

## PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION IN CH. DICKEN'S WORKS

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**Abstract:** Despite writing a large number of novels, Charles Dickens' subjects are consistently relevant to one another and have lasting value, both now and in the future. This is an example of what elevates a fantastic piece of writing to the level of art. The necessity is a recurring subject. *Hard Times*, *Oliver Twist*, and even a Christmas story all depict it. Dickens wrote during London's industrial revolution, a time when it was more common than ever to see a clear divide between the rich and the poor. Underclass people put forth a great deal of effort and long hours in tasks that harmed them, frequently for little physical compensation. The majority of people, however, worked for their families whenever they could, on the rare occasion that they could, and the families lived in abject poverty, were in arrears on their bills, and were in danger of hunger. Individuals who were unable to pay their bills were placed in jail, and the account holder may not be able to use it until the obligation was fulfilled. While most developed nations do not currently operate detention facilities and working conditions have undoubtedly improved, there are many other countries where the industrial revolution is still being observed from various angles. We have "maquiladoras" days, for instance, when experts are forced to work for intolerably long hours (18–20 hours a day in some circumstances), receive pitiful pay, and have few other possibilities for employment. Despite the fact that we in developed countries view poverty as a societal issue, criticism and is probably reliable.

**Keywords:** Child abuse, poverty, the industrial revolution, the contrast between rich and prisoners, debt, poor social classes and workshops.

**Аннотация:** Несмотря на написание большого количества романов, сюжеты Чарльза Диккенса неизменно связаны друг с другом и имеют непреходящую ценность как сейчас, так и в будущем. Это пример того, что возвышает фантастическое произведение до уровня искусства. Необходимость является постоянной темой. «Тяжелые времена», «Оливер Твист» и даже рождественская история — все это отражено. Диккенс писал во время промышленной революции в Лондоне, когда было более обычным, чем когда-либо, видеть четкое разделение между богатыми и бедными. Люди из низшего класса тратят много усилий и долгие часы на выполнение задач, которые причиняют им вред, часто за небольшую физическую компенсацию. Однако большинство людей работали на свои семьи, когда могли, в тех редких случаях, когда это было возможно, а семьи жили в крайней нищете, имели задолженность по счетам и им грозил голод. Лица, которые не смогли оплатить свои счета, были помещены в тюрьму, и владелец счета не сможет им воспользоваться до тех пор, пока обязательство не будет выполнено. Хотя большинство развитых стран в настоящее время не имеют мест содержания под стражей, а условия труда, несомненно, улучшились, есть много других стран, где промышленная революция все еще наблюдается с разных точек зрения. Например, у нас бывают дни «макиладорас», когда специалисты вынуждены работать невыносимо долго (в некоторых случаях 18–20

часов в день), получают мизерную зарплату и имеют мало других возможностей для трудоустройства. Несмотря на то, что мы в развитых странах рассматриваем бедность как социальную проблему, критика, вероятно, заслуживает доверия.

**Ключевые слова:** Жестокое обращение с детьми, бедность, промышленная революция, контраст между богатыми и заключенными, долги, бедные социальные классы и мастерские.

**Annotatsiya:** Ko'p sonli romanlar yozganiga qaramay, Charlz Dikkensning mavzulari doimiy ravishda bir-biriga mos keladi va hozir ham, kelajakda ham doimiy ahamiyatga ega. Bu fantastik asarni san'at darajasiga ko'tarishning namunasidir. Majburiyat takrorlanuvchi mavzudir. Qiyin vaqtlar, Oliver Twist va hatto Rojdestvo hikoyasi ham buni tasvirlaydi. Dikkens Londondagi sanoat inqilobi davrida, boylar va kambag'allar o'rtasidagi aniq tafovutni ko'rish har qachongidan ham keng tarqalgan bo'lgan davrda yozgan. Sinfdan past odamlar ko'pincha ozgina jismoniy kompensatsiya evaziga ularga zarar etkazadigan vazifalarni bajarish uchun juda ko'p kuch va uzoq soat sarflaydilar. Biroq, odamlarning aksariyati imkoni boricha, kamdan-kam hollarda oilalari uchun ishladilar va oilalar qashshoqlikda yashadilar, to'lovlari bo'yicha qarzdor edilar va ochlik xavfi ostida edilar. To'lovlarni to'lashga qodir bo'lmagan shaxslar qamoqqa tashlandi va hisob egasi majburiyat bajarilmaguncha undan foydalana olmasligi mumkin. Aksariyat rivojlangan davlatlarda hozirda hibsonalar ishlamayapti va mehnat sharoitlari, shubhasiz, yaxshilangan bo'lsa-da, sanoat inqilobi hali ham turli tomonlardan kuzatilayotgan boshqa ko'plab mamlakatlar mavjud. Bizda "makviladora" kunlari bor, masalan, mutaxassislar chidab bo'lmas darajada uzoq soatlar (ba'zi hollarda kuniga 18-20 soat) ishlashga majbur bo'lganda, ayanchli maosh olishadi va ishga joylashish uchun boshqa imkoniyatlar mavjud emas. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda qashshoqlikka ijtimoiy muammo sifatida qarashimizga qaramay, tanqid va ehtimol ishonchli.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Bolalarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik, qashshoqlik, sanoat inqilobi, boylar va mahbuslar o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik, qarz, kambag'al ijtimoiy sinflar va ustaxonalar.

## INTRODUCTION

The tension that exists between socioeconomic classes is another important factor. A Tale of Two Cities, David Copperfield, and High Expectations are just a few of his writings that touch on this issue. Money has served to re-deploy and create new social conflicts as the strain of hardship between the parties and the less fortunate. Prior to the industrial revolution and the capitalization of businesses, a family was more likely to be wealthy if they possessed "old money." This indicates that the family was larger for the age group and that the money had been in the family for a considerable amount of time. He has been able to demonstrate increasing levels of wealth to the white collar class in the midst of the industrial revolution; nevertheless, socially, people had not yet seen those old boxes. The poor remained impoverished, but now they were mostly dependent on the privileged society and the growing class of white-collar workers. In America, for instance, we kind of need the working class, white collar upper class, and wealthy people. Think about the articles about how lawmakers from the "1%" or "Top 2%" are always fighting. They are referring to the 1% of workers in the nation who own the majority of the wealth and commodities. These wealthy businesses own a sizable portion of our laws, our policies, and our economy. In keeping with this, they mention the 1% of workers in the nation who own the majority of the riches and commodities. These powerful corporations own a sizable portion of our laws, our policies, and our economy. In keeping with this, they mention the 1% of workers in the nation who own the majority of the

commodities and wealth. These powerful corporations own a sizable portion of our laws, our policies, and our economy. Along these lines.

## DISCUSSION

Dickens was not only the greatest urban primary writer in England, but he also held a significant position as one of the most significant social experts, effectively using fiction to criticize financial social injustices and promote virtue throughout the Victorian era. Dickens made some important additions, prevented certain segments of English society, and demonstrated empathy and compassion for the helpless. Dickens' profound social duty and understanding with social issues are evident in their awful youth gatherings. His father spent twelve years working in a company that processed black shoes after being jailed in 1813 under the legislation of bad debtors and sent in debtor's prison Marshalsea. Dickens develops a strong social voice as an adult, nevertheless. Dickens saw his story as a springboard for conversations about morality and social change. He was confident in his ability to write moral and political essays, especially the novel. Dickens emerged as an independent, outspoken commentator on social and economic issues with his books *Social Research*. His social critique, which was well-received, strengthened outdoor aggregates that attract attention. Dickens has made a significant contribution to the expansion of the general consensus by accumulating evidence supporting the conclusions made by experts. It unintentionally contributed to a justifiable series of reforms that included the abolition of insensitive detention requirements and the peace courts' sanitization.

Dickens was a moralistic and exacting social observer of the highest caliber. Carlyle had no effect on him at all, although he did pursue further education after learning about the negative aspects of Victorian society. Although his story was not politically explosive, the person who called severe social abuse care. Their societal assumption was once thought to be skewed after Dickens' spending; but, as Jane Smiley grew up in *The Guardian*, it has now been reassessed: For instance, Dickens was viewed as a decent but naive guy during the new left's rise to power in the 1970s. It was thought that his "program" lacked enough depth and conflict—that is, not enough Marxist theory. Dickens did not sociologically analyze how they were even more apparent after Marxism's style went, particularly considering that it was not automatic but rather depended on the genuinity of feeling and camaraderie joined explicit reactions of the customary practices England in the midst of his life. Dickens was not the first writer to highlight the harsh realities of the English lower classes, but his work was far more successful than its predecessors in exposing the problems of contemporary society, such as class differences, the need for hygienic services, poor health outcomes, and the awful effects of meritocracy and urban life. Similar to several artists of the 1800s, Dickens employed the novel as a repository for socially conscious, intimate voices.

Dickens presented an idealistic and nostalgic picture of pre-Victorian England and pre-mechanics before fast industrialization and urbanization in *The Pickwick Papers* (1837). Even though Dickens intended the book to be enjoyable, social discourse is not free to be made, as he would gradually explain in his subsequent works. Dickens's depictions of Eatans Will and the appalling prison fleet serve as some of his diversion from the horrifying state of England, which he later revealed in his darker management books, and all the glamorous events that Victoria experienced. Dickens's *Pickwick Club Login* demonstrates his deep concern for the effects of industrialization on English society. When Mr. Pickwick became excited enough to glance out the window, it was incredibly uninteresting. The homes behind the roadside, the tone of the impoverished and any obvious objects, the poor quality of the roads, the ashes and

dust obscuring the fires' dark red hue beyond heating off, the emission of thick volumes of fumes that were emitted vigorously ahead, the tall chimneys that were tipping, the blackout and opacity that pervaded the area, the glow of the distant lights, the awkward wagons that trudged along the way, full of contradictions, made of iron, or loaded with substantial goods - all revealed his rapid approach to handle the extraordinary work of Birmingham City. Views and actual touches and even more forcefully beat their tasks in the faculties, while it reduced down a narrow alley that generated the core of the struggle. There were many of workers working in the streets. Every home could hear the murmur of labor due to the revolving machinery, shimmering splitter, and bright lights from the long casement windows in the attic stories. Fires broke out violently into the city's production lines and spectacular works of art, their harsh, frightening light visible for miles. The savage music that emanated from every direction was the sound of sleds racket, steam coming out, and the engine's crushing metallic sound. Some of Dickens' sharpest observations on social discourse can be found in his later writings. Dickens fully rejected the usual financial parts of several of his novels, including *Oliver Twist* (Nicholas Nickleby), *A Christmas Carol*, *The Chimes*, *Dombey and Son*, *Bleak House*, *Hard Times*, and *Little Dorrit*, which concludes with the latter. Dickens also showed an ethical concern for social prosperity in these works. His early works revealed the failings and mistreatment of various people who were not connected, while his latter works presented a depressing picture of England's state. In contrast to *Pickwick*, Dickens' English novel *Oliver Twist* depicts a country of what Disraeli referred to as "the two countries": the wealthy and well-liked and the impoverished, living in appalling conditions and unaware of the struggle, suffering, and disgrace. Many characters who serve as morality stories, such as *Oliver Twist*. Dickens challenges other Victorian convictions, pointing out that some persons are considered to be more prone to undesirable habits. Dickens was well aware of the exploitation of women in Victorian society, having written about it in his works as *Frances Trollope*, *Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna*, *Charlotte Bronte*, and *Elizabeth Gaskell*. Due to her depraved lifestyle, need, and want, Nancy is forced into prostitution. Nancy's life is led by John Bayley into a nightmare of an English firm, where admiration for the guy appears to be motivated by wickedness and unending repetition, while regular conditions are warped. It is a more unsettling image that represented social scenes like *Little Dorrit*, *Bleak House*, and *Our Mutual Friend* in a methodical and precise way. Dickens' adolescent presents a horrible portrayal of a sizable portion of Victorian bums in *Oliver Twist*. A banquet is given a ball of unclean water insulation, and roadsters are private. Oliver, one of the child victims of abuse, is about to make a very serious request for more slop.

## CONCLUSION

Under the set of Victorian rules, street dogs were abused before Nicholas Nickleby (1838–9). The epic offers a profound societal reflection on the conditions in which maltreated and undesired youngsters go starving in schools. The cruel and tyrannical Dean Wickford Squares runs Dotheboys Hall, the school to which Nicholas is taken. This mist is also symbolic. The institutional persecution is what characterizes Victorian culture in its entirety. Dickens London is viewed by the outside world as a place of human suffering, and greed and money are its symbols. Additionally, *Distressing House* issues a cautionary tale about the excesses of laissez-faire capitalism. The depictions of streets, buildings, and people are realistic and capture the conditions of life in England during the second part of the 1800s. The novel's subtleties are mostly gloomy and gloomy, with fog and ends of the main imagery. Dickens's work as a social analyst had a profound influence on later writers who wrote about social science. Several authors, including Charles Kingsley, George Eliot, George Gissing, George Orwell, and more

recently, Martin Amis and Zadie Smith, expressed their concerns about the situation of England in their works.

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