

Exploitation of Man by Man in Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*

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Abstrak

Exploitation of Man by Man adalah fokus utama penelitian ini dalam novel Charles Dickens berjudul *A Christmas Carol*. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Data utama diambil dari novel Charles Dickens, *A Christmas Carol*. Tesis ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana Scrooge mengeksploitasi deskripsi Bob, serta menganalisis faktor-faktor yang membuat Scrooge mengeksploitasi Bob. Eksploitasi manusia oleh manusia adalah bentuk eksploitasi yang melibatkan dua relata di mana orang kaya bertujuan untuk mengambil keuntungan dari objek tersebut. Konsep eksploitasi manusia oleh manusia mengacu pada A sebagai orang kaya yang memiliki kekuatan untuk mengambil keuntungan dari B yang miskin dan tak berdaya. Tesis ini menggunakan eksploitasi teori manusia oleh manusia oleh Nicholas Vrousalis. Teori ini diterapkan dengan baik untuk mengungkapkan masalah yang ada. Analisis juga menunjukkan bahwa Scrooge telah digambarkan sebagai gambar eksploitatif yang mendominasi novel ini. Scrooge dengan kekuatannya, mendominasi dan mengeksploitasi Bob dengan memperlakukannya secara tidak adil di rumah hitung, seperti memberi gaji rendah dan memberikan waktu kerja di luar batas normal. Ini karena Scrooge merasa bahwa dia memiliki otoritas lebih dari Bob. Ini membuat Bob dan keluarganya semakin miskin, yang pada awalnya mereka miskin dan rentan. Namun, eksploitasi harus mengarah pada sesuatu yang tidak adil. Pengawasan dan kontrol dapat menghindari tindakan ini.

Kata Kunci: *Exploitation of Man by Man, kaya, miskin.*

Abstract

Exploitation of man by man is the main focus of this study in the Charles Dickens novel titled *A Christmas Carol*. This study uses descriptive analysis. The main data is taken from Charles Dickens' novel *A Christmas Carol*. This thesis aims to analyze how Scrooge exploits Bob's description, as well as analyze the factors that make Scrooge exploit Bob. Exploitation of man by man is a form of exploitation that involves two relata in which the rich aim to take advantage of the object. The concept of exploitation of man by man refers to the A as the rich who has the power to take advantage of B which is poor and powerless. This thesis uses the exploitation of man by man theory by Nicholas Vrousalis. This theory is well applied to reveal existing problems. The analysis also shows that Scrooge has been described as an exploitative image that dominates this novel. Scrooge with his power, dominates and exploits Bob by treating him unfairly on the counting house, such as giving underpaid and giving work time beyond normal limits. This is because Scrooge feels that he has more authority than Bob. This made Bob and his family increasingly poor, which in the beginning they were poor and vulnerable. However, exploitation must lead to something that is not fair. Supervision and control may avoid these actions.

Keywords: *Exploitation of Man by Man, rich, poor.*

INTRODUCTION

One form of oppression involving labor processes is exploitation. The domination of superiors towards their workforce which aims to accumulate as many profits as possible without treating them humanely. The profits received by superiors will be more because the workers do not get a salary or are not paid at all. This illustrates the competition between the two classes including the bourgeois and proletarian classes. To fight for class domination, one of the camps will lose. After exploitation occurs, usually the injured parties will make resistance.

As far as the discussion of the theory of exploitation is concerned, the most influential theory ever put forward is from Karl Marx, which states that people from the capitalists are exploited and forced to sell their power to commodities with a low exchange rate that is not comparable to their efforts. For Marx, exploitation is a combination of all class societies not only capitalism. It was a phenomenon of feudal society and not just a capitalist where the nature of exploitation was under feudalism. It seems clear that slaves use their own power to benefit landlords. Instead, they seem to work for the benefit of their boss even though in reality they work to

meet their own needs. They seem to work entirely for themselves to the capitalists as independent contractors who are capitalist workers (Cohen, 1978, pp.332-333).

According to Marx's thought, they did not really work in the interests or satisfy themselves under capitalism. It is not truly voluntary but is forced by their circumstances which lack of ownership of the means of production to sell their power to the capitalists or for those who are starving. Capitalist workers use their privileged position to exploit other workers, taking some of the value of workers from what they create.

To understand the demands of Marx's charge exploitation, the first thing to understand is the market price, which is partly inherited by economist David Ricardo. The background to the occurrence of overlapping community classes according to the Theory of Comparative Advantage, coined by David Ricardo, emphasizing that the state must focus its economic activities on industries that become internationally comparative advantages. In addition, the state must carry out international trade with other countries to obtain goods that are not available nationally. The industry and the national industries that are profitable and highly competitive. Although it does not have absolute advantages, industrial efficiency can increase production. Starting from the desire to become rich through international trade, this raises various ways to achieve efficient products. One of them is by providing cheap workers' wages or substantial wages. Substantial wages are wages that adjust the needs of the workers and their families, in other words only enough to meet their food needs. The advantage of the comparative system creates low labor wages, the cost of producing goods becomes low, so that goods become cheap and sell well abroad (Svenson, 2005, p 06).

A Christmas Carol tells of a rich old man who is very stingy, cold-hearted, anti-social who hates Christmas and lives on anxiety for fear of being poor. This story is set in the 19th century during the reign of Queen Victoria. Ebenezer Scrooge is a homeowner, counting and boss from Bob Cratchit. who is a worker from Scrooge. Bob has a wife and seven children. One of his children suffered from paralysis. With Bob and his poor family, Scrooge freely treated Bob unfairly as a worker. Likewise Bob, there was no other choice but to continue working on Scrooge.

Everyday Scrooge always works late at night in his counting house with Bob. His selfish attitude made Bob have to work late to continue to benefit. Although his niece came to visit Scrooge for dinner, he refused and thought Christmas was a waste. According to him, money is everything, working hard is the only choice to get a lot of money. Even though his good friend died, Jacob

Marley, he still did not want to give a penny to take care of it. Christmas happiness doesn't make him a generous man. He was busy enriching himself.

The rich one like Scrooge is indeed portrayed ruthlessly in dealing with the poor like Bob. Scrooge's ignorance of Bob is a representation of upper class people towards the working class. Scrooge can easily exploit Bob because he is poor and uneducated. This neglect is likened to a human being like a bourgeois who has no heart. Because awareness of the spirit of sharing at Christmas is through three spirits that haunt Scrooge. For the help of these three spirits, rich people like Scrooge became warm-hearted and wanted to share with others.

Poor citizens of London, like Bob and his family, are lower classes who only depend on harsh and low-paying jobs. He must support his wife and children by continuing to work overtime with Scrooge. The class difference between Scrooge and Bob is the reason why poor like Bob have to work for rich like Scrooge in big cities like London. Bob's youngest son, Tiny Tim, has a paralyzed condition that makes Bob's condition increasingly poverty. The state of a sick child who needs support is very pity for a powerless poor person like Bob. Scrooge who have power utilize poor people like Bob to continue working by not giving better treats.

The main reason for Bob Cratchit in working is to fulfill the necessities of life in order to continue to survive. The social status that holds someone like Ebenezer Scrooge, the rich man, is an excuse to discriminate and even exploit the weak like Bob Cratchit and family. Simply put, it can be said that poor people deserve poverty because they are poor. In a sense, the rich consider the poor to be weak who deserve to be used because they are weak in financial terms. From financial weaknesses it can be ascertained to be weak in any way. This opportunity opens up rich people, one of them, such as Ebenezer Scrooge, to race to drain Bob's energy with subpar standards.

Dickens' novel depicted social gap that occurred in the Victorian Era. During this time, there were three overlapping social classes that had striking differences. The first social class is upper class. This class is a class of rich people who are born from a rich person. The source of his wealth is usually due to inheritance, luck, and a flawed economic system so that he can seek profit by cheating. They don't have to work or do rough or mental work, and must always look respectable all the time. The second class is the middle class. This class belongs to the class of the rich but not because of inheritance. They make money by working using mental and knowledge, which means they are educated. The last class is the working class or lower class. Working class citizens work very hard and get very little wages. Their conditions are

often sad. Their work is often dangerous physical work and even involves children who are supposed to go to school. Various diseases such as tuberculosis and birth defects are very common in the working class. That is why the lower class is often considered a class that is not capable and low.

Based on the background of the study above, the analysis is concerned with following problems.

1. How is Scrooge's exploitation to Bob Cratchit and his family depicted in Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*?
2. What factors cause Scrooge to exploit Bob Cratchit in Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*?

Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are formulable as follows.

1. To describe Scrooge's exploitation form to Bob Cratchit in Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*.
2. To reveal factors that cause Scrooge to exploit Bob Cratchit in Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*?

Significance of the Study

This study can give big contribution not only in the field of literature but also to the student, who want to analyze Charles Dickens' novel, *A Christmas Carol* or to get the deeper analyzing about exploitation man by man in a work. The significance of understanding exploitation act can make the reader to be more wary about the impacts of exploitation to the society. This study is also hoped to give contributions as follows.

Limitation of the Study

In order to uncontrolled analysis, this study is limited the discussion on the character of Ebenezer Scrooge to Bob Cratchit which represented by the character. The study is continued to depict the exploitation of Scrooge on the novel of *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens by showing the act and the impact of Scrooge's exploitation to Bob Cratchit.

METODE

The main data of this study is a novel entitled *A Christmas Carol in Prose, Being A Ghost Story of Christmas* or better known of *A Christmas Carol* written by Charles Dickens. It first published from Penguin Group (London) in 1843. This study use qualitative research.

The source of the data mainly from Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*. From the source of the data, the researcher gains data in the form of text. The discourse of exploitation of man by man is add to comprehend Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* novel.

The researcher did a close-reading method to find the exploitation act that discussed. Then, the researcher needs to underline the specific quotation as the evidence in the table to make it easy to analyse them. Later on, the researcher collect the data that suitable to be analysed. After collecting the data, researcher find any related sources to strengthen the arguments. Lastly, the thesis be written based on the data that has been compiled.

The Concept of Exploitation: A Part of Oppression

Exploitation is a kind of vulnerability and capitalist domination of workers. A form of dominance to enrich oneself and is an instrument used for its own sake of the vulnerability of others is called exploitation. This statement is also supported by Marx who said that the production of surplus-value, or the making of profits, is the absolute law of capitalist mode of production. Labor-power can be sold only to the extent that it preserves and maintains the means of production as capital, and provides a source of additional capital in the form of unpaid labor. In the realm of sale and purchase is calculated whether the profit from resale is quite profitable. In the wage system, sellers will use unpaid labor and will always provide. The best thing they do is constantly provide unpaid labor (Marx, 1867, pp.769-770).

Basically the concept of oppression is the dominance of a group to another group. These groups have differences from practices, culture and way of life. This is what is called social group. Social groups occur when members have similar views, ways to live and get along even though one of its members does not have the confidence to live in society. Although there are differences but the difference is still in the same way. The existence of these similarities and experiences makes them consider themselves to belong to the same community. (Young, 2014, p. 07).

Oppression occurs because the conceptualization of group differences in mastering something. In this case a group will compete in obtaining certain positions. One group that is able to dominate and will definitely get rid of groups that cannot afford it. This is because there are differences in each group or there are overlapping attributes. So that oppression is closely related to differences in groups that are dominated by a group that has power and ability. (Young, 2014, p.12).

There are several types of oppression, one of which is exploitation. Exploitation is a form of oppression that occurs because of the process of transferring work from a group in order to benefit others. This injustice forms the division of classes and creates an impact some people have great wealth while most have little. This form of

exploitation is a structural relationship between social groups. Structural relationships include what work, who does what and for whom, how the work is compensated, and the social process in which the work gets results and will be controlled by power owners and injustice arises. These social relations continue to be produced and reproduced by a systematic process by extracting the energy of the poor in order to maintain the strength, status and wealth of the rich.

Between oppression and exploitation is a unity that is equally defined regarding group domination. But the discussion about oppression does not necessarily mean it as exploitation. Because oppression is an umbrella for various oppressions. The term five face oppression which Irish Marion Young put forward is a form of oppression. These forms consist of exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, culture imperialism and violence (Young, 2014, pp. 13-21). The concept of exploitation is if there is a superior who utilizes workers to get as much profit as possible by giving a small reward. The most important thing if something is said to be exploitation if there are two relations between A and B and will produce profit which A is superior.

Exploitation of Man by Man

According to Vrousalis exploitation requires at least two relata: a subject and an object. Vrousalis also reveals the deep concept about exploitation of man by man. Described there are A and B. A is said to be a benefit because A gets benefits from special interactions with B no matter how short and trivial the benefits. And it can be called exploitation if it has absolute requirements A and B do not live in a distant world and never have any kind of social relationship. The relationship between A and B can be said to be a practice of exploitation if there is a basis for why the exploitation exists. So, it can be said that A benefits from interaction B if there is a fundamental theory (Vrousalis, 2013, p. 01).

1. Exploitation as A Harm

Exploitation involves unfairly involving A who benefits from B. Exploitation is then likened to parasitism where exploitation is an instrumental use for one's own benefit or for personal gain (Buchanan, 1985, p. 57). Exploitation seems to harm one party but certain paradigmatic cases will approach this understanding. Just like a pedestrian who buys drinks from a merchant. Prices offered by traders are higher than usual. But if it's the only thing to save from thirst, then there is no element of coercion here. Another example when B is cold and the only thing he can do is buy a jacket from A. A offers a high price to B because A is the only savior there. B

bought a jacket from A because he chose to save himself rather than have to die of cold.

In this way, exploitation means far from coercion, even though exploitation and coercion also involve one individual receiving a relatively favorable proposal against the baseline. Coercion literally involves threats posed by the coercer to its victims and becomes worse unless the victim does what the coercer wants. However, exploitation of harm involves offers made by exploiters to make sacrifices as if it is better to do what the exploiter proposes.

2. Exploitation as Failure Reciprocity

We all know that the conditions for exploitation are two subjects covered by coercion and violence. However, if the exploited party does not feel coercion or even violence will be different in meaning. For this attempt to complete the definition it will use several examples. In prosperous countries provide assistance in the form of welfare for the sick and disabled. They receive clean benefits and in return for those who are healthy will receive work transfers for the government. Impressed by coercion but those who are healthy do not want to say that sick people are exploiters. This is supported by Marx (Marx, 1937, p. 19).

According to Roemer, the right parables like A and B both have a plot of land that is sufficient to fulfill their needs. The processing also uses their own machines. A has a plot of land larger than B which is inherited from his family.

Land A is far more productive than B. A offers B to work on land A. If B works on land A, it will generate a profit which is greater than the profits of land B. The existence of surplus is sourced from A, which does not work anything. Roemer argues, any interaction can be exploitative. But B does not get any coercion on this matter. Such exploitation does not require a form of coercion. For a closer understanding in day-to-day, workers who initially work for capitalists can consider alternatives such as farming or livestock which can certainly guarantee a prosperous life. In the definition of coercion, they are not forced, and therefore are not exploited (Roemer, 1982, pp. 257-266).

Factors Causing Exploitation

The exploitation of man by man involves two relates, each of which acts as a subject and object. The subject is a rich party who has power while the object is a powerless poor. Power and domination are owned by subjects while objects are powerless and the factors that make them keep powerless.

1. Exploiter

a. Power

Power is something that can be understood when focused on individuals or groups, which they have control over to direct the actions of others. The power owners can make other people act according to what they say to do next. In carrying out power, one person has the ability to make others act in ways they don't want to do. One-dimensional perspective means that one person exercises power over another and its implementation is not back and forth which is a basic understanding of power (Lukes, 2008, pp. 25). The power dimension involves explicit conflict that tests direct decisions depending on the conflict. This explicit conflict is a conflict that underlies the existence of an actor changing behavior or actions to do what other actors do not do. To understand the basis of power, conflict is a condition and conflict that is spoken by one actor and approved by another actor without the need to exercise other powers, so that with consensus, power is something that is not real or relevant (Lukes, 2008, p. 25).

b. Domination

The definition of exploitation is the existence of people who have power over others, which means there is dominance. According to Nicholas Vrousalis, the concept of exploitation is closely related to domination. The terms of exploitation actually involve 2 relays likened to A and B. A and B are bound to a systematic relationship where A instrumental vulnerability B and takes net profits from B. This is where there is dominance between A and B where A dominates B to extract profits from its power over B, or the power of agent A's coalition is owned, by not respecting B. Then, exploitation is a particular form of domination, domination that refers to enriching oneself. In the systematic relationship of capitalist economics, capitalists treat workers as objects of using force and vulnerability to extract values.

Vrousalis focuses on the system is intended to rehabilitate the most defensible elements of the broad theory of Marxist exploitation, and stipulates that exploitation is a concept different from just the practice of injustice (Vrousalis, 2014, p. 62). But the separation of the concept of exploitation and injustice does not seem so unfair to see the Vrousalis scheme. It is likened to a provider of a hot oil monopoly and sells it to B. B lives in a cold climate. A has power over B, and B has vulnerability. A does not have to take advantage of vulnerability B. A sells at a fair price, which is a price lower than the maximum. It is different if A extracts the net benefits from B, it will fulfill the definition of Vrousalis exploitation.

2. Object

a. Powerless

Poor people are powerless in various aspects. They are disadvantaged by lack of capabilities. Many contributing factors limit personal capability. Among them is the lack of education and skill. Many poor people distinguish education and literacy. It's just like reading and using document, checking prices, and of course avoiding exploitation, they see basic literacy as a key ability. The state of lack of literacy and numeracy makes poor people vulnerable and can be easily utilized by educated people. Blindness to literacy makes poor people difficult to get work, especially in urban areas. (Chamber, 2006, p 24).

The reason that makes poor people remain uneducated is the expensive and distant school tuition. Poor family faces a struggle when determining difficult choices whether to send their children to school or not. For poorest families, school fees are a serious problem to send their children to school. Low family income to pay for school, clothes, supplies, other expenses to teacher, building and furniture costs and so on. Even though there are poor families who continue to send their children to school, they often make tremendous sacrifices.

b. Keeping Poor People Powerless

Poor people are not only caused by one deprivation but multiple deprivation. Poor people's experiences seem to include 9 types consisting of lack of action and freedom (Voice of The Poor, 2000). The types that describe powerless and ill.

1. Insecurity livelihood with few assets. Insecurity in livelihood tends to be due to compounded by limited access to assets such as physical, financial, social, and environmental. Poor people survive their life usually with low wages, seasonal, temporary, backbreaking, and sometimes choosing illegal activities. An isolated, risky and unserved place. Not only isolated regions, poor people live in the interior or urban slums whose areas are poorly serviced by infrastructure which can be physically dangerous, unhealthy and can be easily affected by natural disasters. Not only that, remote rural areas were constrained by lacking transportation.

2. Sick bodies, starving, exhausted. The poorer a person is, the more they try to rely on them physically in livelihoods which often involves dangerous conditions, long hours, and low wages. Poor people often paid less and reliably which results in hunger and weakness. They also have difficulty getting medical care because of high costs, corruption in fees and being eliminated by people

who have special privileges because they have money and influence.

3. Gender inequality. Exceptions to women in economics, politics and social life limit them to determine their property and increase vulnerability in social life. The name for men as "breadwinners" while women "caregivers" has caused a lot of physical conflict and violence, especially for women.

4. Isolated social relations. The existence of discrimination often afflicts poor people based on gender, ethnicity, caste, material poverty, age and the community in which they live. Their experience also includes being abandoned, demeaned, eliminated, and ignored by those who control all levels that have a deleterious impact on using resource objects or even become a resource to enrich themselves.

5. Lack of peace of mind. Poor people have no power or access to demand fair wages or fair treatment for capital or legal protection. Traditional social support systems and economic difficulties add to their burden. Especially those widows who always carry social destitution and physical vulnerability.

6. Violence and abuse. Poor people sometimes receive harsh treatment and ignorance from people who have more power than them. Many of them experienced it from the owners of their own workplaces. They are forced to submit to following orders that cause a lack of self-esteem and a sense of helplessness.

7. Institutions that do not cover and empower. In the perspective of the poor, government institutions, the private sector, civil society experiences powerlessness and tends not to involve the poor who are members in activities. No wonder poor people lack confidence in following institutions like this. As a result, they depend a lot on their own information networks.

8. Disconnected organization. Poor people's organizations consisting of poor women and men participate in establishing formal and informal local networks and organizations despite limited numbers, resources and leverage. These groups and networks are isolated and disconnected so they cannot offer their bargaining power to state institutions, markets and civil society.

9. Poor ability. Isolated circumstances make it difficult for poor people to get information about employment, economic opportunities, credit, and how to access government services and their rights as citizens. In taking education, they also struggle with expensive schools and are far from quality. Poor education, lack of skills and connections, poor people lack of confidence.

This increases their vulnerability to face exploitation and hunger.

ANALYSIS

The first problem is about exploitation of man by man. In here, it will discuss about the depiction of exploitation of man by man which includes the exploitation of harm and as failure reciprocity matters done by Ebenezer Scrooge as a boss and Bob Cratchit as his clerk.

Scrooge had a very small fire, but the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal-box in his own room; and so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them to part. Wherefore the clerk put on his white comforter, and tried to warm himself at the candle; in which effort, not being a man of a To fulfill the exploitation requirements, it must involve at least two relates (Vrousalis, 2011, p 01).

Ebenezer Scrooge is a boss and counting house. Whereas Bob Cratchit is his clerk. Scrooge inadequacy is shown in the passage "Scrooge has a very small fire, but the fire is so very much smaller" reflects that Bob in terrible condition. It is mean that Scrooge's treatment of Bob is an inhuman act. strong imagination, he failed. (Dickens, 1843:9)

This proves that whatever forms of exploitation regardless of whether or not exploiter still provide coercion to workers to sell labor to them in any situation desired by the exploiter. This is done because workers are pressed or do need the work to survive because of the difficulty of finding another job. Seeing the fact that in the Victorian Era at that time was the first industrial country in the world so that growth was very fast and created a social class. Therefore from that passage it can reflect that Bob got exploited by Scrooge with inhuman treatment. That was done by Bob because he was in the exploitation of his boss so it tended to be forced.

"Let me hear another sound from you," said Scrooge, "and you'll keep your Christmas by losing your situation!.."(Dickens, 1843:11)

On this quote "losing your situation!" reflected the threat that Scrooge will fire Bob. This is then categorized as Exploitation as A Harm. In this case, Exploitation as A Harm is exploitation that is meaningful far from coercion.

The purpose of this exploitation is to make the object want to do what the exploiter wants without any element of coercion. So as exploiter offers something or if the victim does not obey or want, then something bad will happen. So Scrooge's offer or Scrooge's threat to Bob is if Bob doesn't obey what Scrooge wants, he will fire Bob. Thus, Bob has the choice whether to stop or not. However, if Bob stops then he has no income.

“There’s another fellow,” muttered Scrooge; who overheard him: “my clerk, with fifteen shillings a week, and a wife and family, talking about a merry Christmas. I’ll retire to Bedlam (Dickens, 1843:12)

The quotation of "fifteen shillings a week, and a wife and family," reflects that Bob is an underpaid worker. In this case, fifteen shillings per week consisting of a large family like Bob Cratchit's family will not be enough to meet daily needs. Discussing shillings, the Victorian Era as a legitimate means of payment. In shilling calculations, 12 pennies = 1 shilling = 1/20 pounds, or 20 shillings = 1 pound. So 15 shillings = 0.75 pounds. According to the real value of shillings, any shilling can be determined as a coin shilling. The price of a meat is 1.5 penny that means 15 shillings can buy 120 meat. The price of clothes is 2 pounds, which means it takes more than 2 weeks to buy a shirt (with notes all the items are saved, not used for eating). The price of a loaf of bread is 3 pennies that means 15 shillings can buy 60 loaves of bread. The price of beer and Gin is only 1 penny, this makes many people prefer to spend their money on alcohol and many people who have the disease, as well as malnutrition in children. The average poor family spends 12 shillings in 1 week. As in the following table:

Stuffs	Unit Price	A week (in shillings)	Needs a week (3 people, eat 3 times a day)
Bread	3 pennies	60 pieces	6,6 days
Meat	1,5 pennies	120 pieces	13 days
Beer/Gin	1 penny	180 glasses	20 days

According to the Victorian era, the basis for wage determination in this era is based on the price of flour, bread, and variables such as meat, butter, beer, clothing, education, health, etc. are not included in the calculation. So, if these needs have not been included in the amount of money in the fifteen shilling, then it can be said that the practice of exploitation was done by Scrooge to Bob. The

wage is not greater than Bob's need for which Bob's wages are properly adjusted for the substance of the wages that are only fulfilled for food needs not including clothing and board needs. (<http://www.victorianweb.org/economics/currency.html>).

This is assumed by workers to work a whole day, where profits will increase because of the extension of work time. This refers to the profits obtained by exploiters from exploited people where the value of goods will be greater and included in the exploiter's personal benefits. The advantage received by exploiter is from labor power sold by workers by providing extra hours of work. Thus, labor power given by workers will increase the value of goods and will describe the large profits for exploiters but workers are underpaid.

But I suppose you must have the whole day. Be here all the earlier next morning.’ (Dickens, 1843:13).

The Scrooge statement that tells Bob on "you must have the whole day" which reflects that Scrooge ordered Bob to work all day. This is beyond the normal limit of worker who should only be half a day. This is supported by the theory of exploitation as Failure Reciprocity. This is based on the normal time limit for workers is 6 hours. But if the worker works for a capitalist, then work time will increase from 6 hours to 12 hours. If the normal time only produces the value of ordinary goods, then if the worker is required to work 12 hours it will increase the value of the goods. So, Scrooge's treatment to Bob is a form of exploitation as Nonreciprocity. This means 'Working free for the capitalist' which means that worker is underpaid with a whole day working.

By working all day long, workers will continue to produce value for goods. While the capitalist will get a big profit and enter into his personal advantage. While workers who only sell labor power will receive a small salary that is not worth the effort.

The same thing was found when Scrooge asked Bob "You want all day tomorrow, I suppose?" And then Scrooge violently refused by saying "It's not convenient, and it's not fair" which represented Scrooge as a boss refuses Bob's holiday request to celebrate Christmas. In this case, blocking the worker's holiday is included in the confiscation of rest periods which means having to work in any circumstances or celebrations. This is a 100% requirement for Failure Reciprocity because it is included in resting restrictions days or bans take leave. The purpose of approach is not to reduce production and of course to increase the value of goods.

"You'll want all day to-morrow, I suppose?" said Scrooge. "If quit e convenient, sir."

"It's not convenient," said Scrooge, "and it's not fair. If I was to stop half- a-crown for it, you'd think yourself ill-used, I'll be bound?". (Dickens, 1843:14-15)

Factors Causing Exploitation Man by Man

1. Power and Domination as Strength

There are two notable matters which manifest the exploitation of man by man. The first one is power and domination as the strength and the second is powerless as cause exploitation. In additions, the power possessed by exploiters or rich people to exploit poor people, the poor who are powerless and vulnerable are also factors that tend to increase pressure. This is because they are poor people who make rich people take advantage of their vulnerabilities. While rich people have the power to dominate and then control the poor.

Scrooge had a very small fire, but the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal-box in his own room; and so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them to part. Wherefore the clerk put on his white comforter, and tried to warm himself at the candle; in which effort, not being a man of a strong imagination, he failed. (Dickens, 1843:9)

During the Victorian period, the Industrial Revolution caused many changes in the social aspects of society, especially socio-economic. People who are considered rich or landowners are called the bourgeoisie while the workers are considered poor or are called the proletariat. Scrooge is a landowner and Bob is working on Scrooge. Landowner is a term for those who own a company or business house. Scrooge has a higher social strata as Bob's boss. In other words, Scrooge has more power than Bob. As a landlord he has every right to control everything including controlling Bob's work.

Basically, Scrooge is a stingy old man who is proven in the statement "Scrooge had a very small fire" even for his own convenience. A person who is stingy and belongs to the bourgeoisie is a complete bad package for a poor worker like Bob. But it cannot be denied that Scrooge's treatment of his clerk is worse than him. The ill-treatment reflected that "the clerk's fire was so very much smaller", the fact that fire or warmth for Bob was just a fire that could not warm his body very much. As a result, Bob can

warm himself using his own effort without better treatment from his boss on "...and tried to warm himself". The provision of human treatment will only burden Scrooge which increases costs or reduces inventory which tends to affect its income.

"There's another fellow," muttered Scrooge; who overheard him: "my clerk, with fifteen shillings a week, and a wife and family, talking about a merry Christmas. I'll retire to Bedlam (Dickens, 1843:12)

Scrooge's power as a boss is which has domination and arbitrariness against Bob as a lowly labor power is illustrated in this situation. Sadly, Scrooge did not provide enough salary for Bob who had a large family even though he had worked all day. As he said to Bob: "my clerk, with fifteen shillings a week," it has been properly stated poor worker like bob who are only underpaid and far from enough will not be able to celebrate a special celebration like Christmas. In his words it is also tucked away that Christmas is just a big nonsense that only hampered his income if he gave Bob the chance to go home to celebrate Christmas. Although not giving him a salary for that, Scrooge also did not want to miss the benefits of working by continuing to give Bob work time for Christmas.

At Christmas, Scrooge is a closed and hated person for any celebration including Christmas. Scrooge's hatred of Christmas is shown in his words to Bob "talking about a merry Christmas", which means a loser like Bob is not worthy of Christmas. Bob can't argue because Scrooge controls Bob's freedom to celebrate. Control and discrimination aimed at Scrooge illustrates how worthless a holiday is for income not to decrease even by not giving Bob the opportunity to day off.

'A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twentyfifth of December!' said Scrooge, buttoning his great-coat to the chin. 'But I suppose you must have the whole day. Be here all the earlier next morning.' (Dickens, 1843:13).

In the quotation above, the form of Scrooge's exploitation is illustrated when he says "...you must have the whole day" where he has the power to ask Bob to work all day obviously without salary which is not proportional to the work time given by Scrooge. This is implied when he said "A poor excuse for picking up a man's pocket every twenty-fifth of December!", he felt he would lose his profits if Bob asked for a holiday especially it was filed

every twenty December which means that day was Christmas.

2. Powerless as Causes Exploitation

The second factor that causes exploitation is powerless and factors which make its keeping powerless in the second character who acts as an oppressed object. Therefore, in competition for profit, the losing camp will occupy the position of the proletariat or the poor. The poor will work or tend to work harder to rich. The condition of the poor will be dominated by the rich because of lack of resources. The factors that keep them poor and powerless include few assets, sick bodies and starving, lack of peace of mind, and poor abilities.

yet the Ghost of Christmas Present blessed his four-roomed house. (Dickens, 1843:60).

In the novel, Bob Cratchit works in a counting house owned by Ebenezer Scrooge. Bob's condition of being poor and suffering increasingly suffered when he worked for Scrooge. As a proletariat, Bob is a poor and vulnerable to exploit by his boss. His poor condition made him even poorer when the Christmas ghost Present was depicted in his simple and small "four-roomed house" which meant that Bob was just a poor worker who had a board that was lacking for his big family. For as big as his family which consists of him, Mrs. Cratchit, Belinda Cratchit, Martha Cratchit, Peter Cratchit, two siblings, and of course Tiny Tim won't fit in to accommodate all of these Cratchits.

"bore a little crutch, and had his limbs supported by an iron frame", (Dickens, 1843:32)

Furthermore, the depiction of powerless was reflected in Tiny Tim, Bob's youngest child. One factor that makes poor keeping powerless is sick bodies. Tiny Tim is a representation of poor children who lack of conditions, as Bob said "had his limbs supported by an iron frame" which means that Tiny Tim condition was unable to stand normal. His illness made him sick and had to be assisted by iron support.

There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn't believe there ever was such a goose cooked. Its tenderness and flavour, size and cheapness, were the themes of universal admiration (Dickens, 1843:63).

Poor people with few assets sometimes survive to fight hunger. Few assets due to financial constraints cause sick bodies, exhausted, and starving. Bob Cratchit often paid less causes fulfillment of needs to be hampered. It

also causes them to escape hunger and weakness. This is a state on "a goose" that is no bigger in size to be eaten together for a large family of Cratchit. It is supported by "size and cheapness" which represents a small and inexpensive goose. But they so admire the food that is rarely served.

Everybody had something to say about it, but nobody said or thought it was at all a small pudding for a large family. It would have been flat heresy to do so. (Dickens, 1843:64).

Other foods that also describe few assets and low financials are in desserts. Indeed, to find out the financial level of people you can with what is available, especially for something special like Christmas. This is show when the Cratchit family saw "a small pudding for a large family" which meant that the truth is the pudding was not enough to be enjoyed by the entire Cratchit family. This is proof that Bob as father tends to be inadequate because he is powerless and exploited.

There was nothing of high mark in this. They were not a handsome family; they were not well dressed; their shoes were far from being water-proof; their clothes were scanty; (Dickens, 1843:85)

Poor people often powerless, and get stuck in deprivation. Extensive relations, many people have power and domination over others, while they don't have the power to decide on policies or results. The powerless are dominated by ruling and are rarely the right to give them (Young, 2014, p 21). This was reflected in the atmosphere of Bob's family at the Christmas dinner party in the passage "They were not a handsome family;" which reflects that the Cratchit family is a family that is poor, powerless and vulnerable to exploitation. This situation is vulnerable to exploitation due to many factors. This factor can also be due to indeed from low castes, few assets, and isolated social relations. Poor ability also adds to the factors that make them powerless keeping poor especially education problems.

CONCLUSION

Exploitation is part of oppression. Exploitation is the result of the capitalist take advantages of the workers for the benefit of the individual profit. In other words, the workers do not get the right justice that should belong to them. Usually the exploiters drain out the workers while they get nothing. In practice, exploitation does not only happen to a group, but also to individuals. Exploitation of man by man is a practice which includes two relata,

subject A and B, where A interacts with B, then A gets advantage of B. The point A does not have full power of B, whereas B does not. As Vrousalis says that A is said to be a benefit because of the importance of the benefits and the trivialities.

In this study, based on Nicholas Vrousalis concept, there are five types of exploitation which are included in the depiction of the practice of exploitation of man by man. They are, exploitation as harm, exploitation as forced non reciprocity, exploitation as distributive injustice, exploitation and vulnerability. This novel, *A Christmas Carol*, by Charles Dickens, has that whole of the type in exploitation of man by man. The narrator depicts Scrooge is a stingy old man who does not want to share during Christmas. He describes the main character has a stingy attitude towards his clerk so it can be called the practice of exploitation of man by man, where he did not give justice that should be accepted by a worker. The matters which included many forms of exploitation by Scrooge, among them, tended to give the terrible conditions in workplaces which were the same as not giving them the right to get comfort, working a whole day, no holiday and giving underpaid not comparable to the time work given. Then Scrooge was approached by three ghosts who made him realize that his stingy nature would bring him into misery. He also describes that the life of the Victorian era is depicted full of social inequalities at the time.

The second one concerns with contributing factors to exploitation of man by man. In the novel, the differences between rich and poor make the practice of oppression include exploitation. The problem of social inequality is indeed a real problem in the Victorian Era. So the representation of the rich who exploited the poor was represented by Scrooge and Bob.

In this study, the contributing factors of man by man is shown through power and powerless factors. The first one is power, which is what exploiters have to exploit objects. A richer person will use his power to take advantage of the weak. The second is powerless. Powerless poor people tend to have vulnerabilities to be taken over by rich people. As Vrousalis said, the condition for exploitation is communication between two relates where the transaction occurs. So exploitation does not have to involve groups between groups.

Furthermore, it is suggested to another researcher to look at how the occupation conditions in the Victorian era of the novel through Marxist aspect and what entails as the consequences. It is also suggested for future researcher to look for other novels with the same theme and / or the same object to broaden the knowledge of Victorian era in society at that time.

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