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Depicting Poverty in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

*An Extended Essay Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for a
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Dedications

**It is with the gratitude that I Dedicated this Work to my Best
supporters; my lovely Parents**

**I dedicated this work also to my teachers who provide me with all
that I need.**

**Also to all those who shared with me the happiest times at
university during the Years.**

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Epigraph

"The boy was lying fast asleep on a rude bed upon the floor; so pale with anxiety, and sadness, and the closeness of his prison, that he looked like death."

Charles Dickens, 1937

Abstract

This study examines the theme of poverty in Charles Dickens's novel *Oliver Twist* through a socio-historical lens. The Novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens is considered as a case-study. The research explores the portrayal of poverty in the novel and its relationship with the social and economic conditions of Victorian England. The study examines how Dickens uses various literary techniques to depict the harsh realities of poverty, including the living conditions, lack of opportunities, and social stigmatization faced by the poor. It also investigates the social and economic inequalities of the period, where the wealthy live in luxury while the poor struggle to survive. Through a close reading of the novel, the study exposes the social injustices and systemic issues that perpetuate poverty and highlights the importance of addressing poverty as a critical societal issue. The dissertation highlights the relevance of Dickens's work in addressing contemporary issues of poverty and inequality.

Key Words:

Poverty-Victorian England-Living condition- Systemic issues- inequality.

Table of Content

Table of Content

Dedications	I
Acknowledgments	II
Epigraph	III
Abstract.....	IV
Table of Content.....	V
The General Introduction	I

CHAPTER ONE:

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF CHARLES DICKENES “«*OLIVER TWIST*»”

1. Introduction.....	11
1.1. Charles Dickens Profile	12
2.1. Biography.....	12
2.1.1. Early Life.	13
2.1.2. Early Career.	13
2.1.3. Major Works.	14
2.1.4. Personal life.	14
3. CHARLES DICKENS’S « <i>OLIVER TWIST</i> » OVERVIEW.	15
3.1. Plot Overview	16
3.2. Characters Analysis.	17
3.2.1 MAJOR CHARACTERS.	17

3.2.2. Minor Characters:	19
4. Overview of Dickens’s literary style and themes.	20
6. Conclusion.	23

THEORETICAL PART OF MARXISM

1. Introduction.....	26
2.Marxism an Overview.....	27
2.1. Marxism theory definitions.....	28
3. Characteristic of Marxism.....	30
3.1. Philosophy of Marxism.....	30
3.2. Marxism Economics.	32
3.3. The Politics of Marxism.....	32
4. MARXIST LITERARY CRITICISM.....	34
4.1. Economic power	36
4.2. Class conflict.....	37
4.3. Materialism versus spirituality.....	39
5. Social class in society.	41
5.1. Social class definition:	42
5.2. Social Class Theories.....	43
5.3. Layers of social class	43
5.3. 1. Upper class.....	44
5.3.2. Middle class:	44

5.3.3. Lower class:	45
6. Marxism approach in « <i>Oliver Twist</i> » novel.....	45
6.1. The portrayal of the poor.	45
6.1.1 Living Conditions:	46
6.1.2. Lack of Social Mobility	47
6.1.3. The exploitation of Labour	49
6.1.4. Exploitation in the Criminal Underworld	49
7. Conclusion	50

CHAPTER THREE:

ANALYSIS OF «OLIVER TWIST»'S NOVEL BY CHARLES DICKENS

1. INTRODUCTION	54
2. Poverty as a social issue.....	55
2.1. Description of poverty in the Victorian England.....	56
2.2 The impact of industrialization on poverty	58
3. The relationship between poverty and crime.	60
4. POVERTY IN DICKENS'S WORK.....	61
4.1 Poverty as a recurring theme in Dickens's work.	62
5. Poverty in « <i>Oliver Twist</i> » Novel.....	64
5.1. Overview of Poverty in Charles Dickens's « <i>Oliver Twist</i> ».....	64
5.2. The role of poverty in the Plot and the themes of the Novel.	66
6. Conclusion.	68

General Conclusion.....70
Works Cited.....74

The General Introduction

Charles Dickens' novel “**Oliver Twist**” published in 1838, is a timeless classic that continues to captivate readers with its vivid depiction of poverty and social injustice. Set in the early 19th century, the novel portrays the harsh realities of life for the poor in Victorian England, particularly through the experiences of its eponymous protagonist, **Oliver Twist**. Dickens skillfully explores the theme of poverty, shedding light on the plight of the impoverished and highlighting the stark contrasts between the different social classes of the time.

In this extensive analysis, we will delve deep into the portrayal of poverty in **Oliver Twist**. We will examine how Dickens uses various narrative techniques, such as vivid descriptions, social commentary, and character development, to present poverty as a pervasive and dehumanizing force in the lives of the destitute. Moreover, we will explore the broader socio-economic context of Victorian England, discussing the factors that contributed to the prevalence of poverty during this era.

To fully comprehend the depiction of poverty in **Oliver Twist** it is essential to gain insight into the socio-economic conditions of Victorian England. The Industrial Revolution, which began in the late 18th century, brought significant changes to the country's economic landscape. The rapid urbanization and industrialization that followed resulted in stark contrasts between the emerging wealthy middle class and the working poor. In the early 19th century, England experienced a surge in urban population growth, with people flocking to industrial cities in search of employment opportunities. However, the influx of workers far exceeded the demand for labor, leading to high unemployment rates and fierce competition for jobs. The lack of job security, coupled with low wages and long working hours, plunged many into a perpetual state of poverty. Furthermore, the prevailing social and economic structures of the time exacerbated the conditions for the poor. The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, often referred to as the New Poor Law, established workhouses as a means of providing relief for the destitute. (Richardson) However, these workhouses were often harsh and dehumanizing institutions, designed to discourage dependency on state support. The Poor

Law aimed to differentiate between the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor, further stigmatizing those in need and perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

Charles Dickens' own experiences greatly influenced his portrayal of poverty in "**Oliver Twist**." Born into a middle-class family, Dickens experienced first-hand the hardships and struggles faced by the working class during his early years. His father's financial difficulties led to his temporary placement in a blacking factory, where he worked long hours in harsh conditions. This personal experience provided Dickens with a deep empathy for the poor, and he became a staunch advocate for social reform throughout his life. In **Oliver Twist** Dickens uses his narrative platform to offer scathing social commentary on the injustices faced by the impoverished. Through his vivid descriptions and powerful imagery, he exposes the squalor and degradation of the slums, the exploitative nature of workhouses, and the callousness of the upper classes. Dickens' distinctive writing style combines elements of realism, satire, and sentimentality, effectively engaging readers emotionally while highlighting the moral bankruptcy of a society that allows such poverty to persist. **Oliver Twist**, the novel's young protagonist, serves as the lens through which the reader experiences the depths of poverty. Abandoned at birth and raised in a workhouse, Oliver endures a series of trials and tribulations as he navigates a world rife with poverty and injustice. Dickens portrays Oliver as a sympathetic figure, highlighting his innocence and vulnerability in the face of a callous and indifferent society. From the downtrodden workhouse residents to the criminal underworld, Dickens populates his novel with a diverse cast that illustrates the various consequences and manifestations of poverty.

In **Oliver Twist** Charles Dickens masterfully portrays the multifaceted nature of poverty in Victorian England. Through vivid characters, evocative settings, and powerful storytelling, he exposes the dehumanizing effects of poverty, the systemic injustices perpetuated by society, and the moral bankruptcy of a world that allows such suffering to persist. Dickens' personal experiences, combined with his keen social awareness, enable him to present poverty as a complex issue that affects

individuals from all walks of life. From the residents of the workhouse to the denizens of the criminal underworld, his characters embody the struggles, compromises, and resilience of those trapped in the clutches of poverty.

The motivation behind this study is to explore the theme of poverty in one of Dickens' most famous works. The novel **Oliver Twist** is a timeless classic that not only entertains but also educates readers about the harsh realities of poverty in Victorian England. The novel's central character, **Oliver Twist**, is a poor orphan boy who faces numerous hardships and struggles to survive in a society that is indifferent to his plight. By examining the novel's depiction of poverty, this study seeks to shed light on the social, economic, and political conditions of the time. Furthermore, this study aims to analyse how Dickens uses his literary skills to draw attention to the injustices of poverty and the suffering it causes. Dickens was not only a talented writer but also a social reformer who used his writing to advocate for social change. Therefore, by examining **Oliver Twist**'s depiction of poverty, this study hopes to demonstrate how Dickens used his craft to raise awareness about the social inequalities of his time and encourage readers to take action to address them.

Moreover, this study seeks to explore how **Oliver Twist**'s portrayal of poverty has resonated with readers over time. Despite being written over 180 years ago, **Oliver Twist** remains relevant today, and its themes continue to resonate with contemporary readers. Therefore, this study hopes to analyse how the novel's portrayal of poverty has evolved over time and how it has impacted readers' understanding of poverty and its effects on society.

After all, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the depiction of poverty in **Oliver Twist**, examining the novel's historical, social, and literary significance. By doing so, it hopes to contribute to a deeper understanding of the novel and its relevance for contemporary readers.

Poverty has been a popular theme in literature, and many authors have explored its depiction in their works. By analyzing Dickens's portrayal of poverty in **Oliver Twist** (*Barbara Korte*), this study hopes to provide insights into the various ways in which poverty has been represented in literature

and how it has evolved over time. Additionally, this study may provide a useful framework for further research on the theme of poverty in literature, highlighting its social, political, and literary significance. Specifically, the study seeks to achieve several objectives provide a contextual analysis of the social, economic, and political conditions of Victorian England and how they contributed to the prevalence of poverty. Also to analyses the portrayal of poverty in **Oliver Twist**, examining the living conditions of the poor, the struggles they faced, and the impact of poverty on their lives.

Furthermore. To explore how Dickens used his literary skills to draw attention to the injustices of poverty and the suffering it causes. Beside to examine the impact of **Oliver Twist**'s portrayal of poverty on social and political reform movements of the time and beyond. And to analyses how the novel's portrayal of poverty has evolved over time and its relevance for contemporary readers by achieving these objectives, the study hopes to provide a comprehensive analysis of the depiction of poverty in **Oliver Twist** and its enduring significance for contemporary readers.

Additionally, the study aims to shed light on the historical, social, and literary context in which the novel was written and how it reflects the poverty and social inequality of the time.

Poverty has been a persistent problem throughout human history, and it continues to affect millions of people worldwide. In Victorian England, poverty was widespread, and it had a profound impact on society. The problem of poverty was so acute that it gave rise to numerous social and political movements, including the Chartist movement, which sought to address the issues of poverty and inequality. Despite these efforts, poverty remained a significant problem, and its effects are still visible in contemporary society. The problematic of this study is to explore how Dickens's portrayal of poverty in **Oliver Twist** reflects the realities of poverty in Victorian England and how it continues to resonate with contemporary society. Novel in many ways. This research will explore some of the problematic aspects of Dickens's depiction of poverty in **Oliver Twist**, including the portrayal of the poor as helpless victims, the romanticization of poverty, and the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes.

One of the most significant problems with Dickens's depiction of poverty in *Oliver Twist* is the portrayal of the poor as helpless victims. The novel portrays the poor as being completely powerless in the face of the oppressive social structures that keep them trapped in poverty. The poor are depicted as being at the mercy of cruel and heartless characters like Fagin, Bill Sikes, and Mr. Bumble, who exploit and abuse them with impunity. Despite the fact that poverty can be a debilitating and oppressive condition, Dickens's portrayal of the poor as entirely passive victims robs them of agency and reinforces the idea that they are unable to change their circumstances. Moreover, Dickens romanticizes poverty in the novel. He portrays poverty as a state of innocence, purity, and simplicity. The poor are depicted as being free from the corruption and vice that afflict the wealthy. In contrast, the wealthy are portrayed as being morally bankrupt, corrupt, and vicious. This romanticization of poverty is problematic because it overlooks the very real suffering that poverty entails. Poverty is not a state of purity, innocence, or simplicity.

Furthermore, another problematic aspect of Dickens's depiction of poverty in *Oliver Twist* is his tendency to blame individuals for their poverty rather than examine the structural factors that contribute to it. For example, the character of Nancy is depicted as being responsible for her own poverty because she chooses to associate with criminals and because of her past mistakes. This blame the victim mentality is problematic because it ignores the structural factors that contribute to poverty, such as class inequality, a lack of education, and inadequate social support systems.

Moreover, Dickens's depiction of poverty in this Novel is limited in its scope. The novel focuses almost exclusively on the urban poor and does not explore the experiences of the rural poor or other marginalized groups, such as women and people of color. This narrow focus overlooks the complex ways in which poverty intersects with other forms of marginalization and reinforces the idea that poverty is primarily an urban phenomenon.

Finally, Dickens' portrayal of poverty in *Oliver Twist* is problematic because it perpetuates the idea that poverty can be overcome through individual effort and moral fortitude. *Oliver's* character is

portrayed as being able to overcome his poverty through his innate goodness and moral character. This idea is problematic because it overlooks the very real structural factors that contribute to poverty and suggests that poverty can be overcome through individual effort alone. While Charles Dickens's «Oliver Twist» is a powerful commentary on poverty and social injustice, it is also deeply problematic in many ways.

. Charles Dickens portrays poverty in **Oliver Twist** as a complex and multi-faceted issue that is perpetuated by social structures such as class inequality, corruption, and exploitation. His portrayal of poverty in the novel highlights the social issues of Dickens's time, including the lack of access to education, healthcare, and social support systems. Poverty has long-term effects on individuals, families, and society, including a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break and can have lasting effects on physical and mental health, education, and future opportunities. Dickens uses poverty as a literary device to comment on the social issues of his time and to highlight the need for social reform and change. His portrayal of poverty remains relevant in contemporary society, where poverty remains a significant issue. In order to investigate the image of a human god in Huxley's *Brave New World*, we formulate the following research questions:

How does Charles Dickens portray poverty in *Oliver Twist* and what are the key elements that contribute to poverty in the novel?

What social issues does Dickens highlight in his portrayal of poverty, and how are they perpetuated by social structures?

. How does poverty affect the lives of the characters in the novel, and what are the long-term effects of poverty on individuals, families, and society?

. How does Dickens use poverty as a literary device to comment on the social issues of his time, and what is the significance of his portrayal of poverty in contemporary society?

As a result, in an attempt to establish this opinion on sound academic grounds, we propose the following possible hypotheses in response to the research questions posed above:

. Charles Dickens portrays poverty in *Oliver Twist* as a complex and multi-faceted issue that is perpetuated by social structures such as class inequality, corruption, and exploitation.

. The portrayal of poverty in the novel highlights the social issues of Dickens's time, including the lack of access to education, healthcare, and social support systems.

. Poverty has long-term effects on individuals, families, and society, including a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break and can have lasting effects on physical and mental health, education, and future opportunities.

. Dickens uses poverty as a literary device to comment on the social issues of his time and to highlight the need for social reform and change. His portrayal of poverty remains relevant in contemporary society, where poverty remains a significant issue.

This study will use a qualitative research methodology that involves a close reading of the novel *Oliver Twist*. The study will analyse the novel's characters, themes, and settings to identify the various factors that contribute to poverty and its effects on society. Secondary sources, such as academic articles, books, and historical documents, will also be used to provide context and background information. Furthermore, the study will employ a thematic analysis approach to identify the recurring patterns and themes in the novel's depiction of poverty. This approach will involve a systematic and detailed examination of the novel's language, imagery, and symbolism to uncover the underlying meanings and messages related to poverty.

Moreover, the study will draw on historical and sociological perspectives to provide a broader context for understanding the novel's depiction of poverty. By examining the historical, social, and

political conditions of Victorian England, the study aims to shed light on the economic and social factors that contributed to poverty at the time and how these factors are reflected in the novel.

Finally, the study will present its findings in a narrative format, using direct quotations from the novel to support its arguments and illustrate its points. The study aims to provide a rich and nuanced understanding of the portrayal of poverty in *Oliver Twist* and its broader significance for contemporary readers.

The dissertation on the theme of depicting poverty in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* is structured into three main parts: practical, theoretical, and thematic.

The practical part of the dissertation utilizes the Marxist approach to analyse the socio-economic conditions depicted in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*. The Marxist theory emphasizes the conflict between the social classes and their relationships to the means of production, and this perspective provides a lens through which to analyse the novel's portrayal of poverty and social inequality. The practical part will explore how Dickens uses his characters and settings to reflect the struggles of the lower classes and their relationship with the capitalist system that perpetuates their poverty.

The theoretical part of the dissertation provides a general overview of Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*. This section will examine the historical context and literary significance of the novel, its themes, motifs, and symbols, and the author's style and techniques. The theoretical part will explore how the novel reflects the socio-economic and cultural realities of Victorian England and how it contributes to the literary canon of the period.

The thematic part of the dissertation delves into the theme of poverty in the novel of *Oliver Twist*. This section will analyse how poverty is depicted in the novel, the conditions and struggles of the impoverished characters, and the social and economic factors that contribute to their poverty. The thematic part will examine the novel's critique of the capitalist system, the social injustices suffered by the lower classes, and the need for social reform and change. This section will also explore the role of education and compassion in alleviating poverty and promoting social equality.

In general, the dissertation on the theme of depicting poverty in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* is structured to provide a comprehensive analysis of the novel's socio-economic conditions, literary significance, and thematic concerns. The practical, theoretical, and thematic parts provide a holistic view of the novel, which enables readers to understand and appreciate its historical and literary significance. Through this dissertation, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the societal issues of poverty and inequality that continue to plague our world today and the importance of literature in reflecting on and addressing these issues.

CHAPTER ONE:

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF CHARLES

DICKENES “«*OLIVER TWIST*”

1. Introduction

This chapter aims to pinpoint the theme of poverty in «*Oliver Twist*» by Charles Dickens. Dickens depicts the struggles that the poor endure on a daily basis, highlighting the ways that poverty affects people and communities. Dickens explores the theme of poverty in «*Oliver Twist*», analysing the various forms it takes and the ways in which he portrays its impact on the characters and the society they inhabit. He pointed out the horrible conditions of the poor children in the nineteenth century, so he dedicated his life to writing novels to show what life was really like for poor people in the Victorian era, such as the novel *Oliver Twist*. The novel was first published as a serial between 1837 and 1839. Throughout the novel, Dickens highlights the ways in which poverty affects individuals and communities, depicting the hardships that the poor face on a daily basis. This essay will explore the theme of poverty in *Oliver Twist*, analysing the various forms it takes and the ways in which Dickens portrays its impact on the characters and the society they inhabit. So Dickens characters in «*Oliver Twist*» paint a picture of Victorian society and the differences between its classes in initiating education and living conditions. *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens is one of the most cherished and widely read books in history. Published in 1838, it tells the story of an orphaned boy named Oliver Twist who is forced to live a life of poverty and hardship. The novel follows Oliver's journey as he navigates the harsh realities of 19th-century London, encountering a variety of characters along the way. Through its vivid descriptions and memorable characters, *Oliver Twist* paints a vivid portrait of life in Victorian England and offers an insightful commentary on social injustice and inequality. It has been adapted for stage, film, television, and radio numerous times over the years, cementing its place as one of the most enduring works of literature in history. Charles Dickens himself witnessed the events that happened during that era.

1.1. Charles Dickens Profile

Charles Dickens was one of the most prominent and celebrated authors of the Victorian era. He was born on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, England, and grew up in poverty due to his father's financial instability. Despite this, Charles Dickens was a prolific and influential writer of the Victorian era, known for his social commentary and vivid characters. Born into poverty and facing many hardships in his early life, Dickens used his experiences to inform his writing and became a literary sensation with the publication of his first novel, *The Pickwick Papers*, in 1836. Over the course of his career, he produced *some* of the most enduring and beloved works of English literature, including *Oliver Twist*, *A Christmas Carol*, and *David Copperfield*. Dickens's writing tackled issues such as poverty, social injustice, and the harsh realities of industrialization, making him not only a literary figure but also a social critic and reformer. His legacy still has an impact on Modern Literature and society.

2.1. Biography

He was a prolific writer, producing over 30 works of fiction, including some of the most enduring and influential novels of the Victorian era. His works are known for their vivid characters, intricate plots, and sharp social commentary, which often took aim at the injustices and inequalities of his time. Despite being born into a family of modest means and experiencing personal and professional setbacks throughout his life, Dickens went on to achieve great success and acclaim as a writer, earning him a place in literary history as one of the most important authors of his generation.

2.1.1. Early Life.

The second of John and Elizabeth Dickens' eight children was born in Portsmouth, England, on February 7, 1812, and was named Charles John Huffam Dickens. His father, a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, struggled with finances, and the family moved frequently during Dickens' childhood, living in several different towns along the southern coast of England. When Dickens was just twelve years old, his father was arrested for debt and sent to prison, leaving the young Dickens to work in a shoe-blackening factory to help support the family, this experience would later shape much of Dickens' writing, as he drew on his own memories of poverty and hardship to create some of his most memorable characters and themes. Despite these early setbacks, however, Dickens was a gifted student, and he was eventually able to return to school and continue his education.

.2.1.2. Early Career.

In 1827, at the age of 15, Dickens secured a job as a law clerk, but his true passion was always writing. In 1833, he began working as a freelance journalist, contributing articles to several newspapers and magazines, including the Morning Chronicle and the Monthly Magazine. He quickly gained a reputation for his wit, humor, and incisive social commentary, and in 1836, he was commissioned to write a series of sketches that would later be published as *The Pickwick Papers*, his first novel. *The Pickwick Papers* were an immediate success, making Dickens a household name overnight. The novel followed the misadventures of a group of friends as they travelled around England, and it was filled with Dickens' trademark wit and humor. The novel was published in monthly instalments, and its popularity grew with each new release. By the time the final instalment was published in November 1837, Dickens was a literary superstar, and his success would only continue to grow in the years to come.

2.1.3. Major Works.

Dickens wrote a number of novels in the years after *The Pickwick Papers* was published, solidifying his position as one of the greatest authors of all time. Among his most famous works are:

- «*Oliver Twist*» (1838): A novel that exposed the harsh realities of life for orphaned children in Victorian England
- *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839): a satirical novel that skewered the corrupt and cruel practices of England's boarding schools
- *A Christmas Carol* (1843): A beloved holiday classic that tells the story of Ebenezer Scrooge, a miserly businessman who is visited by three ghosts and learns the true meaning of Christmas
- *David Copperfield* (1850): A semi-autobiographical novel that tells the story of a young man's journey from poverty to success.
- *Bleak House* (1852–1853): A complex novel that takes aim at the corruption and injustice of the English legal system.
- *Great Expectations* (1860–1861): A coming-of-age novel that explores themes of ambition, identity, and class. These works and many others established Dickens as a master of the novel form, and his influence on the development of English literature cannot be overstated.

2.1.4. Personal life.

Charles Dickens had a rich and eventful personal life that influenced much of his writing.

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England on July 7, 1812. He was the second of eight children in a middle-class family. His father worked as a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, and his

mother was a homemaker. Dickens had a difficult childhood as his father was often in debt and the family had to move frequently. He had to drop out of school at the age of 12 and work in a factory to support his family. In 1836, Dickens married Catherine Hogarth, and the couple had ten children together. However, their marriage was not a happy one, and they separated in 1858 after Catherine discovered that Dickens was having an affair with an actress named Ellen Ternan. Dickens remained separated from Catherine for the rest of his life, and he continued his relationship with Ternan until his death. Dickens was an active participant in public life and often used his writing to advocate for social reform. He was involved in many philanthropic organizations and gave public readings of his work to raise money for charity. He also travelled extensively, giving lectures and readings in the United States and other countries. Dickens passed away on June 9, 1870. He suffered a stroke while working on his final novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which was left unfinished. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and his death was mourned by many people in England and around the world.

3. CHARLES DICKENS'S «OLIVER TWIST» OVERVIEW.

«Oliver Twist» is a classic novel by Charles Dickens, published serially between 1837 and 1839. The novel tells the story of an orphan boy named «Oliver Twist», who endures a series of hardships and misfortunes as he navigates the grim and squalid world of Victorian London. The book was one of Dickens' earliest works and helped to establish him as one of the foremost writers of his time. The novel was popular both in England and abroad and has since become a staple of English literature. The novel is set in 19th-century England and follows the story of an orphan boy named «Oliver Twist» who is born into poverty and mistreatment. Oliver is raised in a workhouse where he is poorly fed and treated harshly by the staff. He eventually runs away and travels to London, where he falls in with a gang of pickpockets led by the infamous criminal Fagin. Despite his innocence, Oliver is forced to participate in their criminal activities and is eventually arrested. Throughout the novel, Dickens explores the themes of poverty, crime, social

injustice, and the struggles of the working class in Victorian England. He portrays the corruption and abuse of power in the workhouses,

as well as the dangerous and exploitative world of criminal gangs. Dickens' ««Oliver Twist»» is regarded as one of his most well-known and lasting works, and it has been adapted into several movies, plays, and television shows. It is also regarded as a classic of English literature and a powerful critique of the social and economic conditions of Dickens' time.

3.Plot Overview

"«Oliver Twist»" is a novel by Charles Dickens that tells the story of a young orphan boy named Oliver who faces numerous challenges and hardships as he navigates the poverty-stricken and dangerous streets of London. The story opens with «Oliver Twist» birth in a workhouse. His mother dies shortly after giving birth, and he is left in the care of the parish authorities. He is sent to live with Mrs. Mann, a woman who is supposed to be taking care of him and the other orphans but who instead mistreats them and steals their food and money. At the age of nine, Oliver is sent back to the workhouse and then sold into an apprenticeship with an undertaker, Mr. Snowberry. Oliver is mistreated by his new master and eventually runs away to London, where he falls in with a gang of young pickpockets led by the cunning and manipulative Fagin. Under Fagin's guidance, Oliver learns the art of pickpocketing and becomes embroiled in a series of criminal activities. However, he is eventually arrested for a crime he did not commit and taken in by Mr. Brownlow, a kind-hearted gentleman who believes in his innocence and takes him in as his own son. Fagin and his associates are determined to get Oliver back and force him to return to their criminal ways. They send a young girl named Nancy, who is sympathetic to Oliver's plight, to lure him back to Fagin's hideout. However, Nancy's efforts to protect Oliver ultimately lead to her tragic demise at the hands of Fagin's brutal associate, Bill Sikes. As the story unfolds, Oliver discovers shocking secrets about his past and his true identity, including the fact that he is the son

of a wealthy family. This revelation leads to a dramatic and emotional showdown between Oliver's benefactors and his enemies, with the forces of good triumphing in the end. Throughout the novel, Dickens uses Oliver's story to highlight the poverty, injustice, and corruption of Victorian-era England, particularly in the treatment of children and the lower classes. Despite the darkness and despair of his surroundings, Oliver remains a symbol of hope and resilience, and his story ultimately serves as a testament to the power of human kindness and compassion.

3.2. Characters Analysis.

«*Oliver Twist*» is a novel by Charles Dickens that was first published as a serial in 1837-1839. The story revolves around the life of a young orphan boy named «*Oliver Twist*», who is mistreated in a workhouse and then runs away to London, where he falls into the hands of a gang of criminals led by the infamous Fagin. Along the way, Oliver meets various characters who help or hinder him in his quest for a better life. Here are some of the major and minor characters in «*Oliver Twist*»:

3.2.1 MAJOR CHARACTERS.

Charles Dickens's «*Oliver Twist*» is a classic novel that tells the story of a young orphan boy named Oliver who struggles to survive in the harsh world of 19th century England. The novel is filled with a cast of memorable characters, each with their own unique personality and role in the story. Here are some key character analyses from «*Oliver Twist*».

- **Oliver Twist:** The protagonist of the story, Oliver is a kind and innocent boy who is born into poverty and raised in a workhouse. Despite the hardships he faces, Oliver remains optimistic and hopeful throughout the novel. He is the embodiment of goodness and innocence, and his character serves as a contrast to the corruption and cruelty that surrounds him.

- Fagin: Fagin is the leader of a group of young pickpockets and thieves who take Oliver under their wing. He is a manipulative and cunning character who preys on vulnerable children, using them for his own gain. Fagin represents the dark side of society, where people are willing to exploit the most vulnerable for their own benefit.
- Nancy: Nancy is a member of Fagin's gang, but she has a softer side that emerges when she befriends Oliver. She is a tragic character, trapped in a life of crime and abuse. Despite her own hardships, Nancy shows compassion towards Oliver and tries to protect him from the dangers of the criminal underworld.
- Mr. Bumble: Mr. Bumble is the beadle of the workhouse where Oliver is raised. He is pompous and cruel, enjoying his power over the poor and vulnerable. Mr. Bumble represents the hypocrisy and corruption of those in positions of authority, who use their power to oppress others.
- Bill Sikes: Bill Sikes is a brutal criminal who is involved in Fagin's gang. He is a violent and sadistic character who will stop at nothing to get what he wants. Bill Sikes represents the ultimate evil in the novel, a figure of pure cruelty and violence.
- Mr. Brownlow: Mr. Brownlow is a kind and generous man who takes Oliver under his wing after he is wrongly accused of a crime. He represents the good side of society, where people are willing to help those in need and fight against injustice.
- Rose Mylie: Rose is a kind and gentle young woman who becomes friends with Oliver. She represents the possibility of a better life, where people can be kind and compassionate towards one another.

In the main, Charles Dickens's «Oliver Twist» is a powerful novel that explores the complexities of human nature and the social injustices of 19th century England. Its memorable characters

bring the story to life, highlighting the struggle between good and evil, hope and despair, and innocence and corruption.

3.2.2. Minor Characters:

The novel features a large cast of characters, including some minor ones. Here are some of the minor characters in «Oliver Twist»

- Mr. Bumble: The pompous and heartless beadle who runs the workhouse where Oliver is first sent.
- Mrs. Mann: The cruel and neglectful woman who is supposed to care for the orphaned children in the workhouse.
- Mr. Sowerberry: The undertaker who takes Oliver in as an apprentice.
- Mrs. Sowerberry: Mr. Sowerberry's wife who mistreats Oliver and is generally unpleasant.
- Bet: A young girl who is a member of Fagin's gang.
- Charlotte: A maid who works for Mr. Sowerberry and later becomes involved with Fagin's gang.
- Rose Mylie: A kind-hearted young woman who helps Oliver and is revealed to be his long-lost aunt.
- Mr. Grim wig: A friend of Mr. Brownlow's who is initially skeptical of Oliver but comes to see the goodness in him.
- Old Sally: A woman who helps deliver Oliver at the workhouse and steals his mother's locket.
- Mr. Garfield: A chimney sweep who tries to take Oliver as his apprentice.

- Charley Bates: A member of Fagin's gang who befriends Oliver and ultimately helps him escape from Fagin's grasp.
- Tom Chilling: A member of Fagin's gang who is arrested and becomes a witness against his former associates.
- Jack Dawkins, a.k.a. "The Artful Dodger": A charismatic member of Fagin's gang who recruits Oliver and teaches him to pick pockets.
- Mr. Fang: The dishonest judge overseeing Oliver's picking pockets trial.
- Harry Mylie: Rose's love interest who helps Oliver and his friends in their pursuit of justice.
- Mrs. Bedwin: Mr. Brownlow's housekeeper who cares for Oliver like a mother.
- Mr. Osborne: A doctor and friend of Mr. Brownlow's who helps Oliver and his friends in their quest to uncover the truth.
- Mr. Blathers and Mr. Duff: Two inept detectives who investigate the robbery at Mr. Brownlow's house.
- Mr. Giles and Mrs. Corny: Two former associates of Fagin who are forced to testify against him in court.

These are just some of the many characters in «Oliver Twist». Each one plays an important role in the story and helps to illustrate the harsh realities of life for the poor and vulnerable in 19th-century England.

4. Overview of Dickens's literary style and themes.

Charles Dickens was a prolific and influential writer of the Victorian era, known for his vivid characters, social commentary, and intricate plots. His literary style was characterized by a

combination of realism, sentimentality, and humor, and he often employed a broad range of literary techniques to create a sense of drama and tension.

Dickens' characters are often exaggerated and larger-than-life, with distinctive physical features, idiosyncrasies, and mannerisms. For example, the miserly Ebenezer Scrooge in "A Christmas Carol" is famously described as having a "squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner", emphasizing his stinginess and greed. Dickens' characters often embody certain social types, such as the corrupt politician, the virtuous orphan, or the impoverished worker. Despite the often grim subject matter of his novels, Dickens frequently injects humor into his writing. He uses wordplay, irony, and satire to lampoon social institutions and highlight the absurdities of Victorian life. For example, in "«Oliver Twist»", Dickens uses humor to expose the hypocrisy of the workhouse system, portraying it as a cruel and ineffective way to care for the poor. Dickens was deeply concerned with social justice, and his novels often critique the injustices and inequalities of Victorian society. He portrays the wealthy and powerful as corrupt and callous, and champions the cause of the poor and marginalized. His novels often depict the harsh realities of poverty, crime, and exploitation, and advocate for reform.

Also, Dickens frequently employs symbolic imagery to convey deeper meanings and themes. For example, in "Great Expectations", the decaying Sates House is a symbol of the moral decay of the aristocracy, while the marshes represent the harsh realities of life for the working class. One of the most distinctive features of Dickens's writing was his use of language. He had a keen ear for the rhythms and cadences of English, and he used them to great effect in his writing. He also had a talent for creating memorable turns of phrase and using them to convey complex ideas in a simple and accessible way.

Another hallmark of Dickens's style was his use of humor. He was a master of irony and satire, and he used these tools to expose the hypocrisy and cruelty of his time. His humor was often

dark, and he was not afraid to tackle difficult topics such as poverty, crime, and social inequality. Dickens's novels were often set against the backdrop of the social and economic upheavals of the Victorian era. He was deeply concerned with the plight of the poor and the working-class, and he used his writing to draw attention to their suffering.

One of the most prominent themes in Dickens's writing is social injustice. He was deeply critical of the social and economic systems of his time, which he saw as being stacked against the poor and the working-class. Another important theme in Dickens's work is redemption and Forgiveness. Many of his novels feature characters who have made mistakes or suffered setbacks, but who are ultimately able to find redemption through their own efforts or with the help of others. Dickens had a deep respect for the importance of family and community, and this theme is present throughout his work. He often depicted families and communities as sources of strength and support, and he celebrated the bonds of love and loyalty that bind them together. As the Victorian era saw rapid industrialization and urbanization, Dickens was deeply concerned about the impact of these changes on society. His novels often depicted the negative consequences of industrialization, such as poverty, pollution, and social inequality. Dickens was a strong advocate for education and self-improvement, and this theme is present in many of his novels. He believed that education was the key to social mobility and that everyone had the potential to better themselves through hard work and determination.

In conclusion, Charles Dickens's literary style and themes were unique and impactful, and his novels continue to resonate with readers today. His use of vivid language, humor, and social commentary helped to expose the injustices and inequalities of his time, and his stories continue to inspire us to strive for a better world. Through his writing, Dickens was able to capture the essence of the Victorian era and offer insights into the human condition that are timeless and universal.

6. Conclusion.

In conclusion, Charles Dickens' «Oliver Twist» is a masterpiece of Victorian literature that vividly portrays the harsh realities of poverty, class inequality, and child labor in 19th-century England. Through a compelling plot and a diverse cast of characters, Dickens uses satire, humor, and pathos to comment on these issues and their devastating impact on society. This chapter has explored the key points and themes of «Oliver Twist», including the protagonist's quest for identity and belonging, the corrupt and cruel institutions that exploit children, and the redemptive power of love and compassion. We have also analyzed Dickens' use of literary techniques such as Irony, foreshadowing, and symbolism to enhance the novel's impact. Moreover, the significance of «Oliver Twist» lies in its social commentary and historical context. It illuminates the depressing truths of Victorian England and exposes the injustices suffered by the poor and the marginalized. This novel continues to inspire readers today, as its themes and messages are still relevant in modern times. Lastly, Oliver Twist's impact on literature and society cannot be overstated. Its influence can be seen in the works of other writers and in popular culture, where the character of «Oliver Twist» has become an icon of innocence and resilience. This novel remains a timeless classic that continues to captivate and move readers as it exposes the darkest aspects of humanity while offering hope and redemption. Broadly speaking, «Oliver Twist» has played a crucial role in shaping the genre of the Victorian novel and establishing Dickens as one of the greatest novelists of his time. It paved the way for other authors to explore social issues in their writing, and it helped to bring attention to the plight of the poor and the need for social reform. In addition, «Oliver Twist» has had a lasting impact on popular culture, inspiring numerous adaptations in film, television, and theatre. The novel's enduring popularity is a testament to its universal themes and timeless messages, which continue to resonate with readers of all ages and backgrounds.

Personally, I find «Oliver Twist» to be a powerful and poignant work of literature that offers a stark reminder of the human cost of poverty and injustice. It is a testament to the resilience of the

human spirit and the redemptive power of love and compassion. The novel's vivid characters and compelling plot make it a memorable and impactful reading experience, and its enduring legacy is a testament to its importance in the canon of English literature.

THEORETICAL PART OF MARXISM

1. Introduction

Any discussion of each novel must begin with a definition of theory as the foundation for that discussion. Many functions of theory can be deduced from a variety of theory definitions. The main function is that theory serves as a mirror for the novel, providing the reader with a wealth of information. Literary theories are approaches and methods developed by theorists to read a literary work. One of these theories, Marxism considers the literary text to be a source of information about the Society that creates it.

Social class is regarded as a fundamental feature of society. Many sociologists have provided definitions. Karl Marx's and Friedrich Engels' theories of social class were the most well-known. highlights the struggles of the working class, including poverty, hunger, and disease, as a result of the capitalist system. The workhouses, where the poor were forced to work in appalling conditions, were used as a means to control and exploit the working class. Dickens was a master of social commentary, and his use of Marxist ideas to explore themes of class, poverty, and social injustice is no exception. In *«Oliver Twist»*, Dickens paints a vivid picture of the stark contrast between the wealthy and the poor in Victorian England. Through his characters, he critiques the capitalist system and its effects on the working class. He also explores the idea of the “haves” and “have-nots” in society, and how the gap between the two can lead to feelings of hopelessness and despair. The novel *«Oliver Twist»* can be analyzed through a Marxist lens due to its portrayal of social and economic inequality, power dynamics, and the class struggle. The novel highlights the harsh realities of the working class in 19th century England and the exploitation they faced under the capitalist system.

2.Marxism an Overview.

At the end of the 19th century, Marxism was a fairly new and controversial political and profitable proposition. It was developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in themid-1800s, and it sought to explain the dynamics of class struggle in commercial societies. Marxism argued that capitalism was innately exploitative and rough, and that it would inescapably lead to a revolution by the working class. This revolution would erect the commercial system and produce a further indifferent society grounded on illiberalism or communism. Marxism had a major impact on politics, economics, gospel, and culture during this period. In Europe, it inspired multitudinous socialist movements which sought to bring about social change through reform or revolution. In Russia, it handed the ideological base for the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 which established the Soviet Union. In China, it helped shape Mao Zedong's vision of communism which led to the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. In addition to its political influence, Marxism also had an impact on literature and art during this period. pens similar as Maxim Gorky in Russia and Upton Sinclair in America used their workshop to promote Marxist ideas. also, artists similar as Diego Rivera in Mexico used their work to express Marxist themes. Overall, Marxism had a major influence on politics, economics, gospel, culture, literature, and art at the end of 19th century. It handed an indispensable vision for society which challenged being power structures and offered stopgap for a further indifferent future. The ultimate thing of this process is the creation of a cloddish society in which all individualities have equal access to the means of product and the fruits of their Labor. Marxism has been influential in the development of colorful political and profitable systems, including illiberalism and communism. In practice, still, numerous Marxist administrations have fallen short of the ideals set forth by Marx and Engels and have been blamed for a lack of republic and mortal rights abuses. Despite its controversial history, Marxism continues to be an important area of study and remains a significant force in contemporary politics, particularly in countries with

large working- class Populations and a history of socialist or communist movements. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, they developed the proposition of Marxism in Europe towards the end of the 19th century. At the time, Europe was going through significant changes due to industrialization and the growth of capitalism. numerous workers were facing poverty and exploitation, leading to wide social and profitable uneasiness. Marx and Engels saw these conditions as substantiation of the essential excrescencies in capitalism, and sought to develop a proposition that would address these issues. *Karl Marx* stated (Marx)The core ideas of Marxism can be similar as The Labor Theory of Value, Exploitation, literal Materialism. These ideas had a profound impact on the political and social movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and continue to be applicable and influential to this day.

2.1. Marxism theory definitions

“From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.” - Karl Marx

Marxism’s a political, economic and social theory originated by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the mid-19th century. The theory is based on the idea that human history has progressed through different stages of development, each characterized by a different mode of production. Capitalism, which is the current stage, is seen as the final stage of feudalism. Marxism is centered on the idea of class struggle, which is the central theme that runs through the entire theory.(Marx)

"CAPITAL IS DEAD LAB OUR, WHICH, VAMPIRE-LIKE, LIVES ONLY BY SUCKING LIVING LABOR, AND LIVES THE MORE, THE MORE LABOR IT SUCKS." - KARL MARX. According to Marxist theory, capitalism is based on the exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class, who own the means of production. The working class, who produce the goods and services that are sold for profit, are paid wages that are much less than the value of their labor. This leads to a surplus value, which is the source of the profits that are accumulated by the capitalist class. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few capitalists leads to the concentration of power, which is used to maintain the

system of exploitation. The class struggle between the capitalists and the working class is seen as the driving force of history. The working class, who are oppressed by the capitalists, will eventually rise up and overthrow the capitalist class, leading to a socialist revolution. In a socialist society, the means of production will be owned and controlled collectively by the workers, eliminating the exploitation that is inherent in capitalism. Marxism also has a theory of historical materialism, which argues that social, political, and economic conditions are the result of the development of the means of production. This means that changes in the mode of production, such as the transition from feudalism to capitalism, are driven by technological developments and the need to increase efficiency.

Marxism also has a view of the state, which is seen as an instrument of the ruling class. The state is used to maintain the power of the ruling class and to enforce the laws and regulations that protect the interests of the capitalists. In a socialist society, the state will eventually "wither away" as the need for a repressive state disappears with the elimination of class oppression. Marxism has had a significant impact on world events and has been applied in various forms in several countries, especially in the 20th century. However, it has also been criticized for its idealized view of human nature and the practical difficulties in implementing Marxist ideas in the real world. Marxist regimes, such as the Soviet Union and China, have been accused of violating the principles of socialism and suppressing political dissent. Despite these criticisms, Marxism remains a powerful and influential theory that continues to shape debates about political, economic, and social issues. Vladimir Lenin said "The state is an instrument of class rule, an organ of oppression of one class by another." It provides a framework for understanding the complex social, political, and economic relationships that exist in modern societies, and it continues to inspire movements for social change.

Marxism is a complex and multifaceted theory that provides a critical perspective on capitalism and the class struggle between the capitalists and the working class. It is a powerful tool for understanding the social, political, and economic dynamics of modern societies and continues to

shape debates about the future of society. While it has its flaws and has been criticized for its idealized view of human nature and the practical difficulties in implementing Marxist ideas in the real world, it remains an important and influential theory that continues to inspire movements for social change.

3. Characteristic of Marxism.

Marxism is a political and economic theory which strives to create a society free of class oppression. It is based on the principles of collective ownership of the means of production and equality of the working class. The main characteristics of Marxism include its view of history as a struggle of the working class against the ruling class, its emphasis on collective responsibility, solidarity, self-organization, and its commitment to revolutionary methods in order to achieve change. Additionally, its focus on class consciousness and class struggle demonstrate its commitment to egalitarianism. From Marxist principles, truth is at stake as long as capitalism exists. Continuing, the needs of the majority of the world's workers will never be met. Marx, in his writings, especially *Capital* volume 1, proves this undeniable truth. It shows that most of the working class must live in relative poverty to survive. manufacturing (fuel, machinery, technology, factories, transport, land), holding capital. The class accumulates great wealth from the profits it makes from the unpaid portion of the worker's Salary, this fact is easily seen by looking at the Forbes list of rich people.

Marxism has three basic characteristics: philosophically, economically, politically.

3.1. Philosophy of Marxism

The philosophy of Marxism is a complex and multifaceted set of beliefs and ideas that have been created over the course of more than a century. It is based on Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' works

, two 19th-century German philosophers who sought to explain the world in terms of economic and social forces. Marxism has had a profound influence on modern thought, inspiring numerous political movements and inspiring people to think critically about the world around them. In this paper, in subsequent years, Marx's ideas were further developed by other thinkers such as Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Antonio Gramsci, Rosa Luxemburg, Gorgy Lukas, Herbert Marcuse, Louis Althusser, Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Muffle. These thinkers sought to apply Marx's theories to different contexts—such as colonialism or imperialism—and develop them further through their own. At its core, Marxism is based on the belief that capitalism is inherently unjust and leads to the. Marx believed that this exploitation would inevitably lead to a revolution in which the working class would overthrow the capitalists and establish a socialist exploitation of the working class by owners of production means ty based on collective ownership of the means of production. In Marxist theory, history is seen as a series of class struggles, with each stage of development being characterized by a dominant mode of production and a ruling class in charge of the production process, the ultimate goal of this historical process, according to Marx, is the establishment of a class-free society in which each individual contributes in accordance with their skills and receives assistance in accordance with their needs. Marxism also has a strong emphasis on the material conditions of society and the economic systems that shape those conditions. Marx believed that economic and social conditions, rather than ideas or individual actions, drive historical change.

Overall, the philosophy of Marxism can be seen as a critique of capitalism and a vision for a more equitable and just society based on collective ownership and control of the means of production.

Marxist philosophy remains, Marxist philosophy is a complex set of beliefs based on the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels which seeks to explain all social phenomena in terms of economic forces. It has had a profound influence on modern thought due to its ability to explain contemporary issues such as inequality or exploitation in terms of economic forces while providing an alternative vision for a more just society based on collective ownership rather than private property rights.

3.2. Marxism Economics.

Marxist economics is a branch of economics that is based on the theories and ideas of Karl Marx. It critiques the mainstream economics, which is based on the principles of capitalism and the market system. In Marxist economics, the central focus is on the analysis of the capitalist mode of production and the exploitation of the working class by the owners of the means of production. According to Marxist theory, the main driving force behind economic development is the struggle between the bourgeoisie (the capitalists) and the proletariat (the workers). Marx believed that the inherent nature of capitalism leads to a tendency towards economic crises, which are caused by the overproduction of goods and a declining profit rate. He argued that these crises would eventually lead to the collapse of the capitalist system and the rise of a socialist society. In Marxist economics, the value of a good or service is not determined by market forces, but rather by the amount of labor that goes into producing it. This is known as the labor theory of value, and it forms the basis for the analysis of exploitation and surplus value in Marxist economics. It also emphasizes the role of the state in shaping economic development and promoting social justice. It advocates for the nationalization of key industries and the establishment of a planned economy, in which the state would control the means of production and allocate resources according to a central plan. To sum-up, Marxist economics provides a critical perspective on capitalism and offers alternative solutions for creating a more equitable and just economic system.

3.3. The Politics of Marxism.

based on the idea that political power is rooted in the control of the means of production, and that the ultimate goal of political struggle is to establish a classless A society in which the working class collectively owns and controls the means of Production.

Marx and Engels believed that the state was a tool of class oppression, and that the ruling class used the state to maintain its power and suppress the working class. They argued that the working class had to overthrow the bourgeoisie and seize control of the state in order to establish a socialist society. In Marxist theory, the political struggle is seen as an integral part of the larger struggle between the working class and the capitalists. This struggle takes place not only at the ballot box, but also in the workplace, in the streets, and in the media.

Marxists believe that a socialist society can only be established through a revolution in which the working class overthrows the ruling class and seizes control of the state. The state would then be used to implement policies aimed at promoting social justice and equality, such as progressive taxation, public ownership of the means of production, and the establishment of a planned economy. Marxism has had a profound influence on politics around the world. In many countries, Marxist-inspired parties have been elected to power and have implemented policies such as nationalization of industry and redistribution of wealth. In other countries, Marxist ideas have been used to challenge existing power structures and to advocate for social justice. At its core, Marxism is an analysis of class struggle. Marx argued that class struggle was inevitable in capitalist societies because of the inherent inequality between those who own capital and those who do not. He argued that this inequality would lead to conflict between the two classes as each sought to gain more power and wealth at the expense of the other. This conflict could only be resolved through a revolution in which one class overthrew another and established a new social order based on equality and justice for all. Marxism also emphasizes economic determinism; that is, it argues that economic forces are ultimately responsible for shaping political outcomes. According to Marxists, economic conditions determine how people think about politics; they shape people's beliefs about what kind of government should exist and how it should be structured. This means that any change in economic conditions will lead to changes in political beliefs and behavior as well.

Finally, Marxism emphasizes international solidarity among workers across borders; it argues that workers everywhere should unite against their common oppressors—the capitalists—in order to achieve liberation from exploitation. This has led to international movements such as trade unions which seek to protect workers' rights across borders.

Marxism is an influential political philosophy which has had a major impact on politics around the world. It emphasizes class struggle, economic determinism, and international solidarity among workers as key elements of its analysis of society and politics. Its ideas have been used both to challenge existing power structures and advocate for social justice as well as implement policies such as nationalization of industry in countries where Marxist-inspired parties have come into power, the politics of Marxism is characterized by a commitment to the struggle for social justice and equality, a rejection of capitalism and the market system, and a belief in the transformative power of revolution and the collective action of the working class.

4. MARXIST LITERARY CRITICISM.

Marxist erudite review is a form of erudite analysis that examines literature through the lens of Marxist proposition. It seeks to understand how erudite textbooks reflect, support, or challenge the socio- profitable conditions of the time and place in which they were written, and how they depict the struggles of different social classes." Literature is always a notice of society."- Terry. Marxist erudite critics believe that literature isn't just a cultural expression but also a reflection of the society it comes from, and as similar, it should be examined in relation to the social and profitable conditions that gave rise to it.

Marxist erudite review surfaced as a distinct form of erudite analysis in themid-20th century, as part of the broader movement of Marxist artistic review. It draws on the ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and other Marxist thinkers, who sought to understand the workings of commercial society

and the literal forces that drive social change. " The proponents have only interpreted the world in colorful ways; the point, still, is to change it."- Karl Marx. One of the crucial generalities of Marxist erudite review is that of the base and superstructure. According to Marx, society is organized into a profitable base, which includes the means of product and the relations of product, and an artistic superstructure, which includes institutions similar as law, religion, and art.

The superstructure reflects the interests of the ruling class, who use it to maintain their power and honor. In Marxist erudite review, this conception is used to assay how literature reflects the profitable and social conditions of its time, and how it both reinforces and challenges the dominant testament. Another important conception in Marxist erudite review is that of class struggle. According to Marx, history is driven by the struggle between different social classes, who contend for control over the means of product. This struggle is reflected in literature, which can depict the conflicts and pressures between different social groups. Marxist erudite critics assay how literature reflects the class struggle, and how it can either support or lessen the dominant class. Marxist erudite review also places a strong emphasis on the material conditions of erudite product. This includes not only the profitable and social conditions in which the author writes, but also the material conditions of the textbook itself.

Marxist critics assay the form and style of the textbook, as well as its content, in order to understand how the material conditions of product shaped the erudite work. In order to conduct Marxist erudite review, critics generally begin by examining the profitable and social conditions in which the textbook was produced. This includes studying the author's memoir and the literal environment of the work. They also examine the textbook itself, looking for suggestions to its social and profitable content. This might include analyzing the representation of different social classes, the use of symbolism and imagery, and the way in which the textbook reflects or challenges the dominant testament. One of the classic exemplifications of Marxist erudite review is the analysis of Charles Dickens' novel " «Oliver Twist»". In this novel, Dickens depicts the poverty and despair of the

working- class in 19th- century England, as well as the corruption and atrocity of the ruling class. Marxist critics argue that the novel reflects the profitable and social conditions of the time, and that it exposes the exploitation of the working- class by the ruling class. They also note the way in which the new uses symbolism and imagery to convey its communication, similar as the discrepancy between the dark and grimy thoroughfares of London and the opulent and luxurious life of the fat. Marxist erudite review has been blamed by some for being too hardly concentrated on the profitable and social confines of literature, and for playing down other aspects of erudite analysis, similar as form and style. still, proponents of Marxist erudite review argue that it offers a precious perspective on the relationship between literature and society, and that it can help to illuminate the ways in which literature reflects and shapes the world around us. There are numerous principles in the Marxist notice that are useful to examine and see Applies to erudite workshop. From this principle we can see that profitable power, materialism against church, class conflict.

4.1. Economic power

Marxism is an economic and political theory that proposes a classless society in which the means of production and resources are held in common and distributed equitably. According to Marx, the only way to achieve this is through a revolution in which the working class overthrows the ruling class. Marxism advocates for the redistribution of resources so that everyone can benefit from the wealth that is produced. In Marxist literary criticism, Economic power is an important concept to consider when looking at Marxist literary criticism, as it can help to shed light on literary forms which are often marginalized or oppressed by dominant economic systems. economic power refers to the control of the means of production and the distribution of wealth in society. This power dynamic is believed to shape social relations, including those within literature, as economic power can influence which voices and perspectives are privileged in cultural production and representation. Marxist

literary critics often examine how economic power is portrayed and reinforced in literary texts, as well as how literature can be used to challenge or subvert dominant economic structures. literature can be seen as a tool of the ruling class to maintain their power and influence over the working class. For example, in a capitalist society, literature may reflect the values and beliefs of the dominant class, such as the idea that success is measured by wealth and material possessions. Literature may also reinforce the idea that the working class is inferior to the ruling class and that their role is to serve the interests of the wealthy.

Marxist literary criticism also looks at the ways in which literature can challenge and subvert the dominant economic and class structures of society. Literature can provide a voice for the oppressed and the marginalized, and can inspire resistance and revolution against the ruling class.

Overall, the principle of economic power in Marxist literary criticism asserts that literature is not an isolated, aesthetic realm, but is deeply intertwined with the economic and class structures of society.

4.2. Class conflict

Class conflict has been a major theme in literature since the dawn of civilization. It is a concept that has been explored in many different ways, from the ancient Greek tragedies to modern day novels. The principle of class conflict is an important concept in literary criticism, as it helps to explain the motivations and actions of characters and the overall themes of a work. In accordance with Marxist theory, social stratification is founded on a person's access to the means of production. The ruling class, which controls the means of production, exploits the working class, which must sell its labor to survive. This fundamental conflict between the ruling class and the working class is the engine of historical change. In the context of literary criticism, the principle of class conflict suggests that (Scribd). Literature, according to Marxist critics, is not a neutral product, but rather reflects the interests and values of the ruling class. Marxist literary critics argue that literary works often reflect

the dominant class's worldview and values, and that they serve to legitimize the existing social order. Marxist literary critics also focus on how the representation of class in literature can reproduce or subvert dominant ideologies. They examine how characters are depicted, the language used to describe them, and the conflicts they face in the story. They look at the ways in which literature reflects the power dynamics of society, and how it and fighting for the rights of working-class people. can potentially contribute to social change by challenging the dominant ideology.

all in all, the principle of class conflict in Marxist literary criticism suggests that literature is a product of its social and economic context, and that it reflects the interests and values of the ruling class. By analyzing literature through a Marxist lens, literary critics can gain insight into the ways in which literature reflects and reinforces dominant ideologies, and can potentially contribute to social change by challenging those ideologies and advocating for the interests of the working class.

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The principle of class conflict is an important concept in literary criticism, as it helps to explain the motivations and actions of characters and the overall themes of a work. examining how it is used to analyses works and how it. Class conflict is defined as a struggle between different social classes for power or resources. It can be seen throughout history, from the peasant revolts of medieval Europe to the civil rights movement in America.

The principle of class conflict can also be used to explore themes such as justice and injustice within a work. By examining how characters from different social classes are treated differently by society or by other characters within a work we can gain insight into issues such as privilege or discrimination based on class status. For example, by looking at how Lady Macbeth is treated differently than Macbeth due to her lower social status we can gain insight into issues such as gender inequality or unfair treatment based on may be utilized to learn about the human condition lass status.

To sum up, the principle of class conflict is an important concept in literary criticism that helps us gain insight into the human condition by examining how characters from different social classes interact with one another and are affected by their respective positions within society. By looking at these interactions we can gain insight into issues such as power dynamics, inequality, prejudice, oppression, justice and injustice within a work.

4.3. Materialism versus spirituality.

Materialism versus spiritualism is an important theme in Marxist literary criticism, which views literature as a product of its social and economic context. According to Marxist theory, literature reflects the social and economic conditions in which it was created, and thus can reveal the ways in which these conditions shape our understanding of the world. From a Marxist perspective, materialism refers to the focus on material wealth and the means of production, which is seen as a product of the economic system. Materialism is often associated with capitalism, in which the pursuit of profit is prioritized over all other concerns. In literature, materialism is often portrayed as a corrupting influence that leads to greed, selfishness, and inequality. On the other hand, spiritualism refers to a focus on values and beliefs that transcend the material world, such as morality, religion, and ethics. From a Marxist perspective, spiritualism is often seen as a response to the shortcomings of materialism, and as a means of resisting the capitalist system.

Marxist literary criticism often examines the ways in which materialism and spiritualism are portrayed in literature, and how they are used to express social and political critiques. For example, in the works of writers such as Charles Dickens or Emile Zola, materialism is often portrayed as a corrupting influence that leads to the exploitation of the poor and working-class. In contrast, spiritualism is often depicted as a means of resistance against this exploitation, such as through the solidarity and communal values of workers. However, Marxist literary criticism also recognizes that

there are limits to the power of spiritualism to challenge the economic system. As Marxist theorist Antonio Gramsci argued, spiritual and cultural institutions can be co-opted by dominant economic and political interests to maintain their power. Therefore, Marxist literary criticism often seeks to understand the complex interplay between materialism and spiritualism in literature, and how they relate to the larger economic and political systems in which they are materialism and spirituality has been a long-standing one, with both sides having their own merits and drawbacks. In literature, this debate is often explored in various ways, from the philosophical to the spiritual. looking at how authors have used this dichotomy to explore themes of morality, identity, and meaning. Materialism is defined as a belief that physical objects are the only things that truly exist. It is a worldview that focuses on the tangible aspects of life, such as money, possessions, and power. Materialists believe that these things are what give life meaning and purpose. They also believe that physical objects are more important than intangible concepts such as love or faith. Materialists often view life as a competition to acquire more wealth and power than others.

Spirituality is defined as a belief in something beyond the physical world. It is a Multi-National Organization that focuses on intangible concepts such as faith, love, hope, and morality. Spiritualists believe that these things are what give life meaning and purpose. They also believe that intangible concepts are more important than physical objects such as money or possessions. Spiritualists often view life as an opportunity to connect with something greater than themselves.

In literature, authors have used this dichotomy to explore themes of morality, identity, and meaning in various ways. For example, Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel *Crime and Punishment* explores the theme of materialism versus spirituality through its protagonist Rascal struggle between his desire for wealth and power versus his conscience which tells him it is wrong to take another person's life for his own gain. Similarly, Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* explores the theme of materialism versus spirituality through its protagonist Ahab's obsession with hunting down the white whale despite warnings from his crewmates about its danger and potential destruction of their ship. Other authors

have used this dichotomy to explore themes of identity and meaning in their works as well. For example, William Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying* explores the theme of materialism versus spirituality through its protagonist Addie Blunden's struggle between her desire for material possessions versus her need for spiritual fulfilment in her final days on earth. Similarly, Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* explores the theme of materialism versus spirituality through its protagonist Jake Barnes' struggle between his desire for wealth and power versus his need for meaningful relationships with others around him.

As well, it can be seen that authors have used this dichotomy to explore themes of morality, identity, and meaning in various ways throughout literature history. By examining how authors have used this dichotomy to explore these themes in their works we can gain insight into how they viewed these issues during their time period as well as our own today.

5. Social class in society.

In Charles Dickens's novel "*Oliver Twist*," the characters are divided into different social classes, each with its own characteristics and experiences. The novel is set in 19th century London, where social class distinctions were particularly pronounced. The social class portrayed in "*Oliver Twist*" reflects the reality of the Victorian era, where social status determined an individual's position in society. Dickens highlights the struggles of the lower class and exposes the injustices and prejudices of the upper class. His work has become a significant contribution to the discussion of social class, particularly in the literary world. Charles Dickens's novel "*Oliver Twist*" explores social class and the inequality that existed in 19th-century England. The novel portrays a society in which social class determines one's opportunities, experiences, and life outcomes.

"*Oliver Twist* «highlights the injustices and inequalities that were inherent in 19th-century English society, and the devastating impact they had on the lives of the poor and the marginalized.

5.1. Social class definition:

Social class is a concept that has been studied by scholars from various disciplines, including sociology, economics, and political science. At its core, social class refers to the stratification of society based on differences in income, education, occupation, and social status. The idea of social class is based on the assumption that individuals in society can be classified into distinct groups based on their position within the economic and social hierarchy.

One of the earliest and most influential definitions of social class was put forward by Karl Marx, who argued that social class is determined by one's relationship to the means of production. According to Marx, there are two main classes in society the bourgeoisie, who own and control the means of production, and the proletariat, who sell their labor to the bourgeoisie. In Marx's view, social class is a fundamental aspect of the capitalist mode of production, and the struggle between the two classes is the driving force of historical change. Marx famously wrote in the Communist Manifesto, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles."

While Marx's definition of social class has been highly influential, other scholars have argued that social class is a more complex phenomenon that cannot be reduced to one's relationship to the means of production. Max Weber, for example, emphasized the importance of status and power in determining social class. According to Weber, social class is a multidimensional concept that encompasses economic, social, and political factors. "Class, status and party are all phenomena of the distribution of power within a community. »(BRENNAN) The concept of social class is not only theoretical but also has real-world consequences for individuals and society. In the United States, for example, social class is strongly correlated with access to education, healthcare, and other resources. As the economist Joseph Stiglitz notes, "The United States has the least equality of opportunity of any of the advanced industrial countries." This means that individuals from low-income backgrounds are less likely to be able to access the resources and opportunities that are necessary for upward

mobility. This can have long-term consequences for individuals, as well as for society as a whole. Another important aspect of social class is its intersectionality with other forms of inequality, such as race and gender. As the scholar Patricia Hill Collins writes, "Intersectionality is the study of intersections between different marginalized groups or the ways in which different forms of oppression, discrimination, and domination interact." This means that individuals who belong to multiple marginalized groups, such as low-income women of color, may face multiple barriers to social mobility and success.

Overall, social class is a complex and multifaceted concept that has been studied by scholars for centuries. While there is no one definitive definition of social class, it is clear that social class has real-world consequences for individuals and society. From its origins in Marxist theory to its intersectionality with race and gender, social class is an important topic of study for anyone interested in understanding the dynamics of inequality in modern society.

5.2. Social Class Theories.

Social class theories are perspectives in sociology and social science that attempt to explain the hierarchical organization of societies based on economic and social factors. These theories emphasize the role of economic, social, and cultural factors in shaping social inequality and mobility.

There are several different social class theories, including:

5.3. Layers of social class

Social class can have a significant impact on various aspects of a person's life, including their access to education, health care, and job opportunities. It can also shape their values, beliefs, and social interactions, influencing the types of activities they engage in and the people they associate with.

Social class refers to a system of categorizing people in a society based on their economic and social status. The concept of social class is often broken down into layers, which are hierarchical groupings based on factors such as income, education, occupation, and lifestyle.

The number and names of the layers of social class can vary depending on the cultural and societal context. In some societies, three main layers of social class are commonly identified: "Upper class," "middle class," and "lower class" which are terms that are often used to describe the economic and social status of individuals or groups of people in a society. Here's a brief overview of what each term typically refers to:

5.3. 1. Upper class

The upper class generally refers to the wealthiest and most powerful people in a society. They typically have significant wealth, social status, and influence, and may be involved in fields such as business, politics, or entertainment. The upper class is often associated with high levels of education and access to exclusive resources and opportunities.

5.3.2. Middle class:

The middle class is generally considered to be the social and economic group between the upper and lower classes. The exact definition of the middle class can vary depending on the country and context, but it typically includes people who have a moderate income, some level of education or professional training, and a certain degree of economic stability. Members of the middle class may work in a variety of professions, including white-collar jobs in fields such as finance, law, or healthcare.

5.3.3. Lower class:

The lower class generally refers to people who have little to no economic or social power, and who may struggle to meet their basic needs such as food, housing, and healthcare. This group may be made up of people who are unemployed, underemployed, or working in low-paying jobs. Members of the lower class may have limited access to education and healthcare, and may face various social and economic challenges that make it difficult to move up the social ladder.

6. Marxism approach in «*Oliver Twist*» novel.

The Marxist approach to Charles Dickens's «*Oliver Twist*» examines the novel through the lens of the socioeconomic conditions of Victorian England. This approach highlights the class conflict between the rich top and poor classes. The novel portrays the exploitation of the poor and the abuses of power by the ruling class. It also highlights the dehumanization of the working class and the oppression they face in their everyday lives. Through the Marxist approach, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the social and economic injustices that existed during Dickens's time, which he portrayed in his works.

6.1. The portrayal of the poor.

Charles Dickens' novel, "«*Oliver Twist*»," is a commentary on the living conditions of the poor in Victorian England. Dickens portrays the poor in the novel as living in deplorable conditions, lacking social mobility, and being exploited by the rich. Through his vivid descriptions and characterizations, Dickens highlights the problems that the poor faced during the time, and he brings

attention to the need for social reform to improve their conditions. In this essay, I will discuss how Dickens portrays the poor in the novel, focusing on their living conditions, lack of social mobility, and exploitation by the rich.

6.1.1 Living Conditions:

Charles Dickens's novel "*«Oliver Twist»*" is a social commentary on the living conditions of the working class in Victorian England. The novel presents a picture of the harsh realities of life in 19th century England, where poverty and inequality were rampant. In this paper, I will explore the living conditions portrayed in "*«Oliver Twist»*" from a Marxist perspective. Marxism is a social, economic, and political theory focused on the struggle between the working class and the ruling class. According to Marx, the ruling class (bourgeoisie) exploits the working class (proletariat) by paying them low wages and denying them access to the means of production. In "*«Oliver Twist»*," Dickens highlights the exploitation of the poor by the wealthy and powerful.

Oliver, the protagonist of the novel, is an orphan who is mistreated and exploited by the people around him. He is sold into slavery by the workhouse, and later he is forced to join a gang of thieves. Throughout the novel, Dickens portrays the living conditions of the poor and the exploitation they faced. The first example of exploitation in the novel is the workhouse where Oliver lives as an orphan. The workhouse is a place where the poor are forced to work for their basic needs. The workhouse is overcrowded and unhygienic, and the poor are treated like animals. The food is meagre, and the workers are forced to work long hours without pay. The workhouse is a clear example of how the ruling class exploits the poor by forcing them to work for a basic living. The second example of exploitation in the novel is the Fagin's gang. Fagin is a criminal who uses children to commit crimes. He trains children to become pickpockets and other types of thieves. The children are forced to work long hours and are beaten and punished if they do not work hard enough.

Fagin is a clear example of how the ruling class exploits the poor by using them to commit crimes and make money. The third example of exploitation in the novel is the character of Bill Sikes. Bill is a violent criminal who is abusive to his girlfriend, Nancy. Bill is a clear example of how the ruling class exploits the poor by using violence to control them. Nancy is forced to stay with Bill even though she knows that he is abusive and violent. She is afraid of him and has no other options.

To sum-up, "«*Oliver Twist*»" is a novel that portrays the living conditions of the poor in Victorian England. The novel highlights the exploitation of the poor by the wealthy and powerful. The workhouse, Fagin's gang, and Bill Sikes are all examples of how the ruling class exploits the poor by using them for labor, crime, and violence. The novel demonstrates the importance of Marxist analysis in understanding the conditions of the working class in the 19th century. It highlights the need for social and economic reforms to end the exploitation of the poor and provide a better life for everyone. He also highlights the power imbalance between the two classes, with the ruling class having all of the power and resources while the working class is left to suffer in their destitution. The novel paints a vivid picture of how those living in poverty are treated as second-class citizens, with no access to education or healthcare and no chance of upward mobility. Dickens also shows how those in power use their influence to exploit and manipulate those beneath them, such as when Fagin uses Oliver as a pawn in his criminal schemes. Through this lens, Dickens reveals how inequality and injustice are rampant within society, leaving those at the bottom with little hope for a better life.

6.1.2. Lack of Social Mobility

Dickens portrays the poor in "«*Oliver Twist*»" as having very little social mobility. The poor were often born into poverty and were unable to escape it, regardless of their efforts. For example, Oliver is born into poverty, and even though he tries to escape it, he is forced to return to it again and again. When Oliver tries to run away from the workhouse, he is taken in by Fagin, a criminal who exploits

children for his own gain. Oliver is forced to become a thief, and he is unable to escape this life until he is rescued by Mr. Brownlow.

The lack of social mobility for the poor in "*«Oliver Twist»*" is further illustrated by the character of Nancy. Nancy is a prostitute who tries to help Oliver, but she is unable to escape her own poverty and the abuse she suffers at the hands of her lover, Bill Sikes. Despite her efforts to do the right thing, she is unable to escape her situation and is ultimately killed.

6.2.3. Exploitation by the Rich

Dickens also portrays the poor in "*«Oliver Twist»*" as being exploited by the rich. The rich in the novel are shown as being greedy and uncaring about the poor. For example, the board of governors who run the workhouse are depicted as being more concerned about saving money than the welfare of the inmates. They are willing to subject the poor to terrible living conditions and even allow them to starve rather than spend money on their care. The rich are also shown as exploiting the poor for their own gain. Fagin, the criminal who takes Oliver in, is shown as exploiting children to further his own criminal enterprise. He uses the children to steal for him, and he keeps them in poverty and ignorance to control them.

The character of Mr. Bumble, the beadle who runs the workhouse, is also shown as exploiting the poor. He is more concerned with his own status and power than he is with the welfare of the poor. He willingly lies, manipulate the system to bring the poor under his control, and he uses his position to bully and intimidate the poor.

6.1.3. The exploitation of Labour

Charles Dickens' novel "«*Oliver Twist*»" depicts the exploitation of Labor in Victorian England, particularly in the *workhouse* and the criminal underworld. Through his vivid descriptions and characterizations, Dickens shows how capitalists and the state collaborate to maintain a system of exploitation that benefits the wealthy at the expense of the poor. In this essay, I will analyse how the novel depicts the exploitation of Labor in these settings and how the capitalists and the state collaborate to maintain this system of exploitation.

6.1.4. Exploitation in the Criminal Underworld

The criminal underworld in "«*Oliver Twist*»" is also depicted in a place of exploitation. Criminals such as Fagin and Bill Sikes exploit children for their own gain, Charles Dickens's novel "«*Oliver Twist*»" is a classic work of fiction that highlights the harsh realities of the criminal underworld in Victorian London. The novel's protagonist, «*Oliver Twist*», is an orphan who is forced to survive in a world full of exploitation, poverty, and crime.

The novel portrays the criminal underworld as a place where the exploitation of the poor and vulnerable is rampant. The main criminal in the novel, Fagin, is a manipulative and unscrupulous character who recruits young orphans to pick pockets and steal for him. Fagin's control over the children is achieved through fear, violence, and manipulation, and he uses their innocence and vulnerability to exploit them. In addition to Fagin, there are other characters in the novel who also exploit the vulnerable. For example, the character of Bill Sikes, who is Fagin's accomplice, is a violent and abusive man who physically and emotionally abuses his partner Nancy. Similarly, the character of Mr. Bumble, who is in charge of the workhouse where Oliver resides, is a cruel and callous man who exploits the orphans for his own gain. The novel also emphasizes women's exploitation in the criminal underworld. The character of Nancy is a prostitute who is forced to work for Fagin and Sikes. She is abused and mistreated by Sikes, who sees her as nothing more than a

possession. The novel shows how Nancy is trapped in a cycle of abuse and exploitation, with no means of escape.

Likewise, "*«Oliver Twist»*" portrays a bleak and brutal world, where exploitation and violence are the norm. The novel highlights the urgent need for social reform and the importance of protecting the most vulnerable members of society.

7. Conclusion

In summary, the novel *Oliver Twist* portrays the resistance of the oppressed, as represented by the character of *Oliver Twist*. Oliver's desire for a better life is not merely an individual struggle, but rather a collective resistance, as he is aided by other characters who share his experiences. The novel highlights the importance of solidarity and community in resisting oppression and overcoming the challenges faced by the marginalized in society. The novel's Marxist themes are relevant today, as social inequality and the oppression of the working class continue to be prevalent issues in many societies. The novel's critique of the exploitative nature of capitalism and the struggles faced by the working class are still relevant today, as many people continue to face poverty, lack of access to basic needs, and limited opportunities. Additionally, the novel's emphasis on collective resistance is a message that resonates with movements today, such as the Black Lives Matter movement, which emphasizes the importance of community and struggle against systematic racism and oppression together. The novel's themes serve as a reminder that the struggle for social justice is ongoing, and that collective action is necessary to bring about meaningful change.

In conclusion, "*«Oliver Twist»*" is a powerful novel that highlights the struggles of the oppressed and the importance of collective resistance. Its Marxist themes remain relevant today, as social inequality and oppression persist in many societies. The novel's message of solidarity and community serves as an inspiration for those fighting for social justice and equality in the world now.

CHAPTER THREE:

**ANALYSIS OF «OLIVER TWIST»'S NOVEL BY CHARLES
DICKENS**

1.INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex social problem that affects individuals, families, and entire communities. There has been a significant amount of research conducted on poverty, exploring its causes, effects, and potential solutions. In this literature review, I will summarize some of the key findings from recent studies on poverty. It was a pervasive issue in 19th century England that affected large numbers of people. While efforts were made to address the problem, it was not until much later in the century that significant progress was made in reducing poverty and improving the lives of the poor. Poverty has been a pervasive and enduring theme in literature, appearing in works from different cultures and time periods. From Dickens' "*«Oliver Twist»*" to Toni Morrison's "The Bluest Eye," poverty is often portrayed as a struggle for survival, a source of injustice, and a reflection of larger societal issues. In Charles Dickens' *«Oliver Twist»*, poverty is defined as a state of extreme deprivation and suffering, characterized by a lack of basic necessities such as food, shelter, and clothing. The novel portrays poverty as a systemic issue that affects the urban poor in Victorian England, who are often forced to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, and are denied access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Poverty is depicted through the experiences of the novel's main character, *«Oliver Twist»*, who is born into poverty and is left at a workhouse as an orphan. Here, he is subjected to cruel treatment and a lack of basic necessities such as food and shelter. As he ventures into the city, he encounters poverty in different forms, including the desperate living conditions of the poor in the crowded slums of London and the exploitation and abuse he faces at the hands of criminals like Fagin. Through the portrayal of poverty in *«Oliver Twist»*, Dickens also highlights the impact of poverty on individuals' physical and mental well-being. Poverty is shown to contribute to poor health, malnutrition, and disease, as well as to social and emotional isolation. Generally, poverty in *«Oliver Twist»* is depicted as a systemic issue that is perpetuated by the social

and economic structures of Victorian England. Dickens' use of vivid descriptions and characters highlights the dire consequences of poverty and underscores the need for social reform and compassion towards those living in poverty.

2. Poverty as a social issue

Poverty is a complex and multifaceted social issue that affects millions of people around the world. It is commonly defined as a lack of access to basic human needs, such as food, shelter, and clothing, as well as essential services such as healthcare, education, and sanitation. Poverty is both a cause and a consequence of social inequality, and it has far-reaching consequences for individuals, families, and communities. Poverty is a global problem that affects people from all walks of life. According to the World Bank, over 700 million people worldwide live in extreme poverty, which is defined as living on less than \$1.90 per day. Poverty is particularly prevalent in developing countries, where economic growth and development have been slow, and access to basic services is limited. However, poverty is also a significant problem in developed countries, where inequality and social exclusion have become increasingly prevalent in recent years.

Poverty is a social issue that affects people in many different ways. One of the most significant consequences of poverty is hunger and malnutrition. People living in poverty often lack access to healthy and nutritious food, which can have severe health consequences, particularly for children. Malnutrition can lead to stunted growth, weakened immune systems, and increased susceptibility to diseases.

Poverty also affects access to healthcare. People living in poverty often lack access to essential healthcare services, including preventive care, diagnostic tests, and treatments (Sorsha Roberts). This can lead to untreated illnesses and chronic conditions, which can have severe long-term health consequences.

Education is another area that is affected by poverty. Children from low-income families are more likely to drop out of school and are less likely to receive a high-quality education. This can limit their future opportunities and perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Poverty also affects housing and living conditions. People living in poverty often lack access to safe and adequate housing. They may live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, which can lead to a range of health problems, including respiratory illnesses and infectious diseases. Poverty also affects social inclusion and participation. People living in poverty may feel excluded from society and may lack access to social networks and support systems. This can lead to social isolation and can make it more difficult for them to access essential services and opportunities. Poverty is often linked to other social issues, including inequality, discrimination, and social exclusion. Poverty can exacerbate existing inequalities, such as gender, race, and ethnicity. People from marginalized groups are more likely to live in poverty and are less likely to have access to essential services and opportunities.

2.1. Description of poverty in the Victorian England.

Poverty in Victorian England was widespread and affected a significant proportion of the population. The Victorian era, which lasted from 1837 to 1901, was a time of great social and economic changes, but it was also a time of extreme poverty and inequality.

Poverty in Victorian England was characterized by a lack of basic necessities, including food, shelter, and clothing. Many people living in poverty were forced to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, often in slums and tenements. These living conditions were often associated with high rates of disease and mortality. The poor in Victorian England were often seen as a moral and social problem. The prevailing belief at the time was that poverty was the result of individual moral failings rather than social and economic factors. This view was reflected in the Poor Laws,

which were a set of laws designed to provide relief to the poor. The Poor Laws were enforced on the principle of the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor, with relief only provided to those who were deemed worthy of assistance. The workhouse was a key institution in Victorian England's response to poverty. The workhouse was a place where the poor could receive relief in exchange for their labor. However, conditions in the workhouses were often harsh and punitive, and families were often separated. The workhouse was seen as a last resort for the poor, and many people would do anything to avoid being sent there. Poverty in Victorian England was also characterized by high levels of child labor. Children were often forced to work long hours in factories and mines, often in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. Many children were also sent to workhouses, where they would be trained for a life of servitude.

The impact of poverty on health was significant in Victorian England. Poor living conditions and lack of access to basic healthcare meant that diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis were prevalent. Infant mortality rates were also high, with many babies dying in their first year of life.

Poverty in Victorian England was not limited to the urban areas. Rural poverty was also prevalent, with many agricultural workers living in poverty and struggling to make ends meet. Agricultural wages were low, and many workers lived in tied cottages, which meant that they were dependent on their employers for accommodation. The impact of poverty on education was also significant. Many poor children did not attend school, as their families could not afford the fees or the cost of uniforms and books. Even when children did attend school, the quality of education was often poor, with overcrowded classrooms and poorly trained teachers.

The plight of the poor in Victorian England was highlighted by a number of social reformers, including Charles Dickens and Elizabeth Gaskell. Their writings drew attention to the harsh living conditions and the injustices faced by the poor. The social reform movement of the time sought to address the root causes of poverty, including low wages, poor working conditions, and inadequate housing. One of the key reforms of the period was the introduction of the Public Health Act of 1848.

This legislation aimed to improve living conditions and reduce disease by requiring local authorities to provide basic sanitation and clean water supplies. Other reforms included the Factory Acts, which restricted the hours that children could work and provided for basic safety and health measures in factories.

Despite these reforms, poverty remained a significant issue throughout the Victorian period. The Poor Laws were not abolished until the early 20th century, and the impact of poverty on health and education continued to be felt. However, the social reform movement of the Victorian era laid the foundation for later social and economic reforms, which sought to address the root causes of poverty and inequality. Poverty in Victorian England was a significant social and economic issue. It was a time of great inequality, with the poor often seen as a burden on society rather than victims of social and economic circumstances. The response to poverty was often punitive and focused on individual moral failings rather than addressing the root causes of poverty.

2.2 The impact of industrialization on poverty

The Industrial Revolution was a time of immense change that impacted almost every aspect of life in Europe and North America. One of the most significant changes was the growth of industrialization, which transformed the economic system from one based on agriculture and handicrafts to one based on manufacturing and mass production. explore the impact of industrialization on poverty in the 19th century, focusing on how it affected different groups of people and what measures were taken to address poverty during this period.

Increase in Income Disparity which is The growth of industrialization led to an increase in income disparity between the rich and the poor. The new economic system created a class of industrialists who owned the factories and controlled the means of production. As a result, a small number of people became increasingly wealthy, while the vast majority of people continued to live in poverty.

This concentration of wealth led to a widening gap between the rich and the poor, with the poor being unable to access the benefits of the new economic system. Industrialization brought about poor working conditions, especially for those who worked in the factories. The factories were often overcrowded, with long working hours and low pay. This made it difficult for the workers to improve their living standards, leading to a cycle of poverty. Industrialization also led to urbanization, with people leaving the countryside to find work in the cities. However, the cities were not prepared to accommodate the large numbers of people who migrated, leading to overcrowding, poor sanitation, and the spread of diseases. These conditions worsened poverty, as people had to spend more money on healthcare and other basic needs. The growth of industrialization also led to changes in agriculture, as farmers left their land to find work in the factories. This led to a decrease in agricultural production, which in turn led to an increase in food prices. This made it difficult for the poor to afford food, worsening their living conditions.

Measures taken to Address Poverty Which Governments introduced labor laws to improve the working conditions of factory workers. These laws regulated the number of hours worked, set minimum wages, and provided for safety measures in the workplace. This improved the living standards of workers and reduced poverty to some extent. Also Governments also introduced social welfare programs to address poverty. These programs provided financial assistance to the poor, including food and housing subsidies, and medical care. This helped to reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of the poor. And in Education: Governments introduced compulsory education to ensure that all children received an education. This helped to reduce poverty in the long run, as education improved people's employment opportunities and earning potential. Even, Labor unions were formed to represent the interests of workers and negotiate with factory owners for better working conditions and wages. This gave workers more bargaining power and helped to improve their living conditions. The impact of industrialization on poverty in the 19th century was significant, with the new economic system widening the income gap and creating poor working conditions.

Urbanization, changes in agriculture, and the spread of diseases worsened poverty. However, governments and labor unions introduced measures to address poverty, including labor laws, social welfare programs, education, and labor unions. These measures helped to improve the living conditions of the poor and reduce poverty to some extent

3.The relationship between poverty and crime.

The relationship between poverty and crime has been a topic of discussion among scholars and policymakers for decades. Poverty is often cited as a major contributor to crime, and research has shown that there is a strong correlation between poverty and crime rates.

Poverty is defined as a state of deprivation, where individuals lack the financial resources necessary for basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing. Poverty is not just an economic issue, but also a social and cultural one, with its roots in inequality and social exclusion. Poverty is often accompanied by a host of other social problems, such as poor health, inadequate education, and limited opportunities for social and economic mobility.

Crime, on the other hand, is defined as an act that violates the law and can result in punishment by the state. Crime can take many forms, including theft, assault, drug trafficking, and homicide. Crime is a complex issue, with a range of contributing factors including individual characteristics, social factors, and environmental factors.

Several studies have shown a strong correlation between poverty and crime rates. The theory behind this correlation is that poverty leads to a higher risk of criminal behavior due to the lack of access to resources, limited opportunities, and a sense of hopelessness. So poverty is one of the main drivers of crime in both developed and developing countries.

One of the main ways in which poverty contributes to crime is through the lack of economic opportunities. Individuals who live in poverty often have limited access to education, training, and

employment opportunities. This can lead to a sense of hopelessness and frustration, which can in turn lead to criminal behavior. Research has shown that areas with high levels of poverty tend to have higher rates of crime, particularly violent crime. Another way in which poverty contributes to crime is through the lack of access to basic resources such as food, shelter, and healthcare. Individuals who are living in poverty may turn to criminal behavior as a means of survival, such as theft or drug trafficking. Research has shown that areas with high levels of poverty tend to have higher rates of property crime, such as burglary and theft. However, it is important to note that poverty is not the sole cause of crime. There are many other factors that contribute to criminal behavior, such as mental illness, substance abuse, and social factors such as family dynamics and peer pressure. Additionally, not all individuals living in poverty engage in criminal behavior.

4. POVERTY IN DICKENS'S WORK.

Poverty was an ever-present aspect of Victorian life in Britain's towns and cities in the nineteenth century, and Charles Dickens' work vividly depicts the conditions of poverty and the urban poor during the period. He describes the filth, squalor, and destitution that coexisted and lived alongside the wealthy and well-to-do. During his long walks and research for his novels and periodicals, *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, he bore eyewitness testimony to the streets, sights, sounds, and smells. Dickens depicted these scenes in his novels in a way that presented them almost as a social history. The omniscient narrator of «*Oliver Twist*» (1838) describes the story as a 'history's Dickens biographer. Dickens does this to add authenticity and weight to the novel by reflecting urban poverty at the time. He also does it to respond to criticisms of exaggeration and sensationalism, as he does in 'What is Sensational?' from *All the Year Round* (1867). Though a work of fiction, the story he tells in «*Oliver Twist*» reflects everyday life and experiences of the poor and destitute, orphans, and workhouses he witnessed during his research, which he conveyed in his

periodicals in articles such as 'A Walk in a Workhouse' (1850), 'Peters field's' (1851), and 'Slavery in England' (1867). Dickens' depiction of urban poverty can be found in all of his novels, but particularly in «*Oliver Twist*», *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1841), *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *Bleak House* (1853), and *Hard Times* (1854). Other social reformers of the period's work, such as Friedrich Engels' *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1845), Henry Mayhew's *London Labor and the London Poor* (1851)—a vast social study that Dickens almost certainly consulted before embarking on *Bleak House*—, Thomas Carlyle's *Past and Present* (1843), and Edwin Chadwick's *Sanitary Report* (1843), were also substantiated and collaborated with Dickens (1843). Carlyle's 'The Condition of England Question' is exposed in studies like these. Dickens' literary examination of poverty, sanitation, the New Poor Law (1834), and workhouses aimed to do the same. Dickens fictionalized the work of these social reformers in order to convey the Condition of England question, and his goal was to break the apathy, ignorance, and indifference he perceived society to have.

.4.1 Poverty as a recurring theme in Dickens's work.

Poverty is a recurring theme in the works of Charles Dickens. Dickens was known for his social commentary and criticism of the poverty and injustice he saw in his society. His novels often depicted the harsh realities of life for the poor in Victorian England, and he used his writing to advocate for social reform. One of Dickens's most famous works, "«*Oliver Twist*», is a powerful portrayal of the poverty and desperation faced by orphaned children in early 19th-century England. The novel follows the story of Oliver, a young orphan who is forced to live in a workhouse and then falls into the hands of a gang of thieves.

In "David Copperfield," Dickens explores the theme of poverty through the character of David's childhood friend, Steerforth, who comes from a wealthy family but ultimately ends up penniless and destitute. The novel also depicts the struggles of the impoverished Micawber family, who are constantly on the verge of financial ruin. In "Great Expectations," Dickens portrays the poverty and social inequality of the time through the character of Pip, a young boy from a working-class background who dreams of becoming a gentleman. The novel also features the character of Miss Havisham, a wealthy woman who lives in a decaying mansion and has been consumed by bitterness and despair. Other works by Dickens that touch on the theme of poverty include "Bleak House," which examines the poverty and corruption of the English legal system, and "Hard Times," which portrays the harsh realities of life in a northern industrial town.

In "The Old Curiosity Shop," Dickens portrays the poverty and desperation of the main character, Little Nell, and her grandfather, who are constantly on the run from creditors and struggling to make ends meet.

"The Pickwick Papers" also touches on the theme of poverty through the character of Sam Weller, who works as a servant for Mr. Pickwick and comes from a poor background. The novel explores the class divides of Victorian England and the struggles faced by those from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Through his works, Dickens aimed to draw attention to the social issues of his day and to inspire his readers to take action to address them. His vivid portrayals of poverty and injustice continue to resonate with readers today and have contributed to his enduring legacy as one of the greatest writers of the Victorian era. Dickens's works provide a powerful critique of the social and economic inequalities of his time and continue to resonate with readers today.

5. Poverty in «*Oliver Twist*» Novel.

in Charles Dickens's "*Oliver Twist*». Poverty is one of the central themes of the novel, and Dickens uses his characters and settings to highlight the harsh realities of life for the lower classes in Victorian England. One of the ways that Dickens portrays poverty in the novel is through his depiction of the workhouse and the poorhouse. These institutions were meant to provide relief for the poor, but in reality, they were often overcrowded, unsanitary, and cruel. Dickens portrays the poorhouse as a place of despair and misery, where the inmates are treated harshly and forced to endure terrible living conditions. Another way that Dickens portrays poverty in the novel is through his depiction of the criminal underworld. Many of the characters in the novel turn to crime as a means of survival, and Dickens portrays the desperation and hopelessness that can drive people to such extremes. He also portrays the corrupt and exploitative nature of the criminal gangs that prey on the vulnerable and desperate.

Through his portrayal of poverty in "*Oliver Twist*," Dickens highlights the need for social reform and the importance of compassion and empathy for those who are less fortunate. He also raises important questions about the unequal distribution of wealth and the ways in which poverty can perpetuate cycles of suffering and despair.

5.1. Overview of Poverty in Charles Dickens's «*Oliver Twist*».

Charles Dickens's novel, «*Oliver Twist*», published in 1838, portrays the harsh realities of poverty in nineteenth-century England. The novel highlights the suffering and struggles of the poor in London, particularly the children who were forced into a life of poverty, crime, and exploitation. In this essay, we will provide an overview of poverty in «*Oliver Twist*» by analyzing the characters, settings, and themes that reflect the poverty and destitution that pervade the novel.

The novel's protagonist, «*Oliver Twist*», is a young orphan boy who is born in a workhouse, where he is subjected to harsh living conditions and abuse. The workhouse was a facility for the impoverished and destitute were sent to work in return for food and shelter. However, the conditions in the workhouse were deplorable, and the poor were treated with cruelty and neglect. Oliver's experience in the workhouse highlights the poverty that was prevalent in nineteenth-century England, where the poor had no other means of survival than to seek refuge in institutions such as workhouses.

The novel also portrays poverty through the character of Nancy, a young prostitute who is forced into a life of prostitution due to poverty and social inequality. Nancy's story highlights the issue of poverty and the lack of opportunities for women in nineteenth-century England. Women like Nancy were often forced into prostitution as a means of survival, and their lives were characterized by poverty, abuse, and exploitation.

The setting of the novel also reflects the poverty that pervades the story. The novel is set in London, a city that was characterized by extreme poverty and social inequality in the nineteenth century. The city was divided into different classes, with the wealthy living in luxurious homes and the poor living in slums and tenements. The slums were overcrowded and lacked basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. The setting of the novel reflects the poverty and destitution that was prevalent in London in the nineteenth century.

The novel's themes also reflect the poverty that pervades the story. One of the main ideas of the novel is the struggle for survival in a world of poverty and destitution. The poor in the novel are forced to resort to crime and exploitation as a means of survival, and their lives are characterized by an endless cycle of poverty and hopelessness. Another theme of the novel is social inequality, which is portrayed through the contrast between the wealthy and the poor. The wealthy in the novel are portrayed as selfish and uncaring, while the poor are depicted as victims of social injustice and inequality. The novel also highlights the issue of child labor, which was prevalent in nineteenth-

century England. Children like Oliver were often forced to work in factories and mines in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. Child labor was a result of poverty and the need for families to earn a living. The novel portrays the exploitation of children in the workforce, and the injustice of a system that allowed it to happen. Furthermore, the novel also highlights the issue of education and the lack of opportunities for the poor to receive an education. In nineteenth-century England, education was a privilege reserved for the rich and the poor had limited access to it. The lack of education perpetuated the cycle of poverty, leaving the poor with few opportunities to improve their lives.

Another important theme of the novel is the corruption of the justice system, which reflects the poverty and social inequality of the time. The novel portrays a justice system that is biased against the poor and favors the wealthy. The poor are often unfairly punished for crimes they did not commit, while the wealthy are able to escape punishment due to their social status. «*Oliver Twist*»

In essence, Charles Dickens's novel, provides a vivid and powerful portrayal of poverty in nineteenth-century England. The novel highlights the suffering and struggles of the poor, particularly the children who were forced into a life of poverty, crime, and exploitation. Through the characters, settings, and themes, the novel exposes the social injustices and inequalities of the time, and serves as a powerful critique of a society that allowed poverty and destitution to exist. «*Oliver Twist*» remains a timeless masterpiece that continues to resonate with readers today, reminding us of the importance of addressing poverty and social inequality in our own time.

5.2. The role of poverty in the Plot and the themes of the Novel.

Poverty is a central theme in Charles Dickens's novel, «*Oliver Twist*», and plays a significant role in the plot and themes of the novel. The novel portrays the harsh realities of poverty in nineteenth-century England, highlighting the suffering and struggles of the poor, particularly the children who were forced into a life of poverty, crime, and exploitation.

In the Plot, Poverty is a central motivating factor in the plot of *«Oliver Twist»*. The novel's protagonist, «Oliver Twist», is a young orphan boy who is born in a workhouse and subjected to harsh living conditions and abuse. Oliver's experience in the workhouse highlights the poverty and destitution that was prevalent in nineteenth-century England, where the poor had no other means of survival than to seek refuge in institutions such as workhouses. Oliver's poverty and vulnerability make him a target for exploitation, and he is eventually sold into apprenticeship with an undertaker.

Oliver's journey takes him from the workhouse to the streets of London, where he encounters poverty and destitution in the form of the criminal underworld. The criminal underworld provides a means of survival for the poor, but it also perpetuates the cycle of poverty and crime. Oliver's poverty and vulnerability make him a target for the criminal gang led by Fagin, and he is forced to participate in their crimes. Poverty is a driving force in the plot of *«Oliver Twist»*, shaping the characters' experiences and motivations and driving the action of the novel.

Poverty is also a central theme in the novel, highlighting the social injustices and inequalities of nineteenth-century England. The novel portrays a society that is divided into different classes, with the wealthy living in luxurious homes and the poor living in slums and tenements. The slums were overcrowded and lacked basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. The novel highlights the issue of social inequality, which is portrayed through the contrast between the wealthy and the poor. The wealthy in the novel are portrayed as selfish and uncaring, while the poor are depicted as victims of social injustice and inequality. The theme of poverty is closely linked to the theme of social injustice in *«Oliver Twist»*. Poverty is portrayed as a social injustice that is perpetuated by a system that favors the wealthy and punishes the poor.

6. Conclusion.

Charles Dickens's novel, «*Oliver Twist*», provides a powerful and vivid portrayal of poverty in nineteenth-century England. Poverty is a recurring theme that is evident throughout the novel, shaping the characters' experiences and motivating the action of the plot. The novel highlights the suffering and struggles of the poor, particularly the children who were forced into a life of poverty, crime, and exploitation. Through the characters, settings, and themes, the novel exposes the social injustices and inequalities of the time and serves as a critique of a society that allowed poverty and destitution to exist.

The novel highlights the issue of child labor, which was prevalent in nineteenth-century England. Children like Oliver were often forced to work in factories and mines in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. The novel portrays the exploitation of children in the workforce and the injustice of a system that allowed it to happen. The lack of education perpetuated the cycle of poverty, leaving the poor with few opportunities to improve their lives.

The novel also portrays poverty through the character of Nancy, a young prostitute who is forced into a life of prostitution due to poverty and social inequality. Women like Nancy were often forced into prostitution as a means of survival, and their lives were characterized by poverty, abuse, and exploitation. The novel highlights the issue of poverty and the lack of opportunities for women in nineteenth-century England.

The setting of the novel reflects the poverty that pervades the story. The novel takes place in London, a city that was characterized by extreme poverty and social inequality in the nineteenth century. The city was divided into different classes, with the wealthy living in luxurious homes and the poor living in slums and tenements. The slums were overcrowded and lacked basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. The setting of the novel reflects the poverty and destitution that was prevalent in London in the nineteenth century. The themes of the novel also

reflect the poverty that pervades the story. One of the central themes of the novel is the struggle for survival in a world of poverty and destitution. The poor in the novel are forced to resort to crime and exploitation as a means of survival, and their lives are characterized by an endless cycle of poverty and hopelessness. Another theme of the novel is social inequality, which is portrayed through the contrast between the wealthy and the poor.

In conclusion, Charles Dickens's «*Oliver Twist*» is a timeless masterpiece that continues to resonate with readers today, reminding us of the importance of addressing poverty and social inequality in our own time. The novel serves as a powerful critique of a society that allowed poverty and destitution to exist and highlights the social injustices and inequalities of the time. Through the characters, settings, and themes, the novel exposes the exploitation, abuse, and neglect that was pervasive during the time period. It also reminds us of the importance of education and compassion in overcoming poverty and social inequality. «*Oliver Twist*» continues to be relevant today, and its message remains as important as ever, inspiring us to work towards a more just and equitable society.

General Conclusion.

In conclusion, Charles Dickens's novel, *Oliver Twist*, is a profound commentary on the social and economic issues of Victorian England. The prevalence of poverty in society, particularly among orphaned children, is a central theme that Dickens portrays through his vivid characters and settings. The novel's depiction of the harsh realities of poverty and the injustice suffered by the lower classes is a reflection of Dickens' own experiences and his deep empathy for the plight of the disadvantaged.

Through a Marxist lens, *Oliver Twist* can be viewed as a critique of the capitalist system that perpetuates poverty and social inequality. The novel exposes the exploitative nature of the workhouses and the hypocrisy of the middle and upper classes, who ignore the suffering of the poor. Dickens's use of characterization and setting creates a realistic portrayal of the poverty-stricken areas of London and the people who inhabit them.

Moreover, Dickens's social activism is evident in his writing, as he sought to raise awareness about the issues facing society and promote social change. *Oliver Twist* is a call to action for the readers to recognize and address the problem of poverty and the need for social reform. Through the novel, Dickens advocates for education and better working conditions for the poor, as well as the need for compassion and empathy towards those less fortunate.

In summary, *Oliver Twist* is a masterpiece of social commentary that exposes the harsh realities of poverty and social injustice in Victorian England. Dickens's use of characterization and setting creates a vivid and realistic portrayal of the suffering and struggles of the poor, highlighting the need for social reform and change. The novel's enduring popularity is a testament to its universal themes of compassion, empathy, and the fight against oppression, which continue to resonate with readers today.

The novel is a powerful critique of the capitalist system that perpetuates poverty and social inequality and serves as a call to action for readers to recognize and address these issues. Dickens's social activism is evident throughout the novel, as he highlights the need for

education, better working conditions, and empathy towards those less fortunate. The universal themes of compassion, empathy, and the fight against oppression continue to resonate with readers today, making *Oliver Twist* an essential work of literature for generations to come.

The novel highlights the issue of child labor, which was prevalent in nineteenth-century England. Children like Oliver were often forced to work in factories and mines in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. The novel portrays the exploitation of children in the workforce and the injustice of a system that allowed it to happen. The lack of education perpetuated the cycle of poverty, leaving the Poor people with scant options to change their circumstances.

The novel also portrays poverty through the character of Nancy, a young prostitute who is forced into a life of prostitution due to poverty and social inequality. Women like Nancy were often forced into prostitution as a means of survival, and their lives were characterized by poverty, abuse, and exploitation. The novel highlights the issue of poverty and the lack of opportunities for women in nineteenth-century England. The setting of the novel reflects the poverty that pervades the story. The novel is set in London, a city that was characterized by extreme poverty and social inequality in the nineteenth century. The city was divided into different classes, with the wealthy living in luxurious homes and the poor living in slums and tenements. The slums were overcrowded and lacked basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. The setting of the novel reflects the poverty and destitution that was prevalent in London in the nineteenth century. The themes of the novel also reflect the poverty that pervades the story. One of the central themes of the novel is the struggle for survival in a world of poverty and destitution. The poor in the novel are forced to resort to crime and exploitation as a means of survival, and their lives are characterized by an endless cycle of poverty and hopelessness. Another theme of the novel is social inequality, which is portrayed through the contrast between the wealthy and the poor.

Oliver Twist is a timeless masterpiece that sheds light on the poverty and social inequality that were rampant in nineteenth-century England. Through its characters, settings, and themes, the

novel exposes the harsh realities of life for the poor, highlighting the urgent need for reform and social change. It serves as a powerful critique of a society that allowed poverty and destitution to exist, and reminds us of the importance of education, compassion, and family in overcoming these challenges. *Oliver Twist* is not only a classic work of literature, but also a call to action for us today to work towards a more just and equitable society, one in which all individuals have access to the basic necessities of life and the opportunity to thrive. In addition to its powerful critique of poverty and social inequality, *Oliver Twist* is also a testament to the resilience and strength of the human spirit. Despite the many challenges and obstacles, they face, the characters in the novel never lose hope and continue to fight for a better future. From Oliver's unwavering kindness and innocence to Nancy's self-sacrifice and courage, the characters in the novel inspire us to be better and to never give up in the face of adversity. Through their struggles and triumphs, we are reminded of the importance of perseverance, hope, and the human capacity for resilience. *Oliver Twist* is not merely a work of Fiction literature that exposes the harsh realities of poverty and inequality but also a testament to the human spirit's power to overcome even the most challenging circumstances.

In conclusion, Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* is a timeless masterpiece that continues to resonate with readers today, reminding us of the importance of addressing poverty and social inequality in our own time. The novel serves as a powerful critique of a society that allowed poverty and destitution to exist and highlights the social injustices and inequalities of the time. Through the characters, settings, and themes, the novel exposes the exploitation, abuse, and neglect that was pervasive during the time period. It also reminds us of the *importance* of education and compassion in overcoming poverty and social inequality. *Oliver Twist* continues to be relevant today, and its message remains as important as ever, inspiring us to work towards a more just and equitable society.

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