

PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION IN CH.DICKENS' WORKS

Elmurodova Gulshoda Dilshod qizi

A Student of Chirchik State Pedogogical University

Scientific advisor: **Khazratkulova Ezoza Ismat qizi**

Gmail: [Ekhazratkulova@gmail.com](mailto:Ekhazratkulova@gmail.com)

**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 a portion 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 possible 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 families were impoverished and servile were in arrears on their payments, lived in insecure situations where starvation was a real threat, and the majority of them worked odd jobs to support their families whenever they could.

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

**Аннотация:** Несмотря на то, что Чарльз Диккенс написал большое количество романов, сюжеты неизменно соотносятся друг с другом и имеют непреходящую ценность как сейчас, так и в будущем. Это одна из составляющих того, что возводит фантастическое произведение в ранг искусства. Необходимость - это повторяющаяся тема. Об этом повествуют "Трудные времена", "Оливер Твист" и даже рождественская сказка. Диккенс писал в эпоху промышленной революции в Лондоне, когда как никогда раньше можно было увидеть четкое разделение между богатыми и бедными. Представители низших слоев общества прикладывают много усилий и проводят долгие часы на работах, которые причиняют им вред, часто за небольшую физическую компенсацию. Семьи были бедными и подневольными, имели задолженность по платежам, жили в небезопасных условиях, когда реальной угрозой был голод, и большинство из них подрабатывали случайными заработками, чтобы прокормить свои семьи, когда это было возможно.

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

**Annotatsiya:** Ko'p sonli romanlarni yozganiga qaramay, Charlz Dikkensning mavzulari bir-biriga doimiy ravishda tegishli bo'lib, hozir ham, kelajakda ham doimiy ahamiyatga ega. Bu fantastik yozuvni san'at darajasiga ko'taradigan narsaning bir qismi. Zarurat takrorlanadigan mavzudir. Qiyin paytlar, *Oliver Twist* va hatto *Rojdestvo* hikoyasi ham buni tasvirlaydi. Dikkens London davrida yozgan sanoat inqilobi, boylar va kambag'allar o'rtasida aniq bo'linishni ko'rish har qachongidan ham mumkin bo'lgan vaqt. Underclass odamlar oldinga harakat katta qo'yish va ularni zarar deb vazifalar uzoq soat, tez-tez oz jismoniy kompensatsiya uchun. Oilalar qashshoqlashgan va xizmatkorlari to'lovlari bo'yicha qarzdor

edilar, ochlik haqiqiy tahdid bo'lgan xavfli vaziyatlarda yashadilar va ularning aksariyati imkoni boricha oilalarini boqish uchun g'alati ishlarda ishladilar.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Bolalarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik, qashshoqlik, sanoat inqilobi, boylar va mahbuslar o'rtasidagi farq, qarzlar, 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 repurposed and created new social tensions as the source of pain between the rich and the less wealthy. Prior to the industrial revolution and the capitalization of businesses, a family's level of wealth was more commonly determined by whether or not they possessed "old money." This indicates that the family was older for the age group and that the money had been in the family for a considerable amount of time. Throughout the industrial revolution, he has been able to demonstrate steadily increasing financial success for the white collar class. Socially, though, those ancient boxes had not yet been observed. The impoverished remained impoverished, but now they were mostly dependent on the privileged society and the growing class of white-collar workers. This is definitely still evident today. America is a prime example of this, as we kind of need the working class, white collar upper class, and wealthy people. Think about the reports about how legislators in the "1%" or "Top 2%" are incessantly at odds. They are referring to the 1% of workers in the nation who own the majority of the wealth and commodities. These powerful corporations dominate our legal system, our economy, and our methods. In this sense, social class has an ongoing influence on us and causes conflicts between the classes because of their divergent requirements. This is definitely still evident today. America is a prime example of this, as we kind of need the working class, white-collar upper class, and wealthy people. Think about the reports about the "1%" and "Top 2%" lawmakers who are incessantly at odds. They are referring to the 1% of workers in the nation who own the majority of the wealth and commodities. These powerful corporations own a sizable portion of our laws, our policies, and our economy. In keeping with this, social class has an ongoing impact on us and frequently causes friction between the classes due to competing needs. This is definitely still evident today.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dickens was not only England's greatest urban primary writer, but he also had a significant position as one of the most significant social scientists, effectively using fiction to expose and critique the financial and social injustices of the Victorian age. Dickens made some important additions, prevented certain segments of English society, and demonstrated empathy and compassion for the helpless. Dickens' profound social duty and acquaintance with social issues are evident in their awful youth gatherings. For twelve years, he worked in a business that processed black shoes after his father was jailed in 1813 under the legislation of bad debtors and placed in debtor's prison Marshalsea. Even as an adult, Dickens continues to forge a potent social voice. Dickens saw his story as a springboard for conversations about morality and social reform. He was confident in his ability to write moral and political essays, especially in the book. Dickens emerges as a socially and economically agnostic pundit in his novels Social Research. His highly felt societal criticism contributed to the strengthening of 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, such as the elimination of insensitive detention requirements, the purification of the peace courts.

### **SOCIAL AWARENESS**

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, who referred to it as intense social abuse assistance. 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 character during the new left's rise in the 1970s. It was thought that his "program" lacked enough depth and struggle and included little Marxist theory (albeit Marx was a huge lover of Dickens' work). After the style Marxism gone, Dickens did not socioevaluate how they came to seem even more visible, particularly considering that it was not automatic but rather depended on the explicit reactions of the customs of England in the midst of his life, which were linked by generosity of emotion and fraternity. June 24, 2006.

Dickens did not invent the idea of exposing the harshness of the English lower classes, but his work was far more successful than its predecessors in the identification of the evils of contemporary culture, such as the disparity in class, the necessity for hygienic services, health, and the awful benefit of meritocracy, as well as the experience of the city. Similar to several artists of the 1800s, Dickens employed the novel as a repository for socially conscious, intimate voices. Nevertheless, James agrees with Louis, stating that Dickens is the main unusual and double in the "social novel."

An author of all societal issues was committed to letting his artistic license run wild with the work's composition and theme, as well as its potentially deceptive mental models. The majority of Dickens' fictional characters are employed, yet he himself is not frequently employed. His novels, which focus mostly on social ties, appear to be a model for this, but, as he recognized Fezziwig's form of paternalism in *A Christmas Carol* (1843) and *Cazamian*, endlessly cozy Christmas feelings. Actually, in light of a hurried visit to an industrial plant in Preston strike, separate installation topic of non-financial development, but rather utilitarian denial of human creativity, and Coketown production lines were compared against the peculiar universe of voyaging Sleary bazaar, even his class outside the unmistakable work and mechanical problems in difficult times (1854). [548] Anyway, he found him to be really radical and intense. Dickens was never a writer, but he was far more aware of social injustices than William Makepeace Thackeray, and they addressed the worries about the state of England rather quickly.

### **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 the school where Nicholas is sent, called Dotheboys Hall. This mist is also symbolic. The pervasive element of Victorian culture is institutional persecution. Dickens London is viewed by the outside world as a place of human suffering, and greed and money are its symbols. A further caution against the excesses of laissez-faire economics is conveyed by

Distressing House. 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 nuances are mostly gloomy and obscure, with fog and the ends of its 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.

**REFERENCES**

1. Dickens, Charles. David Copperfield. London: Penguin, 1994.
2. Great Expectations. London: Everyman's Library, 1992.
3. Pickwick Papers and the Sun, Nineteenth-Century Fiction 39 (1984): 328-35. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
4. Wilson, Angus. Svet Charlese Dickenson. Praha: Odeon, Electronic Sources, 1979. [5] Cody David. "Child Labor." The Victorian