch. 17, p. 122)*. The children had to work under pressure and did not get a proper education. Mrs. Mann as the bourgeoisie that has control over the proletariat children exploits the children and cause them serious children's physical and mental health, development, and also education.

The exploitation of children in the *Oliver Twist* novel is caused by poverty. Either Oliver Twist, Dick, or other children who live in the workhouse are the children of the lower class, who do not have money to support themselves. In Marx's theory, Oliver Twist and others children from the poor in social classes of capitalist society is called 'The proletariats'

who sell their labor power, do not own the means of production, and to be exploited by the bourgeoisie. Thus, they have to work to follow the orders of those who gave their lives.

These children do not have any power so they can only keep silent when the bourgeoisie exploiting them. The only thing that they can do is dream a better life. As we know that one of the characteristics of Marxist literary criticism is character who dreams a better life. From Dick's statement *I dream so much of Heaven and Angels, and kind faces that I never see when I am awake (Ch. 7, p. 49)*, we can conclude that society never treats him well, especially people in the branch-workhouse. He is exploited and abuse and always ill-treated by the people who have more power than him. Even this sentence implies that people in Dick's real life is very cruel and behave like monsters because when he slept, he saw an angels and also kind faces that he never see when he is awake. It is a comparison that the author gives to the reader. In addition, the phrase *that I was glad to die when I was very young (Ch. 17, p. 122)* shows us that Dick is a proletariat or lower class who dreams a better life. He better die than live among people whom ill-treats him.

The next story is about the move of Oliver Twist from parochial orphanage to the Parish workhouse. He is sent to the workhouse, where again, he and the others are treated badly, exploited and practically starved, when he turns nine. The exploitation of children through exploitative child labor can be shown on the dialogue below;

*"You have come here to be educated, and taught a useful trade," (Ch. 2, p. 10)*

As a person who is in the based structure of society, Oliver Twist, a nine-year-old child, is moved to the branch-workhouse to the Parish workhouse. According to Charles Dickens, workhouse is a publicly supported institution to which the sick, destitute, aged, and otherwise impoverished went for food and shelter ([www.charlesdickenspage.com](http://www.charlesdickenspage.com)). After the New Poor Law was passed in 1834 the workhouse became little more than a prison for the poor. As an institution, the workhouse becomes an Ideological State Apparatus (ISA). ISA is a term developed by the Marxist theorist, Louis Althusser, to denote institutions such as education, the churches, family, media, law, and workhouse which were formally outside state control but which served to transmit the values of the state, to interrelate those individuals affected by them, and to maintain order in a society, above all to reproduce capitalist relations of production (Barry, 1995). Oliver Twist is moved to work in the workhouse with very little food. He must work to the Parish without any compensation but a little gruel per day. As a child under the 18 years (Oliver is nine years old), he should be under the law and not having any trade. Through this condition, it can be concluded that Oliver Twist is exploited through exploitative child labor.

Exploitative child labor refers to the employment of children in any kind of work (Col, 2002). The type of work that involves Oliver Twist for the first time in the workhouse is picking Oakum. It is stated in the sentence *you'll begin to pick oakum tomorrow morning at six o'clock (Ch. 2, p. 10)*.

Oakum is loosely twisted hemp fibers, impregnated with tar, used in rope. Picking oakum apart was common busywork in the prison or workhouse. The separated oakum was then used to caulk ships. Thus, by picking oakum, we can conclude that Oliver Twist is working in agriculture activities.

As a nine-year-old child, works in the early morning to pick oakum is not an easy task. A child at this age should not work and should get a decent education as Karl Marx stated in his 10 point of Marxism: “Free education for all children in public schools. The abolition of child labor in factories; an educated child would be better for society in the long term, than a child not educated.” However, in the case of Oliver Twist, he has to work in the early morning to pick oakum with unequal compensation. Instead of being given proper facilities, he was given poor facilities such as rough and hard bed which is uncomfortable to use. The authority of the workhouse as a superstructure exploits the based structure by working overtime. The clause *where, on a rough, hard bed, he sobbed himself to sleep (Ch. 2, p. 10)* describe that as a subordinate class, Oliver does not have any strength or power to deny the command of the dominant class.

In the workhouse also occurs the social gap between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The passage *they established the rule, that all poor people should have the alternative of being starved by a gradual process in the house, or by a quick one out of it (Ch. 2, p. 11)* is the evidence where the social gap emerged, when the dominant class has a very big role for the life of the subordinate class. In this study, the workhouse authorities called the

dominant class. Dominant class has power to make laws for the lower class by giving them a little food as compensation for their work. By giving a little compensation for the lower class, the dominant class spends money less. This is referred as exploitation. The word exploitation is used mostly to refer to economic exploitation; the act of using another person's labor without offering them an enough compensation (Munzer, 1990).

Compensation provided by the workhouse authority as a dominant class only three small servings of gruel per day as shown in *to supply periodically small quantities of oatmeal; and issued three meals of thin gruel a day, with an onion twice a week, and half a roll on Sundays (Ch. 2. p. 11)*. Gruel here is a cheap food made by boiling a small amount of oatmeal in a large amount of water. However, the gruel with an onion and half a roll have become a luxurious food for the proletariat because they only get a little gruel per day as their compensation of work. In other words, the comparison between the energy released by the proletariats and the compensation they get are not balance. This evidence reveals that the proletariats, either adult or children is oppressed and exploited.

The social gap between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat are seen very clearly in the passage *the number of workhouse inmates got thin as well as the paupers; and the board were in ecstasies (Ch. 2, p. 11)*. The workhouse inmate increasingly thinner and suffering due to the heavy works they did while the authorities can have fun using ecstasy. The social gap illustrates that there are inequalities between the proletariat and the



bourgeoisie. It also describes the conditions in the workhouse to which the orphan Oliver has just been sent. In these workhouses, husbands were separated from wives, and living conditions were often abysmal (www.sparknotes.com). Lurking behind the establishment of workhouses were the assumptions that moral virtue lay in work, that work led necessarily to success, that economic failure was the result of laziness, and that, therefore, poverty was a sign of moral degeneracy. In Dickens's opinion, charity based on this kind of premise did far more harm than good to the material and moral situations of its recipients. In this passage, and throughout the early chapters of the novel, he adopts a sarcastic, harshly satirical tone to make this point. Dickens, in fact, says the exact opposite of what he really means and does no more than state the truth. All of the conditions he describes did actually exist. Rather than exaggerating to make his point, Dickens relies on the inherent absurdity of the way English society treated the poor to manifest itself through his description.

In addition the social gaps are not only seen among the workhouse authorities and the proletariats adults but also among the workhouse authorities and the proletariat children as stated in the sentence *each boy had one porringer, and no more - except on occasions of great public rejoicing, when he had two ounces and a quarter of bread besides* (Ch. 2, p. 12). Each child was given only gruel and nothing more. As the writer stated before the gruel has become a luxurious meals for the lower class but it is not proportional to the power released by the children at work. This is what

is referred as an exploitative child labor, where children are put to work in a monstrous condition without getting a decent wage even food.

Exploitation by employing children under the age to work hard and without adequate compensation causes the big effects for children. The effect of exploitative child labor is described by the author in direct characterization of the novel *Oliver Twist* in which the children become very hungry until *the boys polished them with their spoons till they shone again (Ch. 2, p. 12)* because the authorities do not fulfill their nutritional intake.

Nevertheless, the workhouse board has the responsibility to take care of the orphans but they did not care about it. This is stated in *Oliver Twist and his companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months (Ch. 2, p. 12)* and *for he hasn't been over-fed since he was born (Ch. 3, p. 17)*. The workhouse boards earn an adequate livelihood from the money they've received from the parish government. So here, the ideology is inserted relating to the capital class that is affected by social and economic class. The ideology comes from the human lifestyle, usually from people thought and from the characteristics of human interaction. According to Althusser, ideology is the imagery relationship between the reality and human condition which Marx stated as a false consciousness (Barry, 1995). Ideology of someone relates to their attitude and how they live their life. In looking at Dickens' *Oliver Twist* from a Marxist standpoint we can gain a deeper insight into the economic, social, and political issues. This condition

is showed to pass Oliver and other children in workhouse that treated bad and ignored because he from low class.

The boys, including Oliver, unable to stand their hunger any longer. They decide to draw straws to choose who will have to go up and ask for more food. "*Please, sir, I want some more*" (Ch. 2, p. 12).

Featuring words made famous by the numerous film adaptations of the novel, this line features the first words that Oliver speaks. He asks one of the workhouse caretakers for more food because of a bet lost among the other boys. Because of this request, he is branded as troublesome and set on the path that will eventually lead to his escape into Fagin's den. This is also an interesting moment where an innocent request is interpreted by the corrupt adult (the bourgeoisie one) mind as greed. Oliver's true hunger is not satiated but scorned as a means of shaming him in an attempt to break his spirit. This can be seen as a means of education, but it does not imply that it is the proper instruction for Victorian children. If anything Dickens is condemning the harsh jurisdiction of the workhouse masters.

After requesting an additional gruel, Oliver is regarded as trouble makers at the workhouse. He is brought to the workhouse board by the master and then he is punished by the master who *aimed a blow at Oliver's head with the ladle* (Ch. 2, p. 12).

The upper class is defined as the dominant force in power. Dickens illustrates the upper class as they exploit not only the child laborers, but the poor in general. We can relate the bourgeoisie to Mr. Bumble and the

workhouse officials, and the proletarians to Oliver and the other children in the workhouse. The government owns the power, while Oliver and the other children not. This is the ideal situation for the wealthy, as they have complete control of the social classes and labor. The poor in Dickens' novel are exploited by the powerful bourgeoisie, as Oliver's labor is owned by the workhouse officials. Additionally, Oliver is only fed meager proportions in order for him to survive and keep working for the wealthy group in power. Oliver is degraded in the best interests of the wealthy, who contribute to molding beliefs and ideas in accordance to their needs. By purposely underfeeding Oliver and the workhouse laborers, the wealthy are able to extract more labor for a lower cost. The government harsh treatment towards Oliver demonstrates how his labor is depicted as a commodity.

In addition to the punishment given by the workhouse, *he was carried every other day into the hall where the boys dined, and there sociably flogged as a public warning and example (Ch. 3, p. 14)* is another evident of the punishment when Oliver protests against the wealthy for not receiving enough food. This is not only threatens his physical health but also his mental. The board, as a bourgeoisie gives social sanction to Oliver Twist by doing things like the bold words. These things not only make Oliver twist embarrassed but indirectly damage his mental as children. This result made the writer believes that Oliver Twist is exploited excessively by the bourgeoisie.

Oliver Twist is not only exploited through exploitative child labor to be employed as oakum-picker, he almost hired as a chimney-sweep too as shown in the passages *he's fond of chimney-sweeping (Ch. 3, p. 19)* and *he will be a sweep (Ch. 3, p. 20)*. The sentences show the work activities that will be done by Oliver Twist is chimney-sweeping. Charles Dickens, as an author of *Oliver Twist* novel, wrote the story of Oliver Twist based on social life that occurred in Victorian era (Stephen, 2000), including the exploitation of children as chimney-sweeps.

Chimney Sweeping is a work that children often do in Victorian era. A Victorian Child Chimney Sweep may have been the most dangerous job for children in the 1800's ([www.victorianchild.org](http://www.victorianchild.org)), especially when the child first started doing the job. Being sent down the chimney the first several times would cause the child's arms, elbows, legs and knees to be rubbed and scraped raw. At times their knees and elbows looked like there was no skin at all on them. The boss would then wash their wounds with salt water and send them down another chimney without sympathy. Mr. Gamfield tried to convince Parish authorities to sell Oliver Twist by saying *"If the parish would like him to learn a right pleasant trade, in a good 'spectable chimbley-sweepin' business," said Mr. Gamfield (Ch. 3, p. 16)*. It also shows that Mr. Gamfield exploit children by employing them as chimney sweeping, which turned out to be a very hard job to be done by the children.

Chimney-sweep is a worker who clears ash and soot from chimneys. In United Kingdom, boys as young as four, climbed hot flues that could be as narrow as nine inches square. Chimney-sweep was dangerous and children who work as chimney-sweep could get jammed in the flue, suffocate, or burn to death. Employing the children as chimney-sweep is not only exploited their labor power but also can detriment and harm them. Children work as chimney-sweep because they are in poverty and they should work to earn money to live their life, with these conditions, the employer takes opportunity to exploit the children.

The reason why people, including Mr. Gamfield, use children as chimney-sweeps because their tiny size made them a popular choice for going down the narrow chimney stacks as stated in the phrases *that young boy of Ned, the chimbley-sweeper's! He kept him small on purpose, and let him out by the job (Ch. 19, p. 139)*. Falling was a major fear for chimney sweeps or getting stuck in the stacks also, both could cause death very easily. The constant breathing in of soot caused irreversible lung damage in many children. Bosses also underfed children so that they would be thin enough to continue going down chimneys. Everyone knows the risk of children being chimney-sweep but the Board of the workhouse still continues selling Oliver Twist to Mr. Gamfield. This is shows how people don't care about the life of children at that time.

From the passage *Oliver fell on his knees, and clasping his hands together, prayed that they would order him back to the dark room - that they*

*would starve him - beat him - kill him if they pleased - rather than send him away with that dreadful man. (Ch.3, p. 21)* indicates that not only exploited but Oliver Twist is also abused. We can imagine how Oliver Twist really did not want to work as chimney sweeps. He begs that he better was tortured to starve or killed rather than having to work as a chimney sweep. Exploitation by the Parish authorities to Oliver Twist not only threatens his life but also his mental. It is included in case of exploitation because the goal is to detriment physical or mental health and development of the children.

Mr. Gamfield is not only exploiting children through child labor, but also provides them a bad treatment. As a human being under the age of eighteenth, children don't have any power and work as a chimney-sweep can cause them a serious harm. Even more Mr. Gamfield abuse them as stated in the phrase *Mr. Gamfield did happen to labor under the slight imputation of having bruised three or four boys to death already (Ch. 3, p. 17)*. This narrative can be concluded that not only the bourgeoisie or capitalists who have material that can exploit proletariat but it also can happen among the proletariats. The proletariat can also exploit another proletariat, especially children, because children have no power.

Oliver Twist has also worked as an apprentice in the undertaker's shop belongs to Mr. Sowerberry, the Parish undertaker. Apprentice is one who is bound by agreement to work for another for a specific amount of time (usually seven years) in return for instruction in a trade, art or business.

Since their hours were so long, apprentices usually lived in makeshift lodgings provided by their employers. The master was paid a fee. Oliver is said to be exploited because the bold passage *in the case of a parish apprentice, that if the master find, upon a short trial, that he can get enough work out of a boy without putting too much food into him, he shall have him for a term of years, to do what he likes with* (Ch. 4, p. 25). With this statement we know that children as apprentice is exploited into child labor and is treated unwell because the master employed them freely without giving enough food.

Exploitation experienced by Oliver Twist strengthened with several ill-treatments from his master. Ill-treatment received by Oliver Twist can be seen from the treatment of the undertaker's wife who put him in improper place, *and pushed Oliver down a steep flight of stairs into a stone cell, damp and dark* (Ch. 4, p. 27), which is not good for the health of children. Children who work should be given a proper compensation like enough food and good place to live. The author emphasizes the ill-treatment that experienced by Oliver Twist from the sentence *give this boy some of the cold bits that were put by for trip* (Ch. 4, p. 27). We can see that Oliver Twist is exploited and treated unwell. He was given the leftovers food from yesterday. The author stated that *Oliver Twist clutching at the dainty viands that the dog had neglected* (Ch. 4, p. 28) which is means that the food is not worth to eat even the dog neglects it. In addition, we can look at the exploitation of child who has been taken by the undertaker's wife from the



descriptions of the character Charlotte. Charlotte describes as a *slatternly girl, in shoes down at heel, and blue worsted stockings very much out of repair* (Ch. 4, p. 27).

Oliver Twist as an apprentice in the undertaker's house was also given an improper place to stay. The clauses *Your bed's under the counter, you don't mind sleeping among the coffins, for you can't sleep anywhere else* (Ch. 4, p. 28) and *the shop was close and hot, the atmosphere seemed tainted with the smell of coffin* (Ch. 5, p. 29) illustrate the place where Oliver's stay and work. He is work in the shop where there are many coffins and there are no fresh air to breath. Children should not be employed in the place that is not feasible.

We have only to deal with the children and young persons of both sexes divided into three classes, to be treated differently [a]; the first class to range from 9 to 12; the second, from 13 to 15 years; and the third, to comprise the ages of 16 and 17 years. We propose that the employment of the first class in any workshop or housework be legally restricted to two; that of the second, to four; and that of the third, to six hours (Marx, 1992). Oliver Twist age is about 9 to 10 years old it means Oliver is on the first class and he should be work only about two hours but in fact, the quotation *“Oliver, shut that door at Mister Noah's back, and takes them bits that I've put out on the cover of the bread-pan, and make haste, for they'll want you to mind the shop. D'ye hear”* (Ch. 5, p. 31) show that Oliver works over time. He also only got a little food and should eat that quickly in order to

mind the master's shop. It is considered as exploitation because they use Oliver's labor power without offering him enough compensation.

The fact reveals that the exploitation of children in the *Oliver Twist* novel is not only done by the bourgeoisie or capitalist but also done among proletariat. Mr. Noah Claypole as an undertaker shop employee too exploits Oliver because he felt to have greater power than Oliver. It can be seen in Mr. Noah Claypole statement "*and you're under me. Take down the shutters, yer idle young ruffian!*" with this Mr. Claypole administered a kick to Oliver, and entered the shop with a dignified air, which did him great credit (Ch. 5, p. 31). Here, Oliver was not only asked to work under Mr. Noah Claypole but also abused by Mr. Noah Claypole. In this context, Power has a big influence on the exploitation, because the exploitation is not only divided by social class but also by power.

The exploitation of *Oliver Twist* done by his senior, Mr. Noah Claypole lasted for several months as stated in *he continued meekly to submit to the domination and ill-treatment of Noah Claypole: who used him far worse than before* (Ch. 6, p. 40). Noah, who has been looked down upon and mistreated for being a charity boy by other boys, rather than exhibiting empathy towards Oliver because of this, only takes advantage of the fact that he is now higher than somebody and so can mistreat him. Those who are badly off just look for those who are worse off to mistreat. This passage is important in that it is a great example of the deep sarcasm the narrator often uses when discussing the more hypocritical or immoral characters,

who society often either rewards for or allows to get away with such hypocrisy and immorality. Oliver Twist is exploited and abused by Noah Claypole. This shown in the phrases *pulled Oliver hair, twitched his ears, and expressed his opinion that he was a sneak* (Ch. 6, p. 40). All of those words can detriment Oliver's mental health as a child.

In fact, by the passages *seizing Oliver with her utmost force* (Ch. 6, p. 42), *“you little un-grate-ful, mur-de-rous, hor-rid villain”* (Ch. 6, p. 42), *Charlotte gave Oliver a blow with all her might* (Ch. 6, p. 42), and *Charlotte's fist was by no means a light one* (Ch. 6, p. 42) the author wants to show us that Oliver Twist is not only exploited by capitalist or lower class children who has more power than him but also young lady from lower class. He is ill-treated and abused by Charlotte who is his senior on the shop.

Oliver Twist decided to run away to London due to the ill-treatment and exploitation done by Mrs. Sowerberry and also Noah Claypole and Charlotte. On the way to London he met Dick and told him that he had been exploited,

*“I am running away. They beat and ill-use me, Dick.....”*  
(Ch. 7, p. 49)

The exploitation of children, especially which is experienced by Oliver Twist is not only described from the narration created by the author but also from the statement expressed by Oliver to Dick. The statement which is said by Oliver shows that he is exploited by Capitalist class or bourgeoisie. He is exploited because he comes from lower class.

Oliver walks towards London. The exploitation of children also can be seen in the street at big city like London. They are called as street-children.

*The street was very narrow and muddy, and the air was impregnated with filthy odours.... but the only stock in trade appeared to be heaps of children, who, even at that time of night, were crawling in and out at the doors, or screaming from the inside. (Ch. 8. p. 55)*

This passage exemplifies Dickens's perspective of London in *Oliver Twist*. It is bleak, seedy, poor, and filled with immoral people. These scenes of urban description throughout the novel are often set at night, or in the rain—the weather is rarely kind to the slums of London. Here the problem of children without caring parents is exemplified, too, for there are children everywhere, yet no sign of any adults taking care of them. Instead, all of the adults seem to be busy drinking in the pubs.

Oliver meets another boy at London named Jack Dawkins, or the artful dodger. The Dodger tells Oliver he can come with him to a place where a gentleman will give him a place to sleep and food, for no rent. Oliver follows, and the Dodger takes him to an apartment in London where he meets Fagin, the aforementioned gentleman, and Oliver is offered a place to stay.

Exploitation of children will be seen in the gangster scene. The leader of the gangsters exploits the members too. Oliver and the other boys are exploited by Fagin. Fagin is the leader of the street-gang and he employs children underage to work for him. Several sentences show that Fagin exploits the children through exploitative child labor like *"I hope you've*

*been at work this morning my dears? What have you got, Dodger" (Ch. 9, p. 61), "And what have you got, my dear?" said Fagin to Charley Bates (Ch. 9, p. 61).*

Sometimes, the exploitation of children is done by adult who don't have any relationship with the child. Children often became part of gangs controlled by adults. They were taught how to steal and bring the stolen goods back to their protector who then acted as the fence for the stolen property like Fagin and his boys. This is shown in the *"You'd like to be able to make pocket-handkerchiefs as easy as Charley Bates..." Said the Jew (Ch. 9, p. 61)* and *"See if you can take it out, without my feeling it...." (Ch. 9, p. 63)*. The child is not educated so they don't know what is good and what is bad. They act like the adults; *smoking long clay pipes, drinking spirits (Ch. 8, p. 56)* and etc. They are considered as exploitative child labor because "their master" don't allow them to school and let them do the criminals. The young thief was sometimes given a small percentage of the money gained. It is considered as exploitation because the children work in criminal with the bad effect and they only got small money. The children work as a street criminal because they live in poverty and the Parish authorities as a superstructure do not treat them well so they find the way to live their life as a street criminal.

Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, as stated in *to see the Dodger plunge his hand into the old gentleman pocket,*

*and draw for thence a handkerchief! (Ch. 10, p. 66), "...where I keep a few odd things the boys get, my dear...It's a poor trade, Nancy, and no thanks; but I'm fond of seeing the young people about me....." (Ch. 39, p. 293), and "If you don't take pocket-handkechers and watches some other cove will;..." (Ch. 18, p. 132), provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. Fagin's Children is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment.*

Fagin's Children is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood. It shows us that the Dodger and Charley Bates work in street-gang as a pickpocket and robber. The master commands the children to do what they want like shown in the sentence *"I'm a going to put you through there. Take this light; go softly up the steps straight afore you, and along the little hall, to the street door; unfasten it, and let us in."* (Ch. 22, p.162). The author also added that Oliver Twist is not comfortable to work as a pickpocket and robber. It is shown in the sentence *the blood so tingling through all the veins from terror*

*that he felt as if he were in a burning fire; then, confused and frightened (Ch. 10, p. 66).*

The street-children not only employed as a pick-pocket or robber but also several jobs like shining shoes domestic labor, carrying goods, and etc. Oliver Twist, once again, is exploited not only with the bourgeoisie but also with others proletariat who is much senior than him. He is exploited by the Dodger and Charley Bates through exploitative child labor as we seen on the clause *he applied himself to a process which Mr. Dawkins designated as 'japanning his trotter-cases.'* *The phrase, rendered into plain English, signifieth, cleaning his boots (Ch. 18, p. 129).* By the phrase the author wants show us that Oliver is working as a shoes cleaning. Unlike Oliver Twist, beside works as thief and prostitute, Nancy also works in a domestic labor as shown in the phrase *give him something to drink, Nancy. Burn my body, make haste (Ch. 19, p. 136), as I've been patient with you, nursing and caring for you, as if you had been a child (Ch. 39, p. 288),* and Charlotte works in carrying-goods as shown in *as she need have been to bear the weight of the heavy bundle which was strapped to her back (Ch. 42, p. 317).*

Meanwhile, the statement *the youngest and fairest are too often its chosen victims (Ch. 30, p. 217)* and we shouldn't have half-a-dozen boys left in the whole trade, in a year or two (Ch. 19, p. 139) strengthening our belief that children often become victims of exploitation by the people. Children is used to be a labor because they may be cheaper to employ, less

aware of their rights, more compliant, more willing to carry out monotonous tasks, easier to lay off and do not join trade unions. That's why capitalist often exploited children to labor.

The lives of street-children are inseparable from the role of the authorities and society. Authorities and society ignorance of the lives of children from the lower class brought them plunge into the streets, joining street gang, working for them, and exploited. The passages *Oliver raised his head; and, looking round with imploring eyes, murmured a feeble prayer for a draught of water (Ch. 8, p. 51)* and *Oliver availed himself of the kind permission, and fell to the floor in a fainting fit (Ch. 11, p. 73)* happened when Oliver Twist is charged as a pickpocket at civil court. Oliver Twist asks for some water because his condition is very ill but the magistrate denied it. It shows the reader that there is no sense of care for the children, even though by law enforcement. Society at that time was still seen individualist and do not want to seem concerned with what affects children, including the exploitation of children in the field of labor as stated in *there were very few who took any notice of him: and even those told him to wait till they got to the top of the hill, and then let them see how far he could run for a half penny (Ch. 8, p. 51)* and *They put their half-pence back into their pockets again, declaring that he was an idle young dog, and didn't deserve anything (Ch. 8, p. 51)*. In addition, the word *I know better (Ch. 11, p. 73)* which is said by the magistrate shows us the ignorance of society, especially the law enforcement of the condition of the children at that time.



The ignorance of society is also shown in the sentence that expressed by Nancy as one of the victims of exploitation; *I am the infamous creature you have heard of, that lives among the thieves, and that never from the first moment I can recollect my eyes and senses opening on London streets have known any better life, or kinder words than they have given me, so help me God!*" (Ch. 40, p. 302). Children under eighteen years old still under the state law, it means that Nancy should be under the law of London authorities but in fact, because no one would take care of her except Fagin, she is join the street gangs which bring her into exploitation. In this conversation, we can find out how Nancy begins to plunge in the criminal world and exploited. The denial of public drag Nancy in the criminal world because by the time she came to London only Fagin's groups who did good to her, it can be seen in the statement that It can be concludes that Nancy plunge into the world of crime and exploited by her master because of public denial which makes Nancy exploited by Fagin in her younger ages. In addition, the sentence *you're the wretch that drove me to them long ago* (Ch. 16, p. 116), shows that actually Nancy doesn't want to do the job but Fagin drove her to do that so.

The quotation *"I thieved for you when I was a child not half as old as this!"* pointing to Oliver. *"I have been in the same trade, and in the same service, for twelve years since."* (Ch. 16, p. 116) is the first that tells us Nancy's age. If Oliver's around ten or so at this point, and she's been in Fagin's employ since she was half that age, she must have started when she

was five. And so now, twelve years later, she's seventeen. As the writer said before that not only capitalist who can exploiting children from lower class but also people who have more power than children. Nancy, who is rejected by society, is exploited by Fagin from she was five years old through exploitative child labor (as a thief) and child prostitution (as prostitute) until she is now around seventeen years old.

In the street-gang, the children are not only exploited through child labor but they are often harmed mentally or physically if they did not obey his leader's request. This is can be considers as an effect of the exploitation which done by the bourgeoisie to the proletariat or proletariat to other proletariat. There are many passages which illustrate the ill-treatment, abuse, and exploitation that done by the leader of the street-gang such as *Whenever the Dodger or Charley Bates came home at night, empty-handed, he would expatiate with great vehemence on the misery of idle and lazy habits by sending them supper less to bed (Ch. 10, p. 64), as if they were alarmed at his violence (Ch. 13, p. 85), the Jew seizing the Dodger tightly by the collar, and threatening him with horrid imprecations (Ch. 13, p. 85), that it might his turn to be throttled second (Ch.13, p. 85), administering another blow, and seizing Oliver by the collar (Ch. 15, p. 108), seizing Oliver's unoccupied hand...putting his other hand to Oliver's throat (Ch. 16, p. 109), seized the terrified boy by the collar with very little ceremony (Ch. 16, p. 111),...grasping her by the head and throat, dragged her into the middle of the room, and looking once towards the door, placed his heavy*

*hand upon her mouth (Ch. 47, p. 361) and the housebreaker flung the girl (Ch. 16, p. 114).*

Those passages show us those street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Oliver Twist, Nancy, Jack Dawkins, and also Charley Bates work for Sikes and Fagin as criminals. Sikes and Fagin forced them to work anything for their own benefit and take all the things that they have. Sometimes, if the children don't do what Sikes and Fagin asked, they will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life. In addition, the phrase *to some livid bruises on her neck and arms (Ch. 20, p. 148)* is a description about Nancy's condition as an effect of exploitative child labor. From her condition we can conclude that Sikes doesn't give an appropriate treatment to Nancy and also to other children who work with Fagin and Sikes.

The next exploitation appears when Nancy is murdered by Sikes. Actually these scenes illustrate the one of the effect of the exploitation. When Nancy does thing that Sikes hate, she is brutally murdered by her leader and also her 'master'.

*...The murderer staggering backward to the wall, and shutting out the sight with his hand, seized a heavy club and struck her down. (Ch. 47, p. 362)*

*She staggered and fell: nearly blinded with the blood that rained down from a deep gash in her forehead... (Ch. 47, p. 444)*

These passages, which describe Nancy's death, do not allow the reader to forget how completely society has failed Nancy. Because she had

no one but Fagin and Sikes to care for her as a child, she has not been able to live morally or comfortably, as Rose has - even though she exhibits the same core of kind-heartedness as Rose. The reference to Rose's handkerchief reminds us of this explicitly. Similarly, the description of Nancy's *feeble strength* underscores her powerlessness in society because of her gender; her agency is so limited that she is barely able to pray. This passage is also striking in the violence it depicts, which is meant to, and does, disturb greatly. It is to this brutality that Dickens's society has left Nancy.

## **4.2 Child Sexual Exploitation**

In the *Oliver Twist* novel, exploitation by the bourgeoisie and the capitalist is not only exploitative child labor but also child sexual exploitation. Children sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse that involves the manipulation and coercion of young people under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for things such as money, gifts, accommodation, affection, or status. In the *Oliver Twist* novel, the writer found two of the three forms of child sexual exploitation that explained in chapter II.

### **4.2.1 Child Trafficking**

Since Oliver was an infant, he was exploited through child trafficking by the Parish authorities. Child trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another – within a country or across a border – and by someone or a group, into a situation in which they are exploited. This

exploitation can take many different forms but usually involves dirty, dangerous work for little or no pay, with inadequate rest time, no safety nets like health insurance or social assistance, and often with a degree of force or violence.

The bold words *he was enveloped...., he was badged and ticketed...* (Ch. 1, p. 3) show the readers that since Oliver Twist was born, he is exploited by people, in this case were Parish authorities, who represent the dominant class or superstructure of the society. As an infant, Oliver should be taken care since his mother was died but no one wants to take care of him. He is sent to the orphan workhouse where children of the poor, as a lower class or based structure in society, forced to work and have a little food. The sentences show the readers that as a child of lower class who doesn't have any power, Oliver is exploited through child trafficking.

In addition, another evident reveals that Oliver is exploited through child trafficking. He is moved from the workhouse to a branch-workhouse, where is full of juvenile offenders as stated in *he should be despatched to a branch-workhouse* (Ch. 2, p. 4). Child trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another within a country or across a border, and by someone or a group, into a situation in which they are exploited (ILO, 2009). The fact that the authorities sent him to the inconvenience place describe the irresponsibility of the Parish authorities as a super structure of the society.

Oliver Twist is not only exploited when he was a child but also when he was growing up. The Workhouse authorities sell Oliver Twist because of his “asks for more”. The author shows to the reader that the boards’ anger over Oliver’s request for asking more gruel portrayed in the sale of Oliver Twist to anyone who wants to take Oliver Twist from the Parish authorities. This is shown in the passages *offering a reward of five pounds to anybody who would take Oliver Twist off the hands of the parish (Ch. 2, p. 13)*.

In other words, Oliver is exploited through child trafficking since he is offered by the Parish authorities as stated in *five pounds and Oliver Twist were offered to any man or woman who wanted an apprentice to any trade, business, or calling (Ch. 2, p. 13)*. In Marxism, the superstructure has power to do anything they like upon the based-structure. Oliver is also considered as a based-structure because of his class in society. He doesn’t have any wealth and also any power.

Actually, the sale of Oliver Twist has a purpose to warn others workhouse inmates not to rebels the capitalist. Oliver is sold to be apprentice which is a one who is bound by agreement to work for another for a specific amount of time (usually seven years) in return for instruction in a trade, art or business. Since their hours were so long, apprentices usually lived in makeshift lodgings provided by their employers. The master was paid a fee. When one finished, they were a journeyman and able to hire themselves out to others for wages. This scene becomes a proof that Oliver Twist is exploited through child trafficking for the second times.

The workhouse authorities tried to sell Oliver Twist to Mr. Gamfield, the master of chimney-sweeper. Oliver Twist is sold to work as chimney-sweep. The sentences *He'd be cheap with nothing at all, as a premium (Ch. 3, p. 17)* and *although the expense to the parish is three pound ten! - three pound ten, Oliver! - seventy shillins - one hundred and forty sixpences! - and all for a naughty orphan which nobody can't love (Ch. 3, p. 18)* mean purchasable below the going price or the real value. It is commonly used to determine the price of an item. Oliver Twist is a person who has a right and not a good that can be traded. When Oliver is equated to a very inexpensive good, he is considered as a commodity. Oliver is sold to Mr. Gamfield, as the employer; with a little price three pound ten. For the workhouse authorities, the price is very high for Oliver Twist. It means that they are selling Oliver Twist without any guilt. Selling person for one's benefit is a form of exploitation. The sale of human being should not be allowed because humans have free will as Marx stated. If humans are sold, as in the case of Oliver Twist, it means there has been exploitation, especially in the exploitation of children.

The next story is Oliver Twist was canceled to be chimney-sweeps due to the less permission from Parish magistrate. Workhouse authorities became angry and when Oliver is brought back to the workhouse, they provide more information to the Parish society that Oliver was back on sale as stated in *Oliver, being offered another place (Ch. 4, p. 22)*.

Child trafficking of Oliver Twist in this time shows that he is really exploited and wasted by the workhouse authorities. In the phrase *and that five pounds would be paid to anybody who would take possession of him* (Ch. 3, p. 21) indicate that Oliver is no longer for sale at a price of five pounds, but rather people who wanted to take possession of Oliver Twist will be given 5 pounds by the workhouse authorities. It violates Oliver's human rights though he is a child. The workhouse authority had violated the rights of human being, in this case is a child, and exploited them through child trafficking.

The capitalist, who have wealth and also power, buys children and young persons under age, who comes from the lower class, and as the writer said before, it is violates children human rights.

*"I pay a good deal towards the poor's rates." (Ch. 4, p. 25)*

*"... if I pay so much towards 'em, I've a right to get as much out of 'em as I can...I think I'll take the boy myself." (Ch. 4, p. 25)*

The sale of children are usually occurs at children from the lower class. They are powerless from the side of financial and strength. It makes the children from the lower class are exploited over and over again.

Similar with exploitative child labor, child trafficking is not only done by the capitalist or dominant class but it can also be done by the lower class that has more power than child. Through this scene, Charles Dickens highlighted the evils of child trafficking in the society and how criminals transformed child into robber.



The passage *he was to be taken to the residence of Bill Sikes that night. (Ch. 20, p. 144)* is evident that Oliver is exploited through child trafficking in a street-gang. He is moved from Fagin's place to Sikes' place, where Oliver is asked to help Sikes to rob a house. Child trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another within a country or across a border, and by someone or a group, into a situation in which they are exploited (ILO, 2009).

#### 4.2.2 Child Prostitution

As an author, Charles Dickens does not describe much about child prostitution. However, the portrayal of the character of Nancy in the novel enough to prove the reader that child not only exploited through exploitative child labor and child trafficking, but also through child prostitution.

Being a prostitute is not the kids choice. They plunge into the criminal world as a result of someone who encourages them to do so. The sentences *I have been in the same trade, and in the same service, for twelve years since (Ch. 16, p. 116)* and *you're the wretch that drove me to them long ago (Ch. 16, p. 116)* from Nancy tells us how she got involved in child prostitution.

Exemplified by the passage, the author wants to show the reader that there are many young girls who plunges into child prostitution,

*and women; some with the last lingering tinge of their early freshness almost fading as you looked: others with every mark and stamp of their sex utterly beaten out, and presenting but one loathsome blank of profligacy and crime; some mere girls, others but young women, and*

*none past the prime of life; formed the darkest and saddest portion of this dreary picture. (Ch. 26, p. 187)*

Charles Dickens is able to connect the present moment with his overarching theme of the fallen women, while critiquing the idea that men do not receive the same judgment as women for the same lifestyle. There is sorrow in the idea that these women, some mere girls, who are means human beings under the age of eighteen, are trapped in a lifestyle that will forever exclude them from proper Victorian womanhood. With their *youthfulness almost fading as you looked*, they are a sad reminder of the lengths to which some must go in order to escape the hardships of poverty or the difficulties of life when there is no family to take care of them. The phrase *almost fading as you looked* also describes that the young girl under the age of eighteenth should be fresh, but when they are plunge into prostitute, their face are no longer fresh. Meanwhile, the phrase *others with every mark and stamp of their sex utterly beaten out* illustrates that young girls also abused and violated by adults especially men. More sorrowful yet is the phrase *prime of life*, because for these young women, life will have no prime as they continue to spend their days among men who far from gentlemanly.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Having analyzing the *Oliver Twist* novel, it can be concluded that children in *Oliver Twist* novel are exploited by capitalist, bourgeoisie, and also other proletariat. The words which commonly used to indicate that the children had been exploited are *trade, starve, blow, were ordered, were offered, chimney-sweeping, beaten, ill-used, etc.* The researcher found the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel mostly through exploitative child labor (85.71%), child trafficking (11.77%), and child prostitution (2.52%).

The exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel through exploitative child labor that happened to the characters are work excessively long hours under monstrous condition, ill-treated and abused by the capitalist or bourgeoisie, get minimum wage and also improper compensation. The work activities that done by the children in the novel are various from agricultural activities such as picking oakum, chimney-sweeping, pick-pocket, shining shoe, carrying goods, prostitution and also domestic labor.

Meanwhile, the exploitation of children in *Oliver Twist* novel through child sexual exploitation is found in two forms; child trafficking and child prostitution. Child trafficking that happened to the main characters Oliver Twist mostly is moved from one place to another which is worse than before to be exploited and violated by the bourgeoisie. In addition, child

prostitution happened to main characters Nancy, Bets, and the young girls which are mentioned implicitly. They are plunge into prostitute because there is someone who exploited them to do the things.

## **5.2 Recommendation**

Novel as one of the field in literature can be analyzed by English Department. There are many things which can be analyzed by reading and understanding the story of the novel. The exploitation of children is one of the other issues which can be analyzed. The exploitation of children are still happens nowadays in many parts of the world. People who exploited children either through exploitative child labor or child sexual exploitation never realize that exploitation can give bad impact to the children such as depression. Therefore, the further study to analyze the *Oliver Twist* novel is recommended to explore the novel more deeply than before.

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