CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The researcher examines theoretical science and knowledge of the literary terms related to the approach to support the analysis of this research. The approach and theoretical science are the sociological approach and Max Weber (1978) theoretical knowledge as the main theory of social stratification for the research for analyzing the social aspects. The researcher also relies on the previous studies to serve as material for comparing case studies with the recent analysis. The chapter ends with the revelation of the theoretical framework, which shows the relationship between the approach, theory, and research problems.

2.1. Sociological Approach

The sociological approach is the study of sociological studies which study the behavior of society and humans in social life whereas the study of sociology has roles in the scientific and objective study of human behavior. In this case, it relates to the process, situation, activities, and social stratification toward fulfilling the ideal concept that refers to the collectivity of time and the form of society in an action that can be observed and understood by the work of social systems and processes related to the form of social rules, which is followed by the individual behavior. Weber (1978) emphasizes that sociology is a definition that no one can and should be induced to accept based on a methodological point of view in the different scopes of meaningful action referring to conditions, stimuli, obstacles,

and drivers of action. That means it refers to the action in the sense of behavior related to the meaning and application of the behavior to each individual. Sociology provides greater conceptual clarity with increased clarity achieved by ensuring a large degree of adequacy at the level of meaning in the formation of concepts and rational matters that take the form of the pursuit of absolute values or the choice of means of achieving goals.

According to Thompson & Gibbs (2017) sociology describes the discipline of positive social science that studies and explains societies, social groups, and their influence on social life and human behavior, and it provides a theoretical foundation known as the structural-functional perspective in sociology. The theoretical perspective focuses on the structure of society, especially social institutions such as government, economy, family, religion, and education, where these institutions are interconnected with dependent functions in creating and maintaining social order. The functionalist perspective is the structural basis of sociology towards deviance in providing a macro-level analysis that examines broad social structures and society as a whole. This perspective tends to focus on things that are structures, institutions, order, consensus, and social control. Through this perspective, society operates like an organism and physically relies on the functional functions of the human body. Marx (1967) provides a theoretical view from his scientific knowledge about the labor process of sociology from a macro level perspective, but in this occurrence shows more interest in the experiences of the working class when the working class people experience the

transition from home industry to industrialization where the working class has negative impacts such as deprivation of rights, exploitation, and alienation.

Sociological studies also refer to a positivistic terms to analyze society and human behavior, where laying a theoretical foundation is the main thing for a functionalist perspective. Functionalists' perspective focuses on people's behavior towards deviation and how social structures have an impact on people's lives and can create social circumstances that can lead to prospective behavior that relies on consensus concepts and ideas in the context of values and norms that tend to ignore things. It diverges in value normative-societal expectations on a large, heterogeneous societal scale and diverse population specifications. In another field of sociology, there is a conflict perspective that tends to take an approach by looking at social structures, especially social classes that emphasize social conflict rather than consensus in terms of values and norms . The conflict perspective focuses on differences in power and how a group that has power can exploit, dominate, and less powerful control groups. One way to do this is by creating, defining, and enforcing norms that represent the interests of powerful and dominating groups. Social conflict has a deep understanding in explaining the role of criminal law and how it is enforced in such a way as to criminalize behavior that threatens the values of the ruling class. Although the conflict perspective explains the dominance of interests in elite crimes and deviations, this perspective ignores the interests of social interactions between individuals which make them weak towards power and domination at the micro level (Thompson & Gibbs, 2017). This conflict perspective is also examined on assumptions that oppose the

functional perspective, which emphasizes the importance of power, exploitation, and coercion in maintaining social order. In this case, the utilization conflict perspective is used by experts who get interested in structural sources from studies surrounding the rules-making and the imposition of sanctions on regulations and violations of the arrangement themselves (Williams & Drake, 1980).

Another term in the study of sociology field that is still connected to the perspective is the interactionist perspective regarding the micro-level analytical void left by functionalist and conflict theory. This perspective describes conformity and deviation from social behavior as the application of labels to various human activities and behaviors. In this case, the interactionist perspective emphasizes conformity and deviation, which is a social construction that does not have a rigid definition or criteria, looking from the perspective's focus on daily social interactions of a micro nature rather than focusing the concept on social structure and social class. The emphasis on this perspective also focuses on social reality interactions, such as how individuals build and define social life. In particular, the emphasis of this perspective has a position on the daily views of society through a process of social interaction that is conformist or concrete in nature and has a statement on it (Thompson & Gibbs, 2017). In addition, the interactionist perspective at macro and micro levels is also examined by Weber (1949) theoretical understanding in analyzing works from macro and micro levels, by understanding the perspective, not only look at how industrialization affects organizational structure and society but also its effects on the values, beliefs, attitudes, and identity of workers. It gives an understanding of the things that are

influenced by the industrialization sector influence economic and social changes on a large scale. Both micro and micro level perspectives have different views in describing social processes, where the micro focuses on social structure and society, while the macro focuses more on the impact of changes in social processes that occur in society (major change issue in the social field). The adjustment of the two perspectives allows understanding and elaboration of studies in the field of sociology and focuses attention on social issues in social life (Bilton et al., 1996).

The sociological approach emphasizes structures of social life constructed by social forces beyond human control. The social organization of each individual's life is on human life and the process of interaction where individuals ought to be expected to establish social relationships to harmonize the social life process of each individual. Social behavior in this term is concerning in understanding social science, considering that each individual has characters and extends the different reactions according to the same things or the statements given. The involvement in the role of social activities is also a reference in terms of influencing social life, considering there are many social developments and social changes in the social environment. Social development and change have an impact on each social individual's life. Humans as individuals characterized by organization, have the potential capacity to influence events and behave independently of the constraints that exist within society. The sense of having an epithet as having common sense or thinking or a knowledgeable agent in building perceptions about the social world in which each individual is located, knowing

many things about the circumstances and consequences of what has done in life, as well as articulating things and activities and tendencies in doing these things. The awareness of circumstances and their influence on them and meaningfully accepting the possibility of exercising choices. Humans are active creatures who associate life choices and human ways of thinking through social arrangements and social relationships in which they exist because humans are creatively involved in negotiating social roles, identity, and self-image. Self-representation of humans has been set up by critical thinking in how humans would like to get perceived as related to the social environment, company, and many of the situational contexts where it belongs.

2.1.1. Social Stratification

Weber's analysis of social stratification emphasizes economics, status, and power. There are three types of social stratification, including the house of honor, the home of marketplace, and the house of power. The house of honor provides a clear presence in displaying the distribution of things based on a person's attitude by making a good impression that there is an interaction between community and society. House of Marketplace explains the situation of society with a well-developed anonymous market, looking from the modern capitalism that was observed by Weber, as well as the existence of a class situation that is formed from relative positions in the existing labor, commodity, and credit markets. In this case, each individual does not refer based on one's social ranking but responds to incentives as other parties are given incentives. The House of Power takes an understanding of the system of domination by politics that has an interest in

seeking power over the use of legitimate coercive power in certain areas in giving

the impression of coercion in using its power in the hope of disciplining society

through the government (Waters & Waters, 2015).

Weber's view of social stratification did consist for about three specific

differences between the forms of power held by classes, parties, and status

groups. In this case, there is an economic part that influences class status and

status groups. The formation of stratification studies sees the need to

conceptualize social inequality through an attitude that does not assume that social

inequality in its stratification that can be reduced without remaining in interclass

relations, which are defined by the forces of production (Weber, 1978). Weber's

concept of understanding society provides an understanding of social stratification

which has components in understanding society, with the dominance of class,

parties (power), and status (prestige). Status dominates these three things, while

class and parties only dominate when rapid changes occur in the modern world.

Even though class has a very important influence, status is the basis of

appreciation and honor that is most clearly visible as a form of social

stratification. The parties in political power are a form of a coalition of status and

product class from other forms of stratification. Parties form coalitions and seek

power by combining power in the policy objectives and ideologies previously

adhered to become marginalized and no longer a priority. In this case, there is a

development of comprehensive implications for the scope of power. The

explication provides an understanding of the social class, which means social

stratification that is related to the relationship of production and control of wealth.

The classes are grouped according to their relationship to production activities and the acquisition of goods, taking the idea of classes that appear to be entities structurally defined in terms of material relations. The functionalist view states that social stratification reflects the differential value that society as a whole places on different occupational roles (Waters & Waters, 2015). One important aspect in implementing the rejection of reducing economic stratification is that it can be responded to as a multidimensional matter. Community grouping is carried out based on economy, status, and power. Human achievement is at a stage that is higher in one or two hierarchical dimensions and lower in other dimensions. This results in the possibility of a much finer description of social stratification than with reduced stratification. The integrity of behavioral orientation with the statement that a class does not constitute a community more precisely, it can be said that a class is a group of individuals who have the possibility of acting in a common situation.

There is a class situation in which three conditions are set. There are several links between class and status because membership in a status group often involves members of a class of the same position, but the same class position does not and does not necessarily provide opportunities for obtaining the same status. In other words, it does not in itself confer prestige, it may even be possible to be a member of the same status group. The characteristic of a status group is that its members share a certain way of life that is very different from the way of life of groups with other statuses. In the relationship between economics and stratification, there are not at all of the individual differences in labor and its

processes and functional interests dominate, and the order of status is the same as interests. Honor in status through a claimed lifestyle, a status order whose roots are threatened will be increasingly felt in honor in equality of status. When there is a class in the economic order, and a social group in the social order, then a party is in a political order where the party is a structure that fights for domination. An understanding of political parties cannot always represent classes and status groups (Weber, 1978). The depiction of parties is based on an orientation towards power. In this case, the behavioral approach to the idea of social stratification shows a movement towards community and macro-level structures.

In the stratification system in society, there are necessary prerequisites, the most basic of which is social differentiation, which is a phenomenon that occurs naturally in individual situations in having unique qualities, abilities, or social roles, thus allowing for differences between each individual. These differences are caused by physical conditions, such as gender, height, strength, and age, as well as some differences related to the function of society, such as how society obtains advisability and material things. Differentiation does not require hierarchy but is the first prominent step towards social inequality. When social differentiation exists, values are often placed on the attributes and functions of different individuals in society. Some societies may determine that it is better to have certain physical characteristics, such as being male, white, or between the ages of twenty-five and fifty, and anyone who lacks one or more of these qualities is then deemed inferior. The value judgments can be placed on an individual's role in a

particular society. In hunting societies, for example, strength is a determining factor in success so that the individuals can command and be offered a greater honorary as the proceeds of their skill and ability in important aspects of society. In some societies, it may be determined that roles such as healing, counseling, or comforting deserve greater rewards (Johnson, 2013). Vice versa, roles in society may be considered dishonorable and deserving of few goods and services. When social differentiation causes social inequality to become permanent, there is a shift in nomenclature which uses strata to indicate the persistence of social inequality. At this stage, differences in how society assesses and values individuals have become an expected and largely rigid aspect of societal life. In this case, the layers of society can be analogous to layers of rock and are termed social stratification.

When social stratification occurs, hierarchies of inequality become institutionalized and generally accepted by individuals and groups in that society. Even if everyone in society does not agree with the hierarchy, it can be assumed that this is the case. Along with social stratification comes justification for the unequal distribution of rewards. The general argument is that those who give more to society should receive more benefits from society. The justification is divided into two broad categories. The first is ascribed to society's values are primarily based on hereditary factors, so individuals are given credit for attributes they cannot control, such as race, gender, or ethnicity. Societies that choose their leaders based on family lineage place more tend to emphasize perceived social value as a determinant. The second is achievement through value for society, especially determined by achievement and living up to agreed-upon ideals. For

example, the United States has an ideal of a society based on achievement and merit, and each individual can achieve the highest level of himself in society regardless of his heritage or physical attributes. Yet society generally organizes the justification of stratification around principles ascribed to categories of attained value and is almost always involved in establishing the hierarchy of any society. Social stratification arises because of the agreement of the predominance of individuals in a particular society to a justified hierarchy. The system itself functions to reduce open conflict regarding the distribution of valuable goods and services in a society. Conflict still exists in any society, but as long as there are differences in views regarding how to determine individual value and distribute goods openly, the system of social stratification will remain unchanged (Johnson, 2013).

The analysis of social stratification is concerned with understanding how social inequalities exist, how they are maintained or changed over time, and what kind of impact they have on other aspects of social life. There are different ways of forming nested groupings. In most societies, for example, there is a clear system of stratification based on gender. Inequalities between men and women can be found in the type of work they do, namely the opportunities open to them, the opportunities to become strong leaders, and so on. Likewise, there are other common things in finding systems of stratification that occur between different racial or ethnic groups. Sometimes, one ethnic group enslaves another ethnic group, and sometimes, one excludes others from economic privileges and political rights, and it is possible to identify stratification that operates based on age,

religion, or caste. The ubiquitous existence of social stratification systems raises the question of whether such systems are an unavoidable feature of any social order. The fact that the system of social stratification is widespread cannot guarantee the conclusion that social, economic, and political disparities cannot be avoided. In this case, as in all generalizations, it cannot be assumed that what always happened in the past will happen in the future. As society changes and develops, there are new possibilities for social organizations that may merge. Evidence regarding generalized social stratification in society is important, but it is not enough. What is needed apart from that is some explanation of why that happened only if the society succeeds in building a theory that shows social stratification must appear in any of the majority in society, then it can be justified if it is stated that this is necessary and cannot be avoided (Saunders, 1990). According to the Weber's theory there are three types of dimension of social stratification that occurs in the society related in understanding the form of stratification and it based on the multidimensional which determine categories of attained value and is almost always involved in establishing the hierarchy of any society. The types are:

1. Class (Wealth or Income)

Weber (1978) explained that the formation of classes based on the acquisition of wealth and production relations is formed on the principle of regulating the consumption of goods, seen from the property class in having special rights to purchase consumer goods. The accumulation of wealth is based on the opportunities itself in planning against monopolistic policies, whereas

in monopoly the opportunity for capital accumulation is to invest wealth in the form of loan capital. Weber in Allen (2004) emphasizes that class system based on its economy shapes the social extras, lifestyles, forms of knowledge, and ethical codes of group members are grounded on the distinctive features of the conduct of existence. The making of the estate structure is obsolete, and it allows some of the components to form themselves into a new social entity which is the meaning of class that is expected to widen the scale of collective identity of class correspondingly. Determining the model for each class cannot capture the complexity of society but instead constructs social differentiation in the depiction of social groups in the market (Parkin, 2002). Based on social differentiation, the social circumstances of class that were given could have been analyzed to promote only a general disposition to a certain kind of ethic, which the circumstances do not in any sense create the ethic. It is indeed possible that general disposition could go unsatisfied or otherwise, that an available set of beliefs could find no takers or real scale.

2. Status (Occupational Prestige)

Every role in the social groups treats class status and power as part of the dimensions of social stratification, related to the existence of competition and conflict between social groups. Weber (1978) emphasizes that social stratification reflects the differences in values given by society to different work roles. Occupational status groups within a social group claim social status based on lifestyle, which is determined by the occupation that it pursues. Status groups can be formed based on charismatic inheritance, based on prestige claims that

result from lineage in carrying a certain status. This group of status has a typical side of monopolistic basis for political domination and in the development of the status group is a form of explicit deprivation of privileges or the opportunities and tends to result in usurping domination power and obtaining sources of income in a monopolistic manner. Status represents social honor whose distribution shows the distribution of symbolic rewards that do not always respond to the ongoing distribution of life. Symbolic awards that replicate the distribution of life by achieving social honor can be achieved through strengthening the privileges obtained so that, through the privileges, life can go hand in hand with efforts to achieve achievements. The status hierarchy is accepted by everyone. Each group can cultivate feelings of moral value and dignity and a sense of inferiority toward other groups—status grouping as an agency of action. Status groupings as institutions of collective action serve as an alternative to class-oriented action. The choice of status groupings and class activities is determined by the nature of the goals to be achieved. But, at any given time, there is often to be some discrepancy in the material status of a society and its place in the hierarchy of esteem. In that sense, society can give social honor to a group with abundant wealth without looking at other elements of what the group did to achieve that wealth.

3. Power (Parties)

Power is domination and a classification of political legitimacy that is traditional, legal rational, and charismatic which reflects to the assumptions and priorities regarding the nature of politics. The definition of power is domination in terms of obedience to the orders of a certain group of people in terms of a

territorial monopoly in the legitimate use of force, regardless of the goals to be achieved from that domination (Weber, 1978). The placement of instruments of power takes advantage of social extraction, lifestyles, forms of knowledge, and behavioral codes of group members based on the existing behavior and related socialization processes. The expansion of power includes interests in having more positions, more light work, and better opportunities. They represent different aspects of power because they have different grounds for making claims to material and symbolic rewards. The use of power can be qualified as dominance, but not all uses can be categorized. Weber in Parkin (2002) explained that there are types of the phenomena of the distribution of the power within a community, such as classes, status groups, and parties. Classes are composed of the various groups whose market opportunities and life chances are broadly similar, but there is no clear-cut way of identifying notional boundaries that mark off different segments of the reward hierarchy from one another, and hence no way of settling the problem of the number of classes actually in play. The distribution of status groups did not fit the distribution of material rewards. In the long run, the status privileges tend to go in a row with private wealth, if only to pursue an elevated style of life was a continuous drain. Parties as vehicles of power in a distributive order, in principle, can be seen as institutions that are given the authority to change the opportunity structure in various ways. With changes in the political complexion of the party in control, redistribution of layers between classes is always possible.

2.1.2. Types of Social Stratification in French Revolution

Social stratification that occurs in "A Tale of Two Cities" novel provides a depiction of social life filled with conflicts between class systems. The classes included include upper, middle, and lower classes. Variance concepts of expectancy and desperation are being reflected in the circumstances of social distinction. The uncontrolled inflation in France resulted in brutal and extreme actions toward the lower classes. Freedom of rights couldn't be achieved due to the coercion imposed on the proletariat to pay bigger taxes, expensive food, and limited freedoms. The French aristocrat labeled as "The Bourgeoisie" underwent complete training to persecute and confiscate property belonging to the lower classes. The bourgeois conducted a land and landed lease system which given by rent for the residents of the proletariat, this confirmed their leadership and power as the people who controlled the region. Mastery of the throne with the abundance made the lifestyle of the bourgeois more luxurious with spree, holding a party every two weeks, and wearing luxurious clothes and jewelry. On the other hand, there were natives in poverty, exposed to the hunger outbreak that claimed their souls, and not to mention the oppression and other violence received by them cruelly. The lower class labeled as "The Proletariat" accepts the majority of pains that befall their society, starting from discrimination, loss of wage rights, slavery, oppression, and exploitation with the neglect of poor, private vengeance, and public bloodshed. As one of the events showed when Marquis St. Evremonde used his power to put Doctor Manette in prison on unidentified charges of raping young women so that Doctor Manette was made a prisoner and treated roughly

like an animal. This summed up to the aristocrat behavior that no one can stop them even the one whom as part of them from the higher class. The exploitation that created cruelty from the bourgeoisie was staged and the oppression carried out had the full aim of the dominance by the upper class in having the power to control and influence society.

The bourgeoisie lived in prosperity and luxury by carrying out cruelty and inequity in all aspects of humanity, such as very high tax rates and education costs that had to be paid by the proletariat. Meanwhile, the proletariat lived in misery and despair and cannot be allowed to represent their group as one of the people who can make policies to resolve problems, because lower-class people are considered useless and uninformed or prejudice by the bourgeoisie. It can be seen as one of the most dangerous effects were occurred on the social circumstances is when the government system and laws are dominated by the bourgeoisie who abuses their role as a powerful group to harass everyone as much as they want, even if there are no proven allegations that minority groups have committed actions that tarnish the majority. The existence of a very undemocratic system implemented by the bourgeoisie means that luck in the income of rights and policies only goes in one direction, namely to the bourgeoisie. The establishment of rules and imposition of punishments on society were given to anyone who broke the rules or even to anyone who did not break the rules and it can receive punishment in the form of torture which is very sadistic with the expectation of ending up in prison without the need for concrete and valid evidence. The

governments' rule did not only apply to the proletariat but to every group of people whom the government thought could endanger their center of power.

2.1.2.1. The Bourgeoisie

The bourgeoisie are the people who own and control the means of production and industrialization and employ workers at very minimal wages. They own much property, so it becomes an asset for them to rent out to the lower class at very high prices. They exploit lots of labor through private ownership, land, and capital. Their income mostly comes from profits, investments, and rental income. They lived in the most luxurious lifestyle and highly-private palace with the most secure system. Their entitled brought so much glamorous in every clothes they wore based on daily, parties, luxurious events, and etc. The bourgeoisie fulfilling their side of life shows little mercy to people who are below the poverty line, and not only that, they also try hard to make the life of the proletariat even more miserable. The large number of tax bills is one of the rights that pierces the hearts of farmers like a spear, but this is ignored and considered an excuse and made up to delay payment. Their concept of thinking is that they do not care at all about anything related to the proletariat's life. For them, the death of a poor young mother will have nothing to do with their interests. Bourgeois humanitarianism emphasizes each individual's enjoyment of worldly happiness and criticizes all crimes against humanity. Under the upper-class government (bourgeoisie), society saw no hope in the future. Because of the inhumanity of the nobles and the miserable lives of the oppressed, there is resistance from the lower levels of society who are trying to obtain their basic rights.

2.1.2.2. The Proletariat

The proletariat is the lower class whose livelihood comes from agriculture, plantations, and farming production, where the land for their livelihood isn't owned by themselves but the land owned by the bourgeoisie. The land used of the bourgeoisie forces the proletariat to pay enormous rents and taxes, which results in difficulties for the proletariat in obtaining income to meet their needs. The proletariat experiences social injustice and exploitation carried out by the ruling elite as well as oppression and social inequality resulting in poverty and hunger, which torments them and even takes their lives, not to mention the oppression, violence, and injustice they receive at face value. The exploitation of the proletariat made by the capitalism of the bourgeoisie made the poor peasant's victims kill their feelings, as they realized they had been made slaves for life by the bourgeoisie. The economic difficulties caused by the destruction of industry dispelled the political illusions of the proletariat and paralyzed their fighting spirit in fighting for justice. They lived at the worst time of life and it was really sickening existence of people to be around that period of time since there were not much things can do to get things changed. The majority of society lived in the poverty with the shortage of food and manganese, lack of facilities for health, security and protection, oppression and violence with the implementation of vigilantism unilaterally without looking at the side of the injured party. The treatment they received was not comparable to what they did and gave to the bourgeoisie and the amount of bitterness they experienced during life before the revolution.

2.1.3. Social Class

A class is defined as a group of people who have a similar class situation. Weber (1978) explained that social class is the totality of these class situations, where mobility either within an individual's lifetime or over several successive generations is an existence event that easily occurs and can be observed. Examples of social classes are the working class as a whole as the work process becomes increasingly automated, the petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals without wealth and the personnel of trained technicians and officials who are socially very different from each other, and the class of people who own property or privileges based on education. Social class refers to hierarchical differences between groups of people in a society or culture that have a social group, but not everyone has the same type of social class category. Class distinctions in society are based on economic factors, education, employment, and the relationship between the status of one family member and the status of other family members. The development of new social classes is defined in economic terms, whether through the ownership of capital or dependence on wages. Social class should be distinguished from status groups, based on the former being based on assessments of the honor or prestige of work, cultural position, or family ancestry. Social classes arise because of differences in respect and social status. For example, a member of society is seen as honorable because he has high self-esteem and high social status, and a member of society is seen as inferior because he has low social status. Classes are formed by the association of individual groups with private ownership of the means of production. Weber in Mommsen (1989) emphasized

that based on the economic status, social class can be divided into three types, there are:

1. Upper Class

The upper class is a group of individuals who occupy the highest place and status in society. People in this class placement are considered the richest, and most above class in the social hierarchy. They have great power politically, economically, and financially. The upper class has advantages, one of which is that they can control the state in ensuring the protection of economic and cultural interests (Dobratz et al., 2012). According to Weber (1978), social classes are like the bourgeoisie, the former European upper class, which consisted of various entrepreneurs, directly and indirectly, sharing a community that was interested in maintaining its dominance only if it could guarantee the class of subjects, wage earners, and the minimum wage provided. In the social system, this is the existence of slavery of the upper class towards the lower class with a minimum guarantee of a minimum salary provided so that domination can persist. This is one of the characteristics of the upper class in maintaining their position or position and interests under their control.

2. Middle Class

The middle class is a class of society that is in the middle of the social hierarchy between class and the lower class which represents the large majority of the population. The middle class is settled to the position as the autonomous group in relations between the state and society. The general characteristic of the middle

class is that they lack awareness and motivation in social climbing. In this case, the middle class tends to value their work based on immediate rewards rather than achieved or anticipated social mobility. The middle-class pattern uses hierarchical status groups as a reference point, which means this class uses colleagues and relevant family members more as observers in their relationship to their careers. In a further focus on the middle class, it could be argued that lacking the expectation of social mobility will not get them dissatisfied with the mere fact of immobility (Green & Johns, 1966). The middle class is an important source for the entrepreneurial class in middle-class values because they emphasize the accumulation of human capital and savings which are important values in the progress of capitalist accumulation. The middle class has a bigger possibility of running a business and the type of business that is running is based on attention to society's consumption and they most likely have employees who are not family members (Banerjee & Duflo, 2008).

3. Lower Class

The lower class is a group of people below the middle class, also known as the working class. This group has the lowest social level and position because of the low minimum wage income they earn. The lower class is generally defined as service workers, low-level manual workers, and the unemployed. Those in this class system are more likely to follow the path of failure of legitimate and illegitimate means. Weber in Mommsen (1989) emphasized that the proposition that the working class is assimilated into the middle class implies several prior propositions that confirm that there is high motivation from the working class

people to themselves, they accept middle-class values, there are opportunities for them to mix with middle-class people in social situations, and there is full acceptance of working class into the middle class. The acquisition of property by the working class at least places them at the same economic level as the lower middle class. The acquisition of the working class has values and beliefs that the characteristics referred to as normative aspects of social class, as well as the existence of mixing between the working class and the middle class in terms of social equality in formal and informal situations. This is also called the relational aspect of social class.

The separation of the lower class (working class) from the means of production occurs in socialism, which is directed by the state system in capitalism. The distinction between formal ownership and managerial control expressed by Weber as a characteristic of advanced industrial systems became the assumed starting point in the ideal-typical theory of social stratification. This gives the conclusion to Weber's (1978) theory that confiscation of private property rights or unequal distribution of property cannot be considered the main cause of the alienation and deprivation of the working class. The elimination of private control over the means of production does not leave behind the fundamental problem, namely the superiority of parties with dominant economic positions who exercise control over the working masses.

2.1.4. Social Conflict

Conflict cannot be eliminated and put aside from social life. While it can change the method, meaning, and objectives, even the direction of its foundations and proponents, this clearly cannot be eliminated. By the existence of conflict, instead of the external struggle of hostile people for an external object, there is the possibility of the inner struggle of people who have mutual hearts feelings, and love, and thus, instead of external coercion, there is inner control or turmoil in the form of devotion. There is a subjective conflict in the form of an individual's thoughts, where this is always present and has the greatest influence when it is often not paid attention to, the more the actions take the form of indifference and a feeling of dissatisfaction and self-deception. As peace is more than a change in the form of conflict and the category of antagonists in the object of conflict, it does not provide general clarity with which to consider whether such changes can stand up to scrutiny in the light of ethical and other research. What cannot be denied about the existence of conflict is that in every type of social order, in its evaluation it is necessary to examine the opportunities given to certain people to rise to a position of superiority through the operation of objectives and subjective selective factors. Empirical investigations cannot be thoroughly proven and there is no necessary factual basis regardless of whether the evaluation is subjective or claims objective validity (Weber, 1949).

Technical progress in the application of vehicles without the danger of ambiguity that cannot be overcome is viewed from the expansion of meaning as a general rational action in aspects of politics, social terms, economics, education,

and propagandist abilities and mastery. Progress in this field is used as a standard in discussions in rational technical principles, that tend to actions that conflict with each other, in case, compromise is not a way to be taken, but rather something that can never be attained from an objective point of view. Another thing that can trigger conflict is the progress of the economic system towards satisfying desires that are relatively optimal in resource conditions, where these desires are based on determining the type of economic order with each preference regarding certainty and completeness of satisfaction (Weber, 1949). The interests of economic satisfaction from the perspective of producers and consumers who have individual interests take the characteristics of producers in destroying goods deliberately to fulfill the interests of profit for producers and harm consumers. That ignores the concept of class ownership in competitive market conditions, can disrupt the supply of goods to the number of consumers' strata, and trigger conflicts with disagreements as consequences of the distribution of producer profits.

The division of society into a class system based on ownership does not always lead to struggle, it can be seen that there is coexistence between the aristocrats or slave-owners and the working class people or lower class. However, this does not apply to class conflict, which triggers the seizure of rights and property, which can trigger a revolutionary struggle. The occurrence of a revolutionary struggle based on class conflict focuses on the changes that occur in the economic system. Weber (1978) emphasizes that class conflict refers to the existence of a monopoly system of control over the supply of goods for the benefit

of income obtained from the upper class, utilizing power as something that can suppress the opportunities of the lower class to obtain the rights they should. In this case, revolution is not always something that can involve social change but rather focuses on the reallocation and redistribution of property. The existence of controlling opportunities from influence on economic policies taken from the political associations, and with the government strengthens the capitalist system which benefits the upper class by getting special income. Fighting over access to labor and determining commodity prices is a common feature of conflict over labor situations, and these conflicts allow for resistance.

2.2. Previous Research

There are some researches that have been analyzed with different studies, there are several researches use the novel as the object that has been given by the contribution in developing this research. The first research was analyzed by Abbar (2024) research entitled "Examining the Impact of Social Classism and Sacrifice in Dickens's a Tale of Two Cities". Gaining an understanding of aspects of social stratification, this research examines social stratification in analyzing aspects between various societies. The research focuses on analyzing the core ideas that shape the gap that exists between the working class and bourgeois. This research refers to the use of Marx's theory in the form of social construction which depends on class relationships and divisions (Marx, 2010). This research reveals how individuals compete with each other to achieve social power. The second research comes from Syawal et al. (2022) research entitled "Social Condition of French Society pre-revolution in A Tale of Two Cities Novel by Charles Dickens". In this

analysis, the research focuses on analyzing the problems of the social conditions of French society before the revolution. The research shows its focuses on the results of an analysis of the social conditions of French society, where the people lived on the verge of poverty and the proletariat were exploited by the nobility, resulting in mass starvation that hit every corner of the city, the rigidity of the legal system during the monarchy, and the abuse of power by the bourgeois to the people, so it becomes triggers revolutionary change driven by the lower class people. The research uses qualitative method and its collected data were analyzed by using the theory of sociology by Goldmann (1981) to describe the social stratification of the society portrait in the novel.

The third research comes from Khoirunnisak et al. (2018) research entitled "Relevance of Social Conditions Between French Revolution and Charles Dickens's Novel A Tale of Two Cities". In this research analysis, the research focuses on analyzing psychological and sociological conditions of people's lives in the novel A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens where the analysis of social and psychological conditions is the main study material and the analysis approach tends to be related to analyzing society as the main object. The research aims to analyze the relevance of the social conditions contained in the novel, which is then linked to the history of the French Revolution. This research emphasizes a focus on a sociological approach that focuses on historical theory and social theory of conflict, followed by the results of research on the social conditions of two cities which are similar to the pre-revolutionary, revolutionary, and post-revolutionary periods. The fourth research comes from Syawal, Rahmad, et al.,

(2022) research entitled "'The Social Problems Found in Charles Dickens' Novel "A Tale of Two Cities" (Pre-Revolution of French Context)". In this research analysis, the research focuses on analyzing the problem of social conditions in French society before the revolution occurred in the novel "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens. This analysis focuses on the depiction of social life, which provides concrete evidence of a literary work, where literary works always have biased things. This research emphasizes an approach to literary sociology as an analytical study of the objects of events that occur in the novel. The research produced an analysis of the social conditions of French society during the revolutionary era where people lived in poverty, experienced exploitation by the nobility, a hunger that hit every corner of the city, and the rigidity of laws during the monarchy system where power at that time only favored the upper class. and dominated and controlled by the nobility. Another thing that is an analytical study of research is that there is an abuse of power towards poor people so that poor people cannot vote or express opinions and ideas for changing social life.

The fifth research comes from G & Alexander (2021) research entitled "Plights of Proletariat & Social Realities in Charles Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities". In this research analysis, the researchers focus on analyzing the social reality and the suffering experienced by the proletariat as well as the difficulties experienced as a whole and analyzing the depiction of the lives of the proletariat and the nobility who have significant differences in social life. The analysis explains the contents of social and economic differences that trigger conflicting interests between the upper and lower classes. The focus

of analysis also focuses on the story of two cities that provide injustice to lower-class people, as well as a revolution that can bring changes in people's lives which can be a solution to creating a better life. The sixth research comes from A & Phil (2021) research entitled "Struggles of People in Charles Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities". In this research, the researchers focus on analyzing the the real struggle of the people against the bad situation that befell the lower classes who are fighting for rights and freedom as well as equality for the people, and the results of the analysis discuss explanations in the form of society's struggle against the domination and resistance of the lower classes against the rule of law and power held and controlled by the bourgeoisie. The results of the analysis emphasize the struggle of the lower class in fighting poverty, discrimination, and social injustice with the terms of bringing the struggle statement to the point of revolution which results in a war between the upper and lower classes. The other analyzes are shown in the form of discrimination in comparison to ways of both lives.

The seventh research comes from Rahmad & Setyawan (2018) entitled "Social Condition of Paris during French Revolution as Reflected in Charles Dickens' a Tale of Two Cities". In this research analysis, the researchers focus on analyzing the protraction of social conditions as analyzing aspects of study in the field of sociology term to know the social conditions in Paris during the French Revolution in the novel A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens. The analytical methods used are observation and documentation methods. The results of the analysis are based on studies in the field of sociology related to social conditions,

referring to the existence of a system of injustice carried out by the bourgeoisie in politics. For the economic aspects, there are the occurrences of things such as oppression which must be accepted by the proletariat. Apart from the existence of a system of injustice in the analysis, there is also social disappointment experienced by citizens, which is based on injustice carried out by the bourgeoisie, which triggers citizens to move by producing an exploration of the struggle against the revolutionary system. Another analysis from the research clarifies the system of government in the form of an absolute monarchy, which can still get destroyed by a revolution based on the same goal of obtaining rights, interests, and changes in life for the better by coming together as a unity to make a major transformation.

The researcher also found out some of qualified articles that also discusses about sociological approach entitled "Literature as a Medium of Exposing Social Problem through Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in A Country Churchyard" analyzed by Manuregen et al. (2020). The article analyzed the sociological phenomenon of the lives of marginalized communities who always face problems, where these social problems always appear in life, especially in lower class communities, such as poverty, the right to get decent rights, education, and equality to get better opportunities. These social problems are closely interrelated to form a unity that undermines the lives of marginalized communities. Analysis of social problems in the article is something that disrupts the stability of social institutions, such as poverty which can trigger crime, and crime which disturbs the comfort and security of many people and even causes cases of domestic violence.

Another research by using the sociological approach is the research analyzed by Setyawan et al. (2017) with the article entitled "Sociological Aspects and Local Specificity in the Classical Ketoprak Script of Surakarta Style". The article analyzes studies that connect literature with social reality, which is reviewed through the classic Surakarta style ketoprak script from the perspective of literary sociology, which is also a reflection of the social and cultural life of the Surakarta people. The analysis of sociological studies is seen through socio-historical, socio-cultural, and linguistic aspects used in classical ketoprak. The analysis of this article reflects the social aspect of Surakarta society in ways that cannot be separated from Surakarta ketoprak artists. The sociological approach in the article reveals the relationship between literary works and the social structure of society, which is found in several sociological through socio-historical aspects, including the classic Surakarta style ketoprak script, which sets the story against a socio-historical background. The script in which it was written reflects the social conditions in the Islamic kingdom in Surakarta, along with the linguistic differences between the classic Surakarta style ketoprak script and scripts from other regions, which makes it more characteristic.

Related to the these researches, these narrated articles can be concluded that there are similarities and also differences between the researcher's and the author's qualified articles. The similarities are by using the same approach of sociological approach, by discussing the types of social stratification, conditions, and problems that appear with the social class differences. The differences from the other articles with the researcher's research are researcher not only analyzes

the stratification but also the conflicts related to the dimension of social stratification, and the researcher also analyzes the triggers of conflict and the majority of underlying thing to the revolutionary act between lower class against the upper class.

2.3.   Theoretical Framework

As it can be seen from the figure below, this research uses sociological approach to answer the research problems. Theoretically help the researcher to explain findings in this research. In "A Tale of Two Cities" novel written by Charles Dickens, the theory used for the research analysis is the social stratification theory by Max Weber (1978). The research is used by the sociological approach in the terms of analyzing the object and the researcher analyzed the bourgeoisie and the proletariat towards the social stratification between both classes, which by the function of the dimension of social stratification have many different aspects. The researcher analyzes how the social stratification reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" novel. The researcher also analyzes the social conflict which taking to the class conflict related to the stratification in the division of social system.

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                    │  "A Tale of Two Cities"  │
                    │  Novel by Charles Dickens │
                    │         (1859)           │
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                                │
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │ Sociological Approach by │
                    │    Max Weber (1978)      │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │ The Social Stratification│
                    │ and Conflicts in "A Tale │
                    │  of Two Cities" Novel    │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
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Social Stratification in "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel

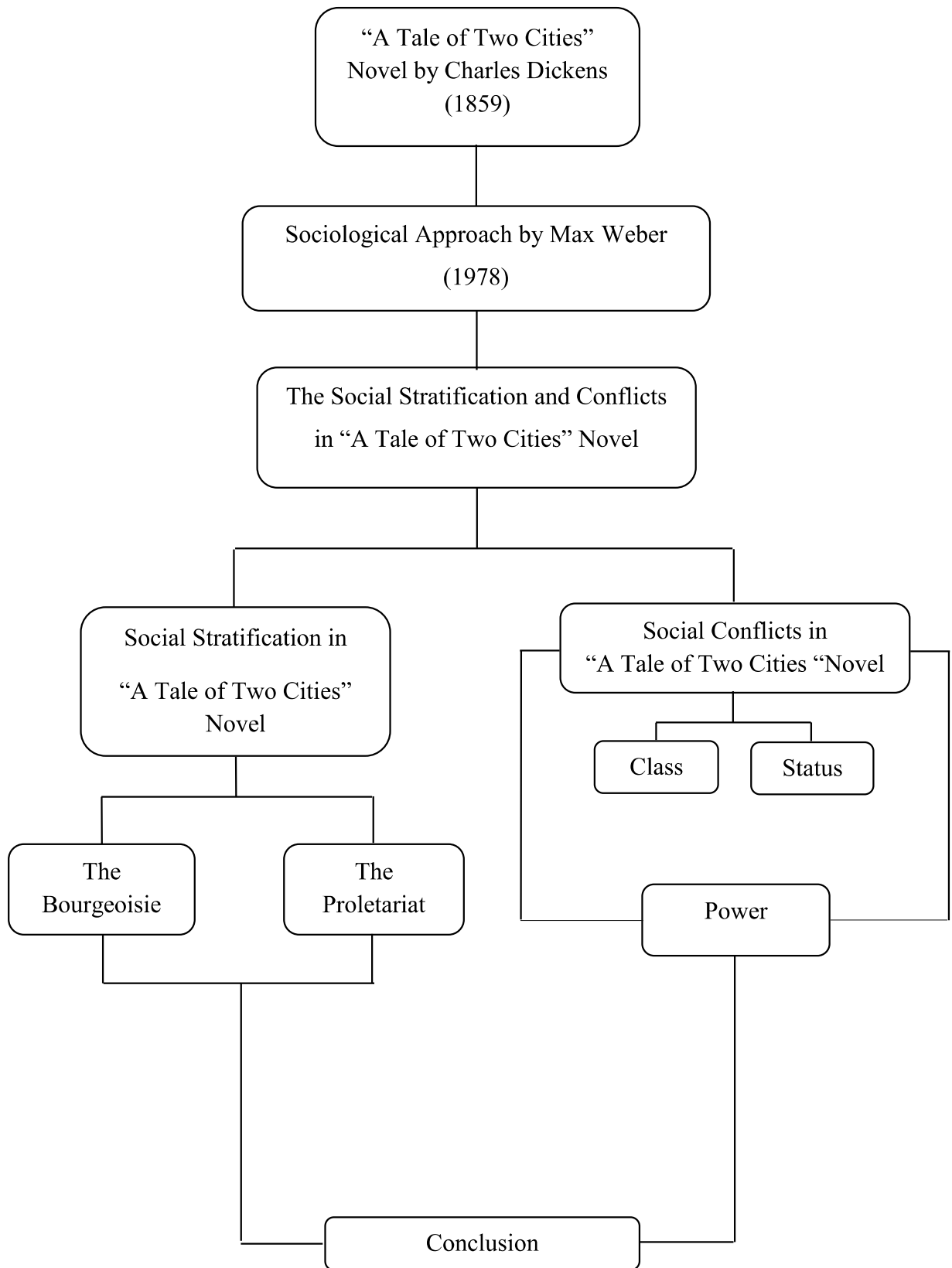Social Conflicts in "A Tale of Two Cities "Novel

Class   Status

The Bourgeoisie   The Proletariat

Power

Conclusion

Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework