

CRITICISM OF SOCIAL INJUSTICE REFLECTED IN VICTOR HUGO'S *LES MISERABLES* (1862): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA



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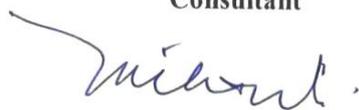
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ABSTRAK

Studi ini adalah tentang “Criticism of Social Injustice Reflected in Victor Hugo’s *Les Miserables*” (1862) yang menggunakan pendekatan Sosiologis. Tujuan studi ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik-karakteristik ketidakadilan, untuk mendeskripsikan sebab-sebab mengapa terjadi ketidakadilan sosial dan mendeskripsikan dampak-dampak dari ketidakadilan sosial yang digambarkan dalam novel *Les Miserable* berdasarkan pendekatan Sociological. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kualitatif. Data primer dari penelitian ini adalah novel karya Viktor Hugo yang diterbitkan pada tahun 1862, sementara data sekunder dari penelitian ini adalah sumber lain yang terkait dalam studi ini, seperti: referensi-referensi online, dan beberapa buku yang mendukung penelitian ini. Peneliti menarik tiga kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini. *Pertama*, ketidakadilan sosial dikarakterisasikan oleh sifat-sifat seperti elitisme yang efisien, pengeluaran itu perlu, prasangka adalah alamiah, ketamakan dianggap baik, keputusan yang tidak terelakkan. *Kedua*, sebab-sebab ketidakadilan digambarkan terutama melalui plot yang mengkonklusikan bahwa hal tersebut terjadi karena kemiskinan, ketidakadilan dalam kriminal, keluarga yang berubah, sekolah dan pendidikan, pekerjaan dan ekonomi, kesehatan dan layanan kesehatan. Semua itu membuat ketidakadilan terjadi terhadap masyarakat. *Ketiga*, beberapa dampak ketidakadilan dapat disimpulkan yakni: kemiskinan yang meningkat, kepadatan yang berlebihan, kelaparan, kerugian mata uang, cuaca yang ekstrem, penyakit kronis dan akut, perang dan penyalahgunaan hak manusia.

Kata Kunci: Ketidakadilan Sosial, *Les Miserable*, Sociology of literature.

ABSTRACT

This study is about criticism of social injustice reflected in Victor Hugo’s *Les Miserables* (1862) using sociological approach. The objectives of the study are to identify the characteristics of Social Injustice using Sociological Approach, to describe the causes of Social Injustice which is illustrated in Victor Hugo’s *Les Miserables*, o describe the impact of Social Injustice towards the main character in the novel *Les Miserables*. This research uses qualitative research. The primary data of this research is *Les Miserables* by Viktor Hugo, while the secondary data of this research is other sources related to the study, such as: virtual sources and other printed materials that support this research. The researcher draws three conclusions in this research. *First*, social injustice is characterized by such qualities as Elitism is Efficient, Exclusion is Necessary, Prejudice is Natural, Greed is Good, and Despair is Inevitable. *Second*, the causes of social injustice are depicted mainly through the plot concluding that it happens because of Poverty, Crime and Criminal Injustice, the Changing Family, School and Education, Work and Economy, and Health and Healthy Care. Those make social injustice happen toward the society. *Third*, the effects of social injustice can be concluded namely: Increased Poverty, Overcrowding, Famine, Species Loss, Weather Extreme, Acute and Chronic Medical Illness, and War and Human Right Abuses.

Keywords: Social Injustice, *Les Miserable*, Sociology of literature.

1. Introduction

Social injustice is a fair and relation between the individual and society. This is measured by the explicit and tacit terms for the distribution of wealth, opportunities for personal activity and social privileges. In western well as in older Asian cultures, the concept of social injustice has often referred to the process of ensuring that individuals fulfill their societal roles and receive what was their due from society. In the current global grassroots movements for social injustice, the emphasis has been on the breaking of unspoken barriers for social mobility, the creation of safety nets and economic justice.

Viktor Hugo, as reflected in his *Les Miserable*, represents the characteristics, the causes and the effects of social injustice. The characteristics consist of Elitism is Efficient, Exclusion is Necessary, Prejudice is Natural, Greed is Good, and Despair is Inevitable. The Social Injustice has some causes such as: Poverty, Crime and Criminal Injustice, the Changing Family, School and Education, Work and Economy, and Health and Healthy Care. Those unsatisfactory conditions were gradually bringing a faction of workers and college students to the point of rebel make social injustice happen toward the society. The effects that are happened in society because of the causes are namely: Increased Poverty, Overcrowding, Famine, Species Loss, Weather Extreme, Acute and Chronic Medical Illness, and War and Human Right Abuses.

The *Les Miserable* is relatively an old work and many studies have been conducted. Among them were conducted by Erni Sri Astuti (Department English Education, School of Teaching and Training Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta: 2014) in her research paper entitled “ Protest Against Social Injustice in Victor Hugo’s *Les Miserables* “ the research is about the Marxist criticism condition of the social injustice of France Government. The second research is also Monica Tan (2012) did review from that. Her research title is “Penggambaran Kelas Sosial Melalui Kostum Dalam Film: Analisis Semiotik Dalam 8 Karakter Utama Dalam Film *Les Miserables* (2012). She focuses on the classifying the class social’s characters in *Les Miserables*. Susi Wuryanti (2005) conducted the third research. Her research title is “Defense Mechanism of Jean Valjean in Bille August’s “*Les Miserables*” movie: a Psychoanalytic Approach”. She focuses on the way of Jean Valjean trust to solve the problem in his life. In this article, I focus on social injustice.

2. Research Method

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative study. The type of the data in this research is in the form of textual data. It consists of narrations, monologues and dialogues. The data collection is done through documentary or library research that is the writer seeks the data from printed media, the novel in this case, as the primary data and the other sources as secondary data. The following steps are the procedure to conduct the study: first, reading the novel repeatedly, second: taking, important notes in both the primary and secondary data, which is relevant to the study. The technique of data analysis as stated by Miles and Huberman (in Denzin and Lincoln, 1994: 428-429) includes three sub-processes: data reduction, data display and the drawing of conclusion/verification.

3. Data Findings and Discussion

3.1 Characteristics of Social Injustice

3.1.1 Despair is Inevitable

The dominant characteristic of social injustice in this study is despair, since this study found five data based on the analysis towards the data. Despair in this novel belongs to the concept that can be displayed in several description of the narrator by giving the direct opinion such as “*He was filled with regret and remorse and he reflected in despair*” (LM, p.1076) it implies the feeling of the boy who lost a father. In the idea of desperation he thought that if he was still in the shadow of God may it did not happen to him. But all were in vain because his father was gone. This study exhibits the analyzed data by providing its example as follows.

He was filled with regret and remorse, and he reflected in despair that all he had in his soul could now be said only to the tomb. Oh! If his father had still been in existence, if he had still had him, if God, in his compassion and his goodness, had permitted his father to be still among the living, how he would have run, how he would have precipitated himself (LM, p.1076)

Second, despair can be concluded in the statement given by the narrator in the end of sentence “*converted into despair.*” (LM, p. 1539) the narrator concludes the utterance “*was the equal of intelligence*” as the intelligence of people is similiarly. It changes into a despair due to the condition.

The third despairs can be viewed in how narrator tells the description of the character of despairs who believe that their despairs can bring a victory for them who want to be a justice, as shown in the sentence, “*the last weapon, which sometimes gives victory*” (LM, p. 2011). For them living in an injustice government, their despairs can bring a

victory. Their despairs make a new strength for a better life. Sometimes, despairs can build a new revolution in the better future life.

The fourth despair can be seen from the narrator's utterance "profound *despair in the every agony*" (LM, p. 1899). The narrator described that the character of despairs with displayed in the novel in which the despairs can be profound and create make a traumatic in people's life. Many problems in their life make a trauma due to despairs. Marius thought if many soul with complicated problem in life, violence, prejudice and injustice make a despair which can be a traumatic mental. However despairs can build a new strength, positive or negative one.

3.1.2 Greed is Good

The other characteristic in the novel that is mentioned is Greed is good. It has four data found in the novel. The narrator describes the character of French state society is through the description of the character of priests on the novel, by saying "*the good priest*" it means that the priest looks as good one the continue saying "*These priests are all thus, greedy and avaricious.*" It can be concluded that actually the priest is a greedy human but acting looks a good human being. The concept of greed characteristic of the *Les Miserables* novel can be found in be some conversations and excerpts of the first a priest who had just come asking for a luxurious facility. They ask for a vehicle to pass through areas that are still not able to be passed. But they still ask to be delivered. Whereas, there are several roads are still covered by a mountain. What they are asking is not yet as prominent not what they do for the community. So they seemed to be faithful only for a comfort and luxury.

"No one travels otherwise than on horseback. Even the bridge between Durance and Chateau-Arnoux can barely support ox-teams. These priests are all thus, greedy and avaricious. This man played the good priest when he first came."
(LM, p.16)

The second data of greed is good mention the greedy in the description of character and in direct conversation mentioned by narrator. The narrator explained the character of Embrun's people, by saying "*were greedy for profit and harvest*" (LM, p. 20) the sentence explained that the people who live in under economy can be greedy with their harvest and profit. Both live with greed. Someone said to see people living in the Embrun area. They know that life is very difficult at that time, those who still live well ask straw and seeds to fill their needs. But they ask the people who are poorer than they are. They are not grateful for their lives.

The third data are found in the conversation between a mother and her two children given by the narrator. The characters can be described, by this sentence “*It was there that that profound remark was made anent a rather greedy paroquet which belonged to a lady boarder*” (LM, p. 832 – 833) sometimes for another people who live with a rich man do not have any care for people who live with a shortage. Six-year-old son told me that he knows about the French but seldom as nine-year-old son said he did not know the mother. The mother asked the smallest, why he opened a book. She said she opened a book and asked to find out what will happen next, because he knows a woman who is very greedy. And her sister said she only wanted to like the rich man who can eat bread and butter.

The fourth data of Greedy is good are showed by the narrator through the conversation of the character in the novel, it implies about greedy. The narrator described the character with “*I am not a greedy fellow*” (LM, p. 1366) the people have a greedy act sometimes pretend what they to do. Thenardier asked M. Leblanc sum of two hundred thousand francs. He did not mention for what purpose he asked for the money. He only asked once he thought that the master of the rich. He said she was not greedy, but he is asking too much. Because on behalf of poor and rich, he does not think about how much money he requested. He is really greedy.

3.1.3 Prejudice is Natural

Prejudice is Natural which elicits two data in the novel. The first data can be seen from the description of the narrator’s utterance “*prejudice are the real robbers*” prejudice is the real robbers in human being’s life. An uncontrolled prejudice can be a negative action in every single person’s life. This study found some relationships between prejudice and several events in the novel as Bishop said that the robber or murderer is not really scary. However the most frightening is mental prejudice. It can carry out a bad attitude blends with prejudice. The bishop says that people should start think about how we treat their souls to avoid prejudice. From the above excerpt, it can be assumed that a prejudice can be a natural thing. As shown bellow:

“Prejudice are the real robbers; vices are the real murderers. The great dangers lie within ourselves. What matters it what threatens our head or our purse! Let us think only of that which threatens our soul.” (LM, p. 50)

From the above sentence can be said that a prejudice could be a natural thing. Things we often do and a prejudice has a negative effect on our souls.

The second data displayed by the narrator tells about the description of the character's belief prejudice is natural minded of people and should against the prejudice in our life the narrator described by saying " *by the citadels erected against the human mind in every direction, by superstition, despotism, and prejudice*" (LM, p. 1107) Enjolras still hopes that all of his dreams will come true. One by one has been becoming a demand in terms of to materialize although he also acknowledged that he concern for the feelings of superstition, despotism, and prejudice. Since it is a natural thing that is experienced by a person when he is in a situation like that.

3.1.4 Elitism is Efficient

Elitism is Efficient's data is the fewest data depicted by the narrator because it just has one data from the novel. The concept of elitism in the novel *Les Miserables* contained in the author citation showing that when the offspring have been born in the world, then they get the appropriate fate in which he was born. If he is a nobleman he will get a noble destiny, if he is a prince he would be a king who has the right great authority. And this is in the adorable offspring by her family. They want that power just spinning in their family. They are in control of what occurs on the poor classes, it can be assumed that elitism is a problem of society, as shown below:

"while appreciating the blood from which he had sprung, counting most of all on his intrinsic worth, and, on the question of his race, very particular, declaring himself Orleans and not Bourbon; thoroughly the first Prince of the Blood Royal while he was still only a Serene Highness, but a frank bourgeois from the day he became king; diffuse in public, concise in private; reputed, but not proved to be a miser; at bottom, one of those economists who are readily prodigal at their own fancy or duty; lettered, but not very sensitive to letters; a gentleman, but not a chevalier; simple, calm, and strong; adored by his family and his household;" (LM, p. 1409)

Elitism can make someone feel that the authority of power and richness only on someone who has the right since they are born. For poor people, they don't have chance to have it.

3.1.5 Exclusion is Necessary

Exclusion is necessary's data is like the data before; it is the fewest data of characteristics of social injustice given by the author in the novel. Exclusion concept in the *Les Miserables* seen in page 707, states that one should associate with the bourgeoisie in their environment so that they can enter into the clan. The poor people thought that go into these people better. Then the bourgeoisie put aside associate with

poor people who are around them. Because of an opportunity will not come umpteenth time for them.

“Oh! Monsieur, times are so hard! and then, we have so few bourgeois in the neighborhood! All the people are poor, you see. If we had not, now and then, some rich and generous travellers like Monsieur, we should not get along at all.” (LM, p. 707)

People will think that exclusion is necessary to be done when they think that hangout with bourgeoisie is better than poor people.

3.2 The Causes of Social Injustice

3.2.1 Health and Health Care

Health and Health Care are the most frequent cases appeared in the novel. It has six data depicted by Hugo in the novel. This concept found in some cases in the novel depicted in the direct conversation of the character given by the author. Firstly, for the sake of health and clean place he used shoes. In other words, he was more pleased if not wearing shoes and went barefoot because he was just keeping a cleanliness to avoid contamination.

“A clever girl, possibly; but I tell you I won’t put these shoes on again, and that I won’t, for the sake of my health, in the first place, and for the sake of cleanliness, in the next. I don’t know anything more irritating than shoes that squelch, and go ghi, ghi, ghi, the whole time. I prefer to go barefoot.” (LM, p.1277)

Because of caring with the things which they have, people will choose to keep their ownership than their health care.

Second data of Health and Health care depicted in the novel is through the description of the action of the character implied. He walked with unhealthy. He was ill. He walked with a stagger. And he felt it would be good - fine for putting a cross next to his bed. He believed in the power of God.

The third data is delineated by the author through the direct conversation between Jean and the Doctor. Jean ill, but doctors say that he is like someone who lost, but he is now well - fine. And the doctor will be back to check on the state of Jean again.

The fourth data of health and health care, it delineates the description of Fantine’s condition. Started in words *“she did not recover her health”* (LM, p. 317) it implies clearly that Fantine is not going to better for her condition. Then the narrator continues *“her condition seemed to become more grave from week to week”* it means that the condition of Fantine is going to be worse. The day of Jean declines health. She is getting sick. They think maybe it is time for Jean back.

In the next data of Health and Health Care is showed by narrator through the condition of Fantine after selling her teeth and her hairs. She got a trouble in her body. She got a fever, pale and no power in her body.

This is the last data of Health and Health Care depicted by the narrator. It is showed through the letter sent by the character named Thenardier. Thenardier try to deceive Fantine that Cosette had a high fever that does not go away. So Fantine should send some francs for financing purposes Cosette. By the reason of costly medical expenses then they go on and constantly squeeze to Fantine.

3.2.2 Poverty

One of the causes in Social Injustice is poverty; this consists of four data found in the novel. The concept can be found in some cases in the novel *Les Misérables* through the description of despair feeling and helter skelter depicted by the narrator. After the revolution there was an incident which resulted in some damage and get people not because of poverty anymore. But they are angry and feel the same emptiness.

One there beheld in a pell-mell full of despair, the rafters of roofs, bits of garret windows with their figured paper, window sashes with their glass planted there in the ruins awaiting the cannon, wrecks of chimneys, cupboards, tables, benches, howling topsyturveydom, and those thousand poverty-stricken things, the very refuse of the mendicant, which contain at the same time fury and nothingness. (LM, p. 1974 – 1975)

The angriness of people comes from the result of revolution that give ssome damage such as the poverty. They are lost of materials that they have.

The second data of poverty is drawn by narrator through “*every sort of sarcasm and all manner of objections at one and the same time, Fauchelevent, Coupelevent, fortune, poverty,*” (LM, p. 2247) he existence of a question from a family that is their confrontation, fortune and poverty create a resistance in the future with a force because of the occurrence of a rejection of the injustice.

The third data of poverty is delineated by the narrator in “*a limit to wealth*” with conclude “*by enlarging the notion of the universal aim, in setting a limit to poverty*” (LM, p. 1682 – 1683) the idea that the narrator concerned with an obligation of political though there will be many things like selfishness we retain our political sense. Only to give a feeling of being loved, increase knowledge possible extent, improve education, and enlarge the common goal.

The last poverty depicted by the narrator can be seen in “*Marius had lives for five years in poverty*” (LM, p. 1264) is delineated by the character. Marius has been living

in poverty for five years. Poverty that he faced as a man is different from what is seen by a woman. The fact, poverty must be seen with his own eyes so that he can tell what will be faced with the poverty.

3.2.3 School and Education

The concept of the causes of Social Injustice is education; it has same data with Poverty, four data found in the novel. Education concept can be found in some cases, the first is the cabinet of Europe began to be questioned about several things like prostitution, education, consumption, and some rights for all people can not afford.

Meanwhile, within her, pauperism, the proletariat, salary, education, penal servitude, prostitution, the fate of the woman, wealth, misery, production, consumption, division, exchange, coin, credit, the rights of capital, the rights of labor,— all these questions were multiplied above society, a terrible slope.(LM, p.1423)

Education is the one of questions that must be solved in every country. Because education in every each country has their each problem and education is the basis of life.

Second data of School and Education can be found through “*He is an ignorant man, of no education*” given by the narrator. It is about a man who has no education, how he will encounter life in society. Whereas when someone does not automatically educational touching he will not be able to read.

The third is displayed by the narrator through “*I have no education*” (LM, p. 463) can describe if we don't have any education we will difficult for survive in our life, the narrator conclude “*I am a poor man; that is where they wrong me, because they do not see this*”. M.Baloup when asked about Jean Valjean by Javert, he said that he did not know Jean, which he knew was Jean Mathieu. He said again that he did not study but he did not steal so he did not know Jean. Because he is poor other people will think he is a thief. Like a Jean Valjean.

The fourth, the narrator shows the causes of Social Injustice such School and Education in the novel is through “*The education which she had received had always talked to her of the soul*” (LM, p. 1581 – 1582) education also teaches virtue, compassion, and how to express love properly. And on these things will make us learn eternity, the beginning and termination.

3.2.4 Work and Economy

This data has three data too taken from the novel. It can be seen through “*she must needs work*”. The causes can be found in several conversations, the first was the case of Madame Thenardier saying that Cosette did not have anything else so he had to work for

himself. The child's age when he should be playing and learning. Mrs. Thenardier said it was because he employs Cosette to her advantage.

'You see, sir,' she pursued, assuming a sweetish air that was even more repulsive to behold than her fierce mien, 'I am willing that the child should play; I do not oppose it, but it is good for once, because you are generous. You see, she has nothing; she must needs work.'(LM, p. 689)

The condition of economy sometimes forces someone to work, even they are still child. It happens because there are no attentions from the government.

Second data is delineated by the narrator through “*weeks without work*” (LM, p. 1154) with conclude the sentence “*which one finds locked on one at night because one's rent is not paid*”. Some problems like lack of material feeding, cold night without lighting of candlelight, and the rooms are locked because they can not pay the rent, such a future without hope if his life like that.

The last data is showed through “*How much will you give me for it?*” (LM, p. 361) that is given by the narrator in the novel. Fantine sell her hairs for ten francs. She did not anything for earned money except she sells her hairs. Economic circumstances urged him to sell hair. In order to meet the needs of Cosette. When the economic pressure felt by anyone, anything will do. As Fantine, she was willing to sell her beautiful hair. An age of ancient treasures including the hair.

3.2.5 The Changing Family

The Changing Family has two data in the novel. It can be seen in “*they recognized each other as necessary to each other*” It has the lowest in this novel, two data only. The relationship of changing family in the Les Miserables contained in context when Jean Valjean or M. Madeleine meet to Thernardiers. He wants to take Cosette with him. In other hand, when Cosette and Jean meet, the feeling about them like they can recognize each other. In Cosette's thought Jean is her Father, and in the Jean's though Cosette like her daughter. They have a chemistry to be a family.

“Nature, a difference of fifty years, had set a profound gulf between Jean Valjean and Cosette; destiny filled in this gulf. Destiny suddenly united and wedded with its irresistible power these two uprooted existences, differing in age, alike in sorrow. One, in fact, completed the other. Cosette's instinct sought a father, as Jean Valjean's instinct sought a child. To meet was to find each other. At the mysterious moment when their hands touched, they were welded together. When these two souls perceived each other, they recognized each other as necessary to each other, and embraced each other closely.”(LM, p. 742)

In another condition can make people will take their family to other, in order to get the better life and for complete their life. Feel to be a family is natural for human.

The second data can be delineated through “*this situation caused Jean Valjean to become Cosette’s father*” (LM, p. 742 – 743) given by the narrator. Jean and Cosette have the same feeling. They are human loneliness. But fate brings them under different circumstances. The age difference makes them feel a family between father and son. And they seemed to be fused soul in the relationship. Jean is a widower while Cosette is a boy who was abandoned by his mother.

With an orphan Cosette situation that still requires a parental figure, and Jean a widower with no family. A situation that makes Jean became the father of Cosette. And it is not an illusion but a reality. Cosette felt safe in the hands of Jean. Their situation is as a mystery of God. Bring them together and complement each other.

3.2.6 Crime and Criminal Justice

The last data of the causes of Social Injustice is Crime and Criminal Injustice, it has the lowest data too; two data only. In the case of crime and criminal justice in Les Miserables may be seen from several events given by the narrator by saying “*an honest servitor of the law could suddenly find himself caught between two crimes* “. The first, a reality criticizing that a penalty imposed on the perpetrators of crime are not in accordance with existing laws. Officials do not have to be a legal rigor. And Javert finally see the reality that even though he knew that he was trapped in the problem.

“an honest servitor of the law could suddenly find himself caught between two crimes— the crime of allowing a man to escape and the crime of arresting him! everything was not settled in the orders given by the State to the functionary! There might be blind alleys in duty! What,— all this was real! was it true that an ex-ruffian, weighed down with convictions, could rise erect and end by being in the right? Was this credible? were there cases in which the law should retire before transfigured crime, and stammer its excuses?—Yes, that was the state of the case! and Javert saw it! and Javert had touched it! and not only could he not deny it, but he had taken part in it. These were realities.” (LM, p. 2227 – 2228).

The reality criticizing that a penalty imposed on the perpetrators of crime are not in accordance with existing laws.

The last data can be seen through “*The thief had flung away the loaf,*” (LM, p.150)given by the narrator. In this case Jean Valjean was stole a loaf of bread because he hired out from his work but he must help his older sister. He lived with one older sister and seven children. His sister child. Oneday, the family had no bread or something to be eaten. And, Jean determined to be a thief.

3.3 The Effects of Social Injustice

3.3.1 War and Human Right Abuses

The first is the war, some conversations given by the narrator indicate the existence of a war data multiple events, the war is delineated by narrator by saying “ *with that malady of progress, civil war,...* ” that wrong actions will hurt many parties other than yourself. The first is occurred a civil war. This is a wrong step because it will create more disunity. Create a social atmosphere is getting worse.

“With that malady of progress, civil war, we have been obliged to come in contact in our passage. This is one of the fatal phases, at once act and entr’acte of that drama whose pivot is a social condemnation, and whose veritable title is Progress.” (LM, p. 2087)

The occurrence of a civil war is a wrong step because it will create more disunity. Create a social atmosphere is getting worse.

Second effect such War is delineated by the narrator through “*quits its radiant sphere when it makes war*” (LM, p.2079-2080)if the war is the deed of violence. A lie used as a mode for a battle. They know how to behave in the future but their attitude as in the past. Or they act like people who retardation.

Third effect such War can be describe by the narrator by saying “*all war is a thing of terror*” that the all war in the world is terror. War makes many things losses in this life. The war was a great terror for a nation. Shoot to all the targets, killing each goal. It is all being off.

The other point is Human Right Abuses. This effect can be seen in “*lies, exactions, abuses, violences,..*” (LM, p.505)prejudice, violences is the problem human abuses which still existence in the world with given by the narrator. The latter is a concept that abuses, in some of the conversations in the novel containing abuses such as the first event of a prejudice, privilege, deceit, extortion, and violence are still in this world. It should be torn down, so at peace that can unite all people.

Second effect such Human right can be found in this data is through the narrator “*even with its inconveniences* “ (LM, p.886)the abuses is a natural faith in our life. Coenobitism is a human problem which makes an inconvenience and violence occur.

The last can be seen in “*the perculiar feature of the violence of destiny is*”(LM, p.505) the sentence described by the narrator. Destiny is how we work at it; grab it according to our wishes. But remember that, human feelings and his thoughts sometimes forces could even get out of the specified line.

3.3.2 Increased Poverty

The first impact of the Social Injustice in this study is poverty, it appears in the novel is about four data. In this data, it can be seen through “*which raise poverty into dignity*” “drawn by the narrator if the luxury is the things which people can bring in their life. The luxury like a game for a child which is brings a dignity although the life is poor. And, many people will be raising the dignity with the all strength.

“This graceful semblance of luxury was a kind of child’s play, which was full of charm in that gentle and severe household, which raised poverty into dignity.”
(LM, p.136)

Second data can be seen in “*abandonment, poverty,..*” (LM, p.1155) Delineated from the sentence that the poverty situation make a new strength for all people. The occurrence of an insulation, misfortune, ignorance and poverty will end up with a rebellion, and will make a war. Even for them dared to oppose it will be called a hero famous?

The next data of increased poverty can be found in “*Marius was poor*” (LM, p.1268)is draws by narrator if Marius is a poor man make the all eyes whom saw him like a dirty man. Marius resting place is clean even though he is poor. At least it can rest his mind about the life of abject, dirty and dangerous.

The last data is explained in “*penal servitude, poverty,..*” (LM, p. 1109 – 1110) can be described by the narrator, he through that poverty and all of problem is natural while the existence in the world. He thought about the miraculous things like salaries, education, poverty, and a variety of puzzles in the world. Make a question without answer in his mind. He just looked at the sky as if he would; the sky was unable to answer.

3.3.3 Acute and Chronic Medical Illness

The concept is sickness and health; it includes three data in the novel. Acute and chronic medical illness is delineated by narrator with “*convalescent as she was from heavy illness*” (LM, p. 322)Thernadier said if Cosette have a heavy illness and need some money for saving her life. But, for Thernadier the health can be reason to lie. In some of the events in the novel involves several concepts. The first, Thenardier wrote to Fantine that he should immediately send money to Thenardier. The man reasoned Cosette was seriously ill. So that he could lie to Fantine to send the money he needs. Whereas on the other hand, Cosette was not ill.

“About the same time, Thenardier wrote to her that he had waited with decidedly too much amiability and that he must have a hundred francs at once; otherwise he would turn little Cosette out of doors, convalescent as she was from her heavy

illness, into the cold and the streets, and that she might do what she liked with herself, and die if she chose. 'A hundred francs,' thought Fantine."(LM, p. 322)

Second concept of Acute and Medical illness can be seen in "*frail limbs*"(LM, p.427) delineated by the narrator if Fantine is sick. He has diseases after sell her teeth for giving money to Cosette. Because the shortage, Fantine had to sell all of things in her body. And she suffered a plague. He has a disease, which is an old disease. In his physical fragile traits that adorn her whole body. So he felt it was really old.

The last can be seen when the narrator by saying "*this long illness and this long convalescence* " (LM, p.2242)is delineate the plague of diseases is really have a long recovery. A disease is very long recovery. Everyone turn a "blind eye diseases". They are increasingly revolts, blaming any errors.

3.3.4 Famine

The last concept of the impact of Social Injustice famine, it consist two data. Firstly, it can be seen in "*riot proceeds from a material fact* " (LM, p. 1173) given by the narrator, it means that the riot make a famine and rebellion with effect pathetic life. There are two events that implicate the famine becomes a problem. First, an uprising not only in mind and that look, perhaps for poor people the most troublesome insurgency is the revolt of the stomach which means it is starving.

The second, can be known in Famine delineated by the narrator, by saying "*we shall no longer have to fear famine*" (LM, p. 2004) because the France situation with many problem, they are until forget about themselves because the government system. Public participation in a congress is the result of desperation. Those who fail, they no longer fear of starvation, those who live in prostitution who dared to take the risk of an injustice.

4. Discussion

Victor Hugo reflects his social criticism view on his novel about the social injustice issue. He delineates his social criticism views on his novel. Based on the theory, the characteristics of social injustice consist of six characteristics, namely: Elitism is Efficient, Exclusion is Necessary, Prejudice is Natural, Despair is Inevitable, and Greed is good. From the analysis, the novel delivers all characteristics of social injustice, namely: Elitism is Efficient, exclusion is necessary, prejudice is Natural, despair is inevitable, and greed is good. Hugo gives it through the main character perspective from his experience as the main character says it directly which is describe the situation that occurred during the government of France and the characters are developing quite strongly in the novel. The dominant characteristics that Hugo delivers are despair. Characteristics that have

same average data in this novel, namely: despair is inevitable, greed is good, prejudice is natural, exclusion is necessary, and the last characteristics are elitism is efficient. This is the fewest data emerged in the novel.

Hugo described the despair when it happened due to mistrust someone against his god. Making it easy for them at the time to feel despair. Their unbelief started from their mistakes done by the pastor at the time. On the side of the bourgeoisie and enjoy all the amenities of luxury given even can not protect the welfare of the people who was much of a problem. And their intelligence factor that makes a person become desperate, because they are lack of luck in life and feelings of despise each other because of intelligence makes this despair into a trauma that would be experienced by a person throughout their life. On the other hand the despair which is depicted Hugo, make people renew for victory. So it has been depicted that it can change a person's despair into the positive or negative changes.

Hugo depicts another view of characteristics toward social criticism of the social Injustice. In his novels, Hugo talked a lot about greedy problems. The emergence of greedy in the novel in Hugo with stories show that the poverty situation which was happened in the past to make people greedy without seeing again the meaning of tolerance. A minister in the novel is described by greedy because they were adored too much so that they forget themselves. They showed their greedy in front of the poor. Thus, the gaps occur very far. Hugo illustrates the prejudice is bad for the bourgeoisie and the poor. A wide gap makes the difference between the bourgeois and the poor. Resulting in the practice of "election" in that period. Hugo gives the depiction of the way of sad story in *Les Misérables*. The problems which are occurred due to several elements that occur in the future, namely: poverty, crime and criminal justice, the changing family, school and education, work and economy. And the last cause is health and health care.

After period of time, cause distant gaps and non-being are the presence of disease problems described in the novel. Hugo explains the rampant disease develops because danya practice unhealthy economy. They gave their body parts for sale so they must feel the pain because of selling the body parts. Poor education affects them how they cope with life without education, whatever they would do to meet their needs. Criminal acts occur in everywhere the disease is endemic. As a result of the above causes is what makes people be characterized as despair, prejudice, exclusion, greedy and elitism.

In the other hand, when the existence of the cause that makes a character in a novel social Injustice, it is not far from the effect caused by the cause of social Injustice. The

existence of social problems such as unsanitary occurrence of poverty, hunger is endemic and the civil war that are occurred at that time. Simply those create some of the effects in the following and their acts of violence to others. Because of this effect, that people begin to make a new revolution for a France Government for making the equality among them.

Many reason for Hugo make this novel during France Government by Robin says that Hugo lived in the era of the French revolution during the war he saw about the injustice that occurs between the bourgeoisie and the poor. The gap that occurs makes the outbreak of the French revolution. Linkage events experienced Hugo himself made him criticize the French government at the time to publish a novel that is *Les Miserables*. Not only a romance novel that has romantic characteristics but also a novel which has the problems occurred at that time and has sad ending. As Robin said, everything happens when it is based on events that occurred at that time in France (Lezmiz, n.d).

Literary work is as communication form recording the social phenomena for certain period of time and certain place related the view of the author toward the condition and the situation when literary work made. Swingewood and Laursen (1972: 18) explain “the writer’s position in a mass society is extremely important as a contrast to his earlier social situation”. The role of writer is very crucial in a society while making literary work and it is based on his sense of feeling over the social phenomena. This study focuses on the social phenomenon in France. There are some tragedies in France caused by their political problems in the early 1800s, the French government. At that time, the French experienced suffer because several defeats in battle, thus making the financial deficit of the State. From the problem not only affects the government alone but also affects the social balance of the whole of French society. These problems make the split between the bourgeoisie and the poor. Within a few years, the French indeed was impaired by the uprising in his administration. Starting with the French revolution which broke out in the 1700's, many uprising makes people feel aggrieved at several sides. As the differences of the bourgeoisie and the poor, the violence that occurs in everywhere, greed between the rulers and the bourgeoisie. As a result, the losses were suffered by the community, such as: hunger, poverty, continuously terrorism, civil war, and outbreaks of disease affecting the community. Those give rise to some social characteristics of the community, namely: greed despair, prejudice and exclusion between the bourgeoisie and the poor. The existence of dark days in the French government at the time makes some countries in Europe has been also experiencing turmoil of change. So as the bias said that the phenomenon of the French revolution includes a major phenomenon in that age because

the biggest problem for a social state is the openness between the government and the public.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the chapter IV, *Les Misérables* novel by Victor Hugo, the researcher draw some conclusion. Firstly, based on analysis in the previous chapter, the *Les Misérables* novel delivers only five characteristics of social injustice, namely: despair inevitable, greed is good, prejudice is natural, exclusion is necessary, and elitism is efficient. Those characteristics are depicted by viewing the social criticism. Hugo draws despair through the way of narrator the despair caused by society antiquity easy to feel despair and distrust them against God. It then explores the despair they experienced were able to break new revolution to renew the order of the new government. Greed is good is delineated by Hugo through the narrator describes that a religious leader at that time enjoying the facilities provided by the government so that they become greedy and forget their responsibilities as a priest. Hugo gives the picture of prejudice from the characters that prejudice is the biggest problem in human life, indeed the prejudice is a natural thing. But not everyone can control about the prejudices. In another, characteristics is elitism is efficient depicted through if all the rulers of the State when it must be a descendant or of the same class to have a great advantage for them. And the last is the exclusion is Necessary, that the difference in class between the bourgeoisie and the poor. So there is a great distance in between the bourgeoisie and the poor.

Secondly, there are six causes of their social injustice, namely: poverty, crime and criminal justice, work and economy, school and education, health and health care, and the last is changing family. Hugo describes the problem of crime and crime justice experienced by Jean Valjean. He just stole a loaf of bread, but the government gives unfair punishment. Over ten years he was punished and enslaved for the manufacture of warships. Poverty is display by the Fantine must be willing to sell some of its parts to Cosette's life is taken care of by Thenardier. The Changing family is delineated by Cosette and Jean who have of fate that brought Jean to lift even loved Cosette as his own daughter, the way they've made their inner attachments like family. In another causes, health and health care can be described by Fantine weakened state after he sold several parts of his body and into the area of prostitution makes her health deteriorated so Health and Health care in the novel. The economic crisis can display by experienced the French state made everyone on the subordinate classes have to do exactly nothing to meet the needs of those living under the pressure of high taxes. And the last causes are school and

education is drawn by Hugo with the childhood of Jean Valjean, never touched education. And he has made a big mistake in his life, and Jean pursued Javert as an ex-convict (former prisoner).

Thirdly, there are four effects of social injustice, namely: increased poverty, famine, acute and chronic medical illness, and the last effects are war and human abuses. Increased Poverty is drawn by the emergence of poverty everywhere, helping aid from the government which was not there even those with no guilt attract higher taxes for the lower classes. Due to the emergence of poverty anywhere, even famine can be drawn by issues that can not be avoided. And many people were died because of starvation, cold temperatures and acts of injustice are high. Acute and chronic medical illness can be explained by Hugo with Fantine, who is suffering ill health as a result of lack of attention. As well as the high level of violence is as well. And the human abuses can be described by Cosette must undergo violence and slavery at the age of six years still. And the last effect is war, is delineated by Hugo with young people who can not deal with their problems, they revolted and held a demonstration which resulted in a civil war in the country. Led by Enjolras and Marius, they staged a coup against the government.

The last, the reason why Hugo raised the issue in the novel *Les Misérables* is because of personal experiences that he feels. The lack of a law that occurred in the past and everyone does not have the freedom to aspire. Inspired by the story of Eugene Francois Vidocq who used to be a former prisoner and become the first detective agency. Vidocq always did something that contrary to the government so many events that he experienced, like out to imprisonment and defamation. What happens by Vidocq toughness Hugo became a phenomenal novel until now. Thanks to the novel he experienced suffer of defamation and go to jail even exiled. No need to regret for Hugo, the novel finally appreciated by several writers who are interested in a story full of subtle but criticize. Even ever French out of the problems make war broke out and there was the French Revolution at the time.

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