

**CLASS STRUGGLE AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM IN KASS  
MORGAN'S *THE 100: HOMECOMING***

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2019**

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KASS MORGAN'S *THE 100: HOMECOMING***

**THESIS**

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2019**

### STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Class Struggle Against Totalitarianism in Kass Morgan’s *The 100:Homecoming***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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## APPROVAL SHEET


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## MOTTO

**The harder the struggle, the more glorious the triumph. Self-realization demands very great struggle.**

- Swami Sivananda -





## DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to my beloved Mother,  
who can not wait to attend my graduation day.



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My deepest gratitude only goes to the king of the kings, Allah Almighty, for giving me the chance to complete this thesis. I barely realized something beyond your plan for turning my feet into this university, four years ago. Your overwhelming blessing and care are always equal by none.

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## ABSTRACT

**Hanum, Nur, Latifah.** 2014. **“Class Struggle Against Totalitarian in Kass Morgan’s *The 100: Homecoming*.”** Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Departement Of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

**Advisor :** Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

**Keyword:** Bourgeoisie, Proletariat, Class struggle, Totalitarianism

Kass Morgan’s *The 100: Homecoming* depicts the totalitarianism government by Bourgeoisie toward Proletariat. The Bourgeois class represented as the government that leads by a dictator named Chancellor Rhodes and his army, while the proletariat class is the colony of Spaceship. The bourgeois has total authorizes to oppress and control the proletariat to fulfill their power and interest. In contrast, the proletariat is oppressed and exploited in many forms. The injustice authority from the bourgeois experienced by the proletariat, triggering the class consciousness among them then provokes the struggle to eliminating Totalitarianism.

This research categorized as Literary Criticism that is using Marxist literary theory and Totalitarianism as its approach. The first research aim is to figure many forms of Totalitarianism action in the novel. The second goal is to analyze the process of the Proletariat’s collective consciousness. A last is the process of class struggle against the Totalitarianism system. The data are taken from a Novel by Kass Morgan: *The 100:Homecoming*. The data are collected by reading comprehensively and sorting the data according to relevant theory.

The results of the analysis show that: (1)there are many Totalitarian actions done by the ruling class in governing the country: a)The Chancellor's absolute power, b)The existence of doctrine that taught and adhered. c) the action of psychological and physical terror and d) the human rights violation. (2)The process of class awareness begins with the suspicion of individuals who experience injustice by a total and oppressive government system. It starts from Bellamy, Wells, and Clarke who put curiosity and saw the unfair authority of the dictator. Their consciousness spread among colonies because of the solidarity, oppressed feelings, and poor condition that become the whole class consciousness to revolt the government. (3)class consciousness triggers the class struggle. It starts in the form of verbal protests with displeasure and opposite arguments to criticize the government. Because verbal protests did not show results, it continued with politics by making alliances and staging a coup that ended in a massive battle against the ruling class. The result of this proletarian class struggle is the change of a totalitarian system of government into a just government and classless society in accordance with the ideals of the proletariat.

## ABSTRAK

**Hanum, Nur, Latifah.** 2014. “Class Struggle Against Totalitarian in Kass Morgan’s *The 100: Homecoming*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Jurusan Sstra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

**Pembimbing :** Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

**Kata Kunci :** Borjuis, Proletar, Perjuangan Kelas, Totalitarianism

*The 100: Homecoming* karya Kass Morgan menggambarkan sistem negara totaliter yang dilakukan oleh kelas borjuis kepada kelas proletar. Kaum borjuis diwakili oleh sistem pemerintahan yang dipimpin oleh seorang kanselir bernama Kanselir Rodhes dan Pasukannya. sementara kaum proletar adalah anggota kelompok seratus remaja dan penduduk koloni luar angkasa. Kaum borjuis penuh dengan otorisasi untuk menindas warga negara dan sebaliknya, kaum proletar tidak memiliki otoritas apapun dan ditindas dalam berbagai bentuk. Ketidakadilan otoritas dari kaum borjuis yang dialami oleh proletar, memicu kesadaran kelas di antara mereka dan mengakibatkan perjuangan untuk menghilangkan Totalitarianisme.

Penelitian ini dikategorikan sebagai Kritik Sastra yang menggunakan Teori Sastra Marxist dan Totalitarianisme, sebagai pendekatannya. Kerangka masalah penelitian pertama adalah untuk menentukan banyak bentuk tindakan Totalitarianisme yang digambarkan dalam novel. Kedua adalah untuk menganalisis proses kesadaran kelas proletar. Yang terakhir adalah proses perjuangan kelas yang dilakukan oleh proletar dalam menentang sistem totaliterisme.

Data dari penelitian ini adalah Novel karya Kass Morgan: *The 100: Homecoming* yang terbit di tahun 2015. Data dikumpulkan dengan membaca dan memfilter data yang relevan dengan teori terkait.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa: (1) ada banyak bentuk sistem totaliterian yang menggambarkan tindakan dari kelas penguasa dalam menindas kaum pekerja (proletar), mereka adalah a) Tindakan absolut Kanselir b) Keberadaan doktrin yang diterapkan pemerintah. c) Bentuk teror secara psikologi dan fisik. d) pelanggaran hak asasi manusia dalam bentuk kebebasan dan keadilan hukum. (2) Proses kesadaran kelas berawal dari beberapa kecurigaan individu yang merasakan ketidakadilan oleh sistem pemerintahan yang total dan menindas. Dimulai dari Bellamy, Wells dan Clarke yang menaruh rasa curiga dan melihat otoritas yang tidak adil dari sang Kanselir. Kesadaran dari beberapa orang tersebut ternyata menyebar dan juga dirasakan semua warga koloni. Solidaritas, perasaan yang sama tertindas, dan kondisi yang buruk membangkitkan kesadaran kolektif pada kelas proletar untuk memberontak dan mengubah sistem ketidakadilan oleh pemerintah. (3) Perjuangan kelas dilakukan oleh proletariat, mulai dalam bentuk protes verbal dengan menunjukkan ketidaksetujuan dan argumen yang berlawanan dengan pemerintah, berlanjut secara politis dengan membuat aliansi dan melakukan kudeta, dan berakhir dengan pertempuran besar-besaran untuk melawan kelas penguasa. Hasil yang diperoleh dari perjuangan kelas proletar adalah berubahnya sistem pemerintahan yang totaliter menjadi pemerintah yang adil sesuai yang di cita-citakan oleh kaum proletar.

حنوم، نور لطيفة. 2014. "النضال ضد الطبقة الشمولية في فيلم كاس مورغن (Kass Morgan) مائة: العودة للوطن" أطروحة ثانوية (أطروحة) قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

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الكلمات المفتاحية: البرجوازية ، البروليتاريا ، النضال الطبقي ، الشمولية

مائة البرجوازية للطبقة العاملة. ويمثل البرجوازية نظام حكم بقيادة مستشار يدعى المستشار رودس وجيشه. بينما العمال هم أعضاء في مجموعة من مائة مراهق وسكان من مستعمرات الفضاء. البرجوازية مليئة بالتفويض لقمع المواطنين والعكس: العودة للوطن من قبل كاس مورغان يصف نظام الدولة الشمولية الذي تقوم به س بالعكس ، ليس للعمال أي سلطة وهم مضطهدون بأشكال مختلفة. إن ظلم سلطة البرجوازية الذي يعانيه العمال ، يثير الوعي الطبقي بينهم وينتج عنه النضال من أجل القضاء على الشمولية.

يصنف هذا البحث على أنه نقد أدبي يستخدم نظرية الأدب الماركسي والشمولية كمنهجها. إطار المشكلة الأولى للبحث هو تحديد الأشكال الكثيرة للحكم الشمولي الموصوفة في الرواية. والثاني هو تحليل عملية الوعي الطبقي البروليتاري. والأخير هو عملية الصراع الطبقي التي تقوم بها البروليتاريا في معارضة نظام الشمولية. البيانات من هذا البحث هي رواية كتبها كاس مورغن (Kass Morgan) مائة: العودة للوطن ، والتي تم نشرها في عام 2015. يتم جمع البيانات عن طريق قراءة البيانات وتصنيفها ذات الصلة بالنظريات ذات الصلة.

تظهر نتائج التحليل ما يلي: (1) هناك العديد من أشكال النظم الشمولي الذي يصف تصرفات الطبقة السائدة في قمع العمال (البروليتاريا) ، وهي أ) تصرفات المستشار المطلقة (ب) وجود مذاهب تطبقها الحكومة. ج) أشكال الإرهاب النفسية والجسدية. د) انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في شكل الحرية والعدالة القانونية. (2) تبدأ عملية وعي الطبقة بشك الأفراد الذين يشعرون بالظلم من قبل نظام الحكم الكلي والقمعي. بدءاً من بيلامي وويلز وكلاك الذين كانوا متشككين ورأوا السلطة غير العادلة للمستشار. تبين أن وعي بعض هؤلاء الأشخاص انتشر وشعر به أيضاً جميع مواطني المستعمرة. التضامن، نفس الشعور المظلوم، وسوء الأوضاع رفع الوعي الجماعي في البروليتاريا إلى الثورة وتغيير النظام من الظلم من قبل الحكومة. (3) الصراع الطبقي تقوم به البروليتاريا ، بدءاً في شكل احتجاجات لفظية من خلال إظهار الاستياء والحجج ضد الحكومة ، واستمرار سياسياً من خلال إقامة تحالفات وتنظيم انقلاب ، وانتهاء بمعاركة ضخمة ضد الطبقة الحاكمة. النتيجة التي تم الحصول عليها من نضال الطبقة البروليتارية هي تغيير نظام الحكم الشمولي إلى حكومة عادلة وفقاً لتطلعات البروليتاريا

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## CHAPTER I

### A. Background of The Study

Marxist Literary theory is one of the theories which can be used in literary criticism based on the ideologies of Karl Marx, a German philosopher who criticized the inherent injustice and capitalist system in the 19th Century. Marx actually did not explain specific concept in analyzing literature through his theory, but he viewed literature as a part of culture that can only be understood if it is associated with the forms of economic interaction (Noor, 2015). This concept also supported by Lukacs that literature, culture, religion in every age are ideologies and superstructures that are dialectically related, as a result of the class structure and struggle of the era (Lukacs, 1923, as cited in Saraswati, 2003). Therefore, literature by Marx is placed in the super structure of society. The bourgeois opposition against the proletariat must have created a revolution which destroyed the capitalist system to create a classless society. This view gives the most powerful concept influence on Marxist literary theory.

Class struggle is the major concept of Marxism theory in analyzing literature. There are three stages of class struggle process in Marxism theory (Damsar, 2015). First, there is class contradiction (social conflict) between the capitalist class and the proletariat based on their different need and goal. Second, are the rises of class antagonism or class awareness in this stage, proletarian class as the class which interests are difficult to fulfill, begins to place suspicion on the class whose interests are always fulfilled. Then the last stage is the collective

action of class members aimed to hit the opposite class members and making class revolution. This collective action is what Marx calls as class struggle.

In order to start the class struggle, the working class first needs to develop what is known as class consciousness. Class consciousness is a constellation of ideas, beliefs, and values which a great number of individuals in a given society share. Basically, every member of society has his or her own consciousness regarding their state of class, how other class treats them and the goals that they need to reach (class interest). By the existence of social interaction in the same place and condition, individual awareness will be gathered into collective consciousness (class awareness). They will no longer see themselves as individuals, but as a group or community who faces the same problem: injustice capitalism (Elster, 2000, p. 34). This class awareness will shape the collective action of the proletariat is in the form of cooperation that reflects an individual transformation includes feelings of solidarity, altruism, sympathy among proletarian or even collective suspicion regarding injustice treatment from other class (Elster, 2000). Simply, proletarian needs to see themselves as one unit and, together, could revolt and change their working conditions. Therefore, once the proletariat is aware, they know what has to be done is to fight and overthrow the capitalist class.

The form of the struggle of the working class will occur based on the level of consciousness and manifested in different forms. According to Marta (2011) class struggle will be manifested in several forms, including opposite argumentation, and violence action such as protests, industrial strikes, theft and

sabotage.. One example in our real history is workers revolution called as *Commune Paris* in the 1871. The workers destroy imported machinery which is regarded as a rival of the workforce; burn the factories with the aim of restoring its status as free workers. Moreover, workers become the authority of the government as a result of the revolution. The form of struggle will change due to the level of consciousness and knowledge of workers (Elster, 2000, p. 185). For example, in a different era, workers no longer assumed that their true enemy is the machine and a tool, but the working system is led by Capitalists. As a result, workers alliance rather focus on protesting the system of long working conditions, low wages with long working hours to get short working hours and high wages to improve their standard of living than destroying the factory.

Totalitarianism is a form of government headed by a dictator who has absolute power and is not even limited by the constitution. People who run the Totalitarianism named as totalitarian or dictator, as one who elevates himself above all other. Totalitarianism is a political system or a form of government that prohibits opposition parties, restricts individual opposition to the state and its claims, and exercises an extremely high degree of control over public and private life (Conquest, 1999). It is regarded as the most extreme and complete form of authoritarianism. Political power in totalitarian states has often been held by autocrats who employ all-encompassing propaganda campaigns broadcast by state-controlled mass media.

Totalitarian regimes are often characterized by extensive political repression, a complete lack of democracy, widespread personality cultism, and absolute control over the economy, restriction of speech, mass surveillance, and

widespread use of state terrorism. Other aspects of a totalitarian regime include the use of concentration camps, repressive secret police, religious persecution or state atheism, extensive practice of capital punishment, possible possession and potentially state-sponsored mass murder and genocides. Historian Robert Conquest describes a totalitarian state as one recognizing no limits to its authority in any sphere of public or private life and which extends that authority to whatever length feasible.

An institution with a system of Totalitarianism is very contrary to the dream of Marxism theory. The real goals of Marxism are to make a dictatorship of the proletariat as shifting to create a classless society (Wiyatmi, 2013). As explained above about the form of Totalitarianism is always stripes with violence, absolute power on one side, limitation of human rights, exploitation, and inequality that ruled and created by a dictator. This repression and inequality treatment will trigger the consciousness of the proletariat and the spirit of unity to start a class struggle against the ruler class.

*The 100: Homecoming* is the third series of *The 100* dystopian novel written by Kass Morgan published in 2015. There are many reasons the writer chooses this novel. First, Kass Morgan is a famous writer with the work of science-fiction genre who always conveying a social and politic value in his works (Weekly, 2015). Moreover, the eponymous TV series adaptation premiered on March 19, 2014, on Netflix. In addition, the Booklist calls *The 100* "dark and riveting blending" science fiction, with a mostly engrossing plotline. Moreover, *The 100* reached #13 on The New York Times' Young Adult Best Seller List (Times, 2014). These facts are proof that this novel is already popular and has a

certain quality to analyze. This analysis will give more fully understanding not only the story but also ideologies and humanity value on it.

The story of this novel sets on the 300 years after a nuclear war where humanity built their lives in the space ship. The depletion of oxygen and comestible in the spaceship force the government to sends one hundred juvenile delinquents to recolonize the earth and live in. However, the conflict occurs not only because they should survive from earth's wilderness but also the danger Totalitarianism of their dictator—Vice-Chancellor Rodhes, who follows them to the earth and practicing the Gaia Doctrine, an absolute government system without any agreement from society (Morgan, 2015). With his authority – Rodhes and his shoulders would kill everybody who did not obey his rule and exploited people to build the new civilization harshly (Morgan, 2015). In order to survive and reach freedom, the 100 teenagers take many forms of struggles to defeat Rodhes.

There are many previous studies giving the contribution in analyze literary work using Marxism theory. First, Aji (2016) conducted research about class struggle in Paolini's Eragon. This study aimed to examine the class struggle in Eragon's family by using Marxism theory, as well as examine the causes and effects of the class struggle. The results of the analysis showed that the class struggle representation in Eragon novel caused by accidental factors, revenge, and the desire to get a better position. The impact of the class struggle is to change the social status to a higher social class.



The next research is entitled “The Exploitation toward Labors in Paolo Bacigalupi’s *Ship Breaker* by Marindah (2014). This study focuses on exploitations and implications toward laborers in Paolo Bacigalupi’s *Ship Breaker*. The writer analyzed the problems by using Marxist theory with the additional concept by Bressler, Eagleton, and Parker. This study aimed at analyzing the exploitation of the laborers and their implications. Based on the analysis, the findings are (1) exploitation toward the labors can be found through social differentiation and clashes, labors slavery and capitalist’s ideology and (2) the implications of exploitation toward the labors including permanently sustainable poverty, no accessibility to economy, moral hazards and powerlessness.

The last is Arrozi (2016) who described the manipulation of social classes in Aldous Huxley’s *Brave New World* novel. This study is using Marxism theory to answer three major topics; the process of manipulation in social class, the conflict and the way proletarian struggle against the manipulation doing by bourgeoisie. The result of the research is to know that the class manipulation process in the novel start from hatching the embryos based on the classes, the conflict begins from individual labor who experience the violence from upper class and the struggle begin when the proletarian making unity to defeat the class manipulation process.

Based on the previous studies, the writer finds some information. The first previous study only focuses on class struggle in intrinsic elements of literary work (plot, character, and setting). The second previous study focuses on the class



struggle against the exploitation among the proletarian. The last previous study focuses on the struggle in term of manipulation classes in the novel. Therefore, those previous studies inspire the writer to conduct the research on class struggle analysis using the same theory but the different object and focus. This study aims to analysis the novel entitled *The 100: Homecoming* by Kass Morgan in 2015 and focusing in the gap of class struggle in the term of Totaliarism in intrinsic element of the novel (setting, character, and plot)

#### **B. The Problem of the Study**

1. What are the Totalitarianism actions depicted in *The 100: Homecoming*?
2. How does the class consciousness occur among the proletariat class in *The 100: Homecoming*?
3. How does the class struggle of proletarian class against the bourgeoisie's Totalitarianism in *The 100: Homecoming*?

#### **C. Objective of the Study**

1. To describe the Totalitarianism actions depicted in *The 100: Homecoming*
2. To know the class consciousness experienced by proletariat class in *The 100: Homecoming*
3. To know the class struggle of proletarian class against bourgeoisie's Totalitarianism in *The 100: Homecoming*

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study is the class struggle against the Totalitarianism in *The 100: Homecoming* by Kass Morgan. This research focuses on how Totalitarianism depicted in the novel by the upper class and the struggle of the lower class in eliminating Totalitarianism. In describing Totalitarianism actions, the writer uses Totalitarianism theory, while in analyze the class consciousness and struggle between proletarian and bourgeoisie, the writer uses Marxism theory. However, the analysis fields are in the intrinsic element of the novel such as character, setting, and plot. However, the class struggle is limited in the action of proletarian against the Totalitarianism system by the ruling class.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

There are two significances of the study in both a theoretical and practical point. Theoretically, this research can be used as a contribution to the literary field, particularly as a reference and additional input in discussing Marxism theory in terms of struggle against Totalitarianism in a novel. It can be also used as an appropriate reference in conducting further research with a similar topic.

Practically, this research can be used to understand the content of Totalitarianism depicted on *THE 100: Homecoming*, a novel by Kass Morgan. It can be also used to give explanations about the class consciousness and struggle concerning the processes and forms as a resolution to get out of the miserable Totalitarianism condition system in society.

## F. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies giving the contribution to analyzing literary work by using Marxism theory. The first previous study is entitled “The Class struggle of *Eragon* Family in Christopher Paolini’s *Eragon* by Aji (2016) from the Computer Science University of Indonesia. This study aims to examine the class struggle in Eragon's family, as well as examine the causes and effects of the class struggle. Marxism's analysis in this study only focuses on the class struggle that contains in the novel’s element such as character, setting, and plot. The results of the analysis show that the class struggle representation in *Eragon* novel caused by accidental factors, revenge, and the desire to get a better position. The impact of the class struggle is to change the social status to a higher social class.

The next research is one of the studies using Marxism theory that discovering the class struggle in terms of exploitations. This work is entitled “Exploitation toward Labors in Paolo Bacigalupi’s *Ship Breaker*” by Marindah (2014) from Airlangga University. The major problems of the study are exploitation and implications toward laborers in Paolo Bacigalupi’s *Ship Breaker*. The writer analyzed the problems by using Marxist concepts by Karl Marx and as conceptualized by Bressler, Eagleton, and Parker. This study aimed at analyzing the exploitation of the laborers and their implications. Furthermore, data analysis consisted of descriptive qualitative by using Marxist theory as conceptualized by Bressler, Eagleton, and Parker. Based on the analysis, the findings are that (1) exploitation toward the labors can be found through social differentiation and

clashes, labors slavery and capitalist's ideology and (2) the implications of exploitation toward the labors include permanently sustainable poverty, no accessibility to the economy, moral hazards and powerlessness.

The last is Arrozi (2016) from UIN Malang entitled "Manipulation of Social Classes in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*". This study utilized Marx's theory to answer three major topics; the process of manipulation in social class, the conflict and the way proletariat struggle against the manipulation doing by Bourgeoisie. The result of the research is knowing that the class manipulation process in the novel starts from (1) hatching the embryos from an incubator, (2) put different tubes in every social class and (3) entering based on the classes. However, the result of the second research problem is the conflict begins from individual labor who experience the violence from the upper class and the struggle begins when the proletariat called for unity to defeat and delete the class manipulation process.

## **F. Research Method**

In this part, the writer discusses the research method. This section elaborates on the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

### **1. Research Design**

The research design of this research is literary criticism. Literary criticism is a method to analyze a literary work by classifying, defining, interpreting, and analyzing then evaluating (Hopkins, 2005). This method will include literary theory as a tool to analyze the literary work. In

analyzing the topic, the writer used Marxism literary theory especially in terms of class struggle.

## **2. Data Source**

The data source of this research is a novel entitled *The 100: Homecoming* by Kass Morgan. This is the third edition of *The 100* Novel series published on February 24, 2015, in New York. However, the writer used the electronic book of the novel containing 500 pages of Pdf format.

## **3. Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the writer would classify the data related to the research. First, the writer collected the existing data related to the three major research problems: Totalitarianism, class consciousness, and class struggle. Second, the writer classified the existing data based on their form in accordance with the objectives of the research and the content of the related theory. Third, the writer interpreted the data based on the Totalitarianism and Marxism theory and took the conclusion of the research.

## **.4. Data Analysis**

From the data collection, the researcher would interpret the data based on the relevant theory to answer three major research problems: Totalitarianism, class consciousness and class struggle in Kass Morgan are the *100: Homecoming*.

To describe the action of Totalitarianism, first, the writer analyzes the content and context of the country depicted in the novel. In order to



know the government applying a Totalitarianism system, the writer takes a look at the Totalitarian theory and its characteristics, then classifies and analyzes the data based on the theory.

In analyze class consciousness, the writer interprets every step of processes consciousness emergence experienced by the proletariat. It analyzed from individual consciousness by few characters until collected consciousness by the whole member of the proletariat. While the class the struggle is the result of class consciousness, the writer also analyzes the process of struggle starts from the beginning until the ending of the plot both in verbal or physical action forms.

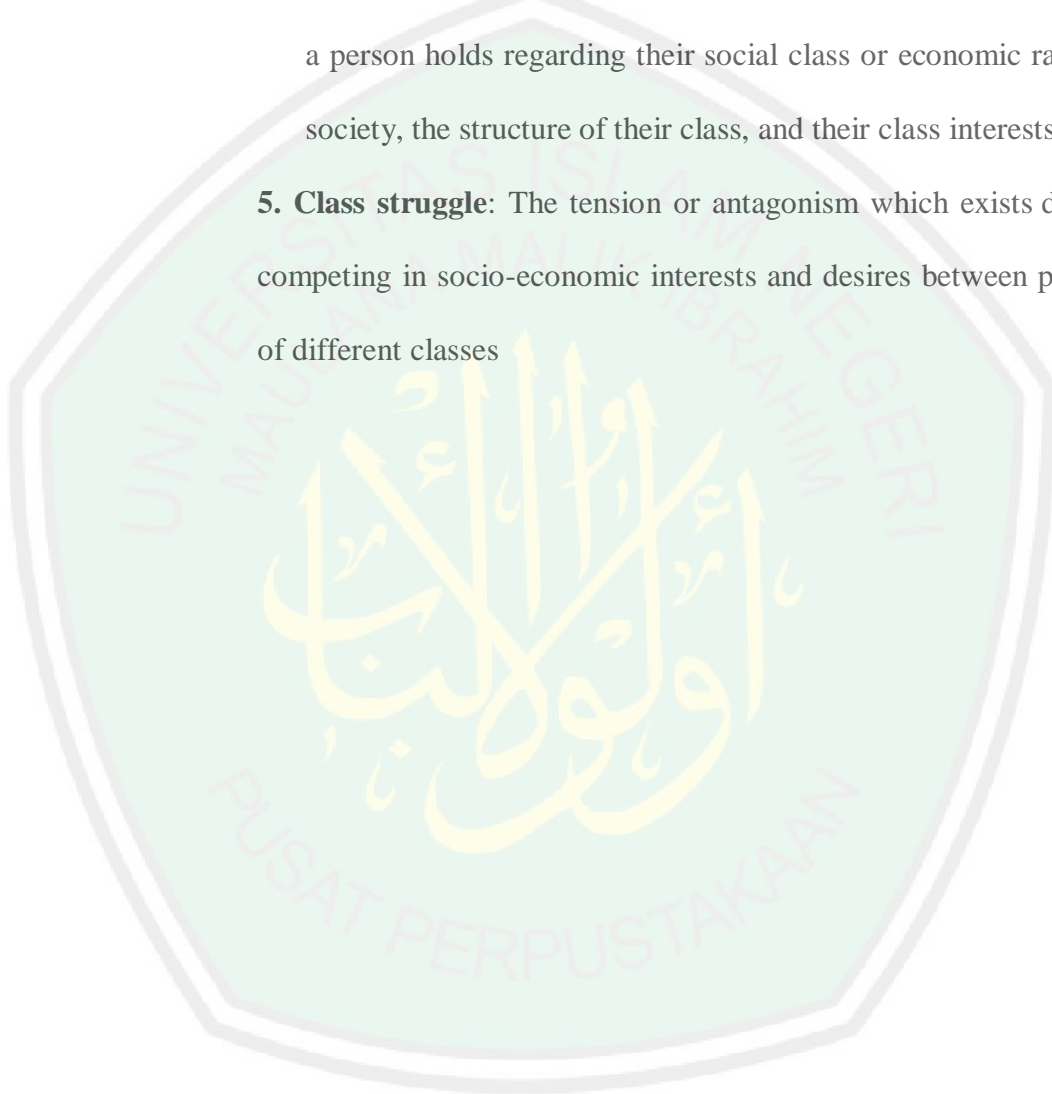
#### **G. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to make understand the study, the writer put some definitions of key terms that will be often used in this research. The key terms are:

- 1. Totalitarianism:** a form of government in which one person or a small group is led by dictator possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.
- 2. Bourgeoisie:** In Marxist philosophy, the bourgeoisie is the social class which came to own the means of production during modern industrialization and which societal concerns are the value of the property and the preservation of capital to ensure the perpetuation of their economic supremacy in society.



3. **Proletarian:** the lowest social or economic class of a community. The class of industrial workers who lack their own means of production and hence sell their labor to live.
4. **Class consciousness:** class consciousness is a set of beliefs that a person holds regarding their social class or economic rank in society, the structure of their class, and their class interests.
5. **Class struggle:** The tension or antagonism which exists due to competing in socio-economic interests and desires between people of different classes



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains aspects which contribute to the analysis of the novel entitled Kass Morgan's *The 100: Homecoming*. They are Marxist literary theory, the theory of class, class consciousness, class struggle, Totalitarianism, and previous studies.

#### A. Marxist Literary Theory

Literary theory offers various approaches for understanding the role of the historical context in interpreting the elements of the text, one of which is Marxism theory. Literature as a part of the culture by itself can only be understood if it is associated with the forms of economic interaction (Noor, 2015). Literary works are considered as one form of community structure in which existence cannot be separated from the underlying infrastructure (material basis). According to Damono (2013), literature as politics, ideology, and religion are regions of the superstructure, its existence rests on an economic (infrastructure) basis. Literature must be grounded in socio-historical reality. It tends to focus on the representation of class conflict as well as the reinforcement of class distinctions through the medium of literature.

The basic concept of Marxism is viewing literature as a product of socio-historical is characterized by class struggle, so literature must be placed within the framework of the proletarianize class struggle to create a classless society. This opinion was supported by Tolstoy, he stated that literature as the product of art

and culture must be a monitor and propaganda of social processes (Tolstoy, 1979 as cited in Wiyatmi, 2013). Literature must be part of the struggle of the proletariat, must be a small screw in the social democratic mechanism.

However, Engels added that, for him literature is the reflection of social processes, but the philosophy is richer and vaguer compared to political and economic content (Wiyatmi, 2013, p.18). However, according to him, the author's political tendencies in literature must only be implied. The more hidden the view of the author, the more literary work have a better quality. The contents of the novel (ideological content) must appear naturally in the situations and events in it. Literature must still show its aesthetic value; even it contains the means of class struggle.

Great literature can't be born from the bourgeoisie's side and domination. It according to Lukacs (1979, as cited in Wiyatmi, 2013), an author who combines the self with the bourgeoisie is only able to reflect class collapse and glorifying capitalism. According to him, literature is not a cultural object passive, but it is a part of the struggle for eliminates the bad consequences of division extensive social work. It should voice the injustice social mostly in an unequal class problem. For Lukacs, the great poet is that who able to depict the Sociology condition in literature. Literature should represent humanity's value and class issue.

From some explanations above, we can conclude that besides the content of the aesthetic and entertainment function, literature should contain the utilization meaning in society. Especially in Marxist approach, literature and

culture are reflections of the class struggle to fight the capitalists (Endraswara, 2013, p.82). Literary works describe distance differences in social strata constantly expressed through its elements of the work. That is why literary works can be seen as reflections of social life and power.

### 1. **Marx's Theory of Class**

The class theory was first proposed by Karl Marx, the leading 19th-century German philosopher as an ideology of political struggle which encouraged most of the labor movement. The industrial revolution ultimately shaped a new system of stratification we call a class system. Classes are large groups of people differing from each other by the place they occupy.

The differences of the classes are based on in a historically determined system of social production, by their relation to the means of production, and their role in the social organization (Suseno, 2000). Through the many volumes of Marx's writing, the class is used in differing people and triggering contradictory ways. However, the class and its conflict run throughout Marx's theory as the basic concept in understanding human societies.

Human reality is essentially historical and is driven by material forces. Marx sees that there are always two opposites classes related to materialism production. In feudal societies, based on land and agricultural production, the two great classes are the lord and the serf. The lord owned the land the means of production, while the serf owned a

little and their labor power (Kenny, 2012). As society change by revolution industry, Marx considers the two great classes are the bourgeoisie and proletariat. Karl Marx stated that the existence of the bourgeoisie in later stages of feudal societies and the continued presence of aristocracy in capitalist societies. When the dominant means of production shifted from land to industry, the bourgeoisie came to dominate in Bourgeoisie. This is the basic economic structure of work and property in society that triggering social inequality.

Social class imbalances arose from the system of capitalism. Marx considers that the working relationship between the capitalist class and the working class in the capitalist production system is unstable, because one of the two parties is in power, while the other is controlled (Suseno, 2000, p. 117). Marx argued that the bourgeoisie mercilessly exploiting the proletariat. He recognized that the work carried out by the proletariat created great wealth for the capitalist, while the proletariat gains a small amount of material from it. The proletariat depends entirely on the wages given by the Bourgeoisie class to survive. This is because the proletariat does not have the means to produce their needs, so they have to buy back the products they have made to the capitalist class.

However, every capitalist wants the lowest possible wage for his workers because it will have a good impact on profits obtained by capitalists (Keynes, 2000). In other words, every upper class or bourgeoisie wants to reach a position that no one can shift. Marx's main



goal is to free humanity from economic pressure so that humans can become fully human and treated equally. Marx's concern is the emancipation of humans as individuals, alleviating alienation, restoring the human ability to connect himself intact with each other and nature (Fromm, 2004: p.6). In short, the real goal of Marxism is to replace the capitalist system to be socialism without any social class.

## 2. **False Consciousness**

False consciousness is any belief or view that prevents a person from being able to understand the true nature of the situation. By ideologies that built by the capitalist, proletarian are unable to see the true things, especially exploitation, oppression, and social relations, as they really are. The hypothesis inability of the human mind to develops a sophisticated awareness of how it is developed the circumstances. According to Pines (2014), some prominent characteristics of ideological false consciousness include: (1) The class are unaware or ignorance the motive forces impelling their thoughts and actions because they are lack of knowledge (2) what people imagine being their motive in action and the grounds of their belief and the ground of their belief, (3) Human agents possessed false consciousness because they interpret their motive and the source of their ideas in a hasty manner.

Before workers developed class consciousness, they were actually living with a false consciousness. Marx never used the actual phrase in print, he developed the ideas that it represents. False consciousness is,



in essence, the opposite of class consciousness. It is individualistic rather than collective in nature, and produces a view of oneself as an individual in competition with others of one's rank, rather than as part of a group with unified experiences, struggles, and interests (Crossman, 2018). According to Marx and other social theorists who followed, false consciousness is dangerous because it encourages people to think and act in ways that are counter to their economic, social, and political self-interests.

The phenomenon of commodity fetishism played a key role in producing false consciousness among workers. Marx used this phrase—commodity fetishism—to refer to the way capitalist production frames relationships between people (workers and owners) as relationships between material products (Crossman, 2018). Marx believed that this served to hide the fact that relations of production within capitalism are actually relationships between people, and that as such, they are changeable. Members of a subordinate class (workers, peasants, serfs) suffer from false consciousness in that their mental representations of the social relations around them systematically conceal or obscure the realities of subordination. Related concepts include mystification, ideology, and fetishism.

Building on Engels, false consciousness refers to consciousness which is false or inappropriate in a general sense.

According to Finlayson (2016) distinguishes between five different kinds of false consciousness in her book '*An Introduction to Feminism*'.

These are:

- a) A false belief about the world. For example, a worker who thinks capitalism doesn't oppress them. They experienced the logical fallacy which is they believe that low wages and long working conditions are the normal conditions that workers should face.
- b) An inaccurate representation of the world. For example, a woman who looks in the mirror and sees herself as ugly as and larger than she actually is.
- c) An emotional response that is inappropriate to the situation. For example, a victim of abuse who blames themselves for their abuse and venerates their abuser.
- d) The failure to notice a relevant truth. For example, Caucasians who do not notice racism and think they live in a post-racial society, or a man who doesn't notice the reproductive labor that women perform.
- e) The failure to experience a certain emotional state. For example, a capitalist who doesn't feel empathy for their employees or a trans-person who does not love themselves because of internalized transphobia.

### 3. Class Consciousness

Class consciousness is a constellation of ideas, beliefs, and values that a great number of individuals in a given society share. The process of achieving the class consciousness begins from the individual consciousness that finally become collective consciousness as they interact in society (Doyle, 1986 as cited in Fachrozi, 2012). First, social condition shapes a consciousness every member of society or individual consciousness about where the class that they belong and how other class treat them (Giddens, 2012). This individual consciousness will spread around and combined in the community as their interact with other member of society. In example, workers who work together in the same factory and condition of suffering and low wage, the proletariat becomes aware of its shared suffering and economic destitution. In short, their centralization in one place allows the formation of communication networks and generates shared awareness.

Each class must have an interest so that it is not oppressed or dominated, and that interest can only be realized through collective action. Collective action is the attitude taken by each class to a joint decision to face the opposite class (Elster, 2000, p.181). As a result, the collective action of each class will manifested in different forms (Elster, 2000, P.168). The capitalist collective action is in the form of intertwined cooperation to prevent proletariat aware their class and the desire of class revolution, while the proletar collective action is in the form of cooperation that reflects an

individual transformation that includes feelings of solidarity, altruism, honesty, moreover a suspicious of another class's injustice.

The capitalist class will maintain their position by prevent the consciousness of the proletariat, because once the proletariat is aware, they know what must be done is to fight and overthrow the capitalist class. For the proletariat, every change must lead to liberation, as Marx wrote in the Manifesto of the Communist Party, the proletariat at best must be able to lose its bond (George, 2016). The final objective interest of the proletariat is revolution, the dismantling of the power of the capitalist class (Suseno, 2000, p.119). If the lower class gets stronger, its interests will defeat the interests of the upper class, so it will change its dependence on capitalists and that means dismantling the power of the capitalist class

To prevent the class awareness and the unity of workers, the usual effort made by the capitalist class is to organize the mechanism of the production process. Capitalists will isolate workers from one another so that there is no means of communication between them, or by increasing the process of changing or decomposing the membership of the proletariat (Suseno, 2000). This was done to prevent the process of self-confirmation and ultimately inhibit the process of class consciousness of the proletarian classes, although in the end, that awareness would continue to emerge in line with the continued oppression of the capitalist class and class struggle with each other inevitably in the process the social change that Marx said must be revolutionary.

#### 4. Class Struggle

History progresses through class struggle. Class struggle originates out of the exploitation of one class by another throughout history. During the feudal period the tension was between the feudal lords and the peasants, and in the Industrial age the struggle was between the capitalist class (the bourgeoisie) and the industrial working class (the proletariat).

Classes have common interests. In a capitalist system the proletariat is always in conflict with the capitalist class. This confrontation, according to Marx, will finally result in replacing the system by socialism. In (Elster, 2000, p.185) adds that Marx's analysis is primarily centered on the forms of class struggle that are seen and openly by confronting two classes organized with one another. To the extent that the class struggle is centered on the capitalist production system, the two classes described above have conflicting interests, even though the confrontation between the capitalist class and the working class mostly reveals short-term goals, namely by demanding higher wages and conditions better working conditions. This shows that the working class has taken for granted the production system of capitalism, even though class interests and class struggle should have a very dominant role in social change.

The forms and processes of class struggle varies, ranging from hidden manipulation to open conflict in the form of direct confrontation between two classes involved. According to Damsar (2015) there are three stages of class struggle. First, there is class contradiction (social conflict).



The class contradiction is the contradiction of interests between the capitalist class and the proletariat. The interests of the capitalist class are generally fulfilled, while the interests of the proletariat are very difficult to fulfill. Second, there arises class antagonism (class awareness). At this stage, the class which interest is difficult to fulfill or the class of the proletariat begins to place suspicion on the class which interests are always fulfilled or the capitalist class. Then the last stage is the collective action of class members aimed at the opposite class members. This collective action is what Marx calls a class struggle.

Class struggle will be manifested in many forms and actions. There are several forms of violence struggle, including industrial strikes, actions, protests, demonstrations, theft, sabotage or even massive fights or battles (Martha, 2010). One example of an industrial strike or protest is a case that occurs when the modern workers (proletarian) rebel with the capitalists (bourgeoisie) to restore the position of the workers and protest the labor costs of workers who are not worth the time and work they have done. Another form of class struggles also represented on the ideology of each class that trigger the different argumentation or opposition in society. In order to get a power, every individual or group must not always be carried out with violence or exploitation. In other words, getting power can be done by demonstrations, persuasion or boycott.

## **B. Totalitarianism Theory**

Totalitarianism is a system of government that is theoretically does not allow individual freedom and those agreed to subordinate all aspects Individual lives based on state authority and power. The essence of totalitarianism can be found in its name; This is a form of rule in which the government wants to give 'total' control for the community, including all aspects of the life of the community and the private citizens. This system Led by one personal leader or a small joint people who have absolute power and can not even controled by the constitution. State power is unlimited and controlled almost all aspects of public and private life. This control extends to all political and financial issues, as well as attitudes, morals, and public trust.

Totalitarian regimes are different from other authoritarian regimes. The latter denotes a state in which the single power holder—dictator, a committee or a junta or an otherwise small group of political elite—monopolizes political power. Authoritarianism does not attempt to change the world and human nature. In contrast, a totalitarian regime attempts to control virtually all aspects of the social life, including the economy, education, art, science, private life and morals of citizens. Some totalitarian governments may promote an elaborate ideology: The officially proclaimed ideology penetrates into the deepest reaches of societal structure and the totalitarian government seeks to completely control the thoughts and actions of its citizens. It also mobilizes the whole population in pursuit of its goals.

Totalitarian regimes or movements maintain themselves in political power by means of an official all-embracing ideology and propaganda disseminated through the state -controlled mass media, a single party that controls the state, personality cults, control over the economy, regulation and restriction of free discussion and criticism, the use of mass surveillance, and widespread use of state terrorism. In the broadest sense, totalitarianism is characterized by strong central rule that attempts to control and direct all aspects of individual life through coercion and repression. It is a political system or a form of government that prohibits opposition parties, restricts individual opposition to the state and its claims, and exercises an extremely high degree of control over public and private life. It is regarded as the most extreme and complete form of authoritarianism (Robert, 1999).

According to Carl J. Frederick and Z. Bigriewle Brezinsky (1993), the general characteristics of Totalitarian Government are as follows:

1. The existence of a comprehensive ideology consisting of teachings (doctrine) made by the government. The doctrine that regulates all vital aspects of human life in society that must be carried out and adhered to by every member of society. The ideology is disseminated as the only true ideology, by glorifying the nation and state. An understanding where the people in the government believe that their nation and country will bring the best civilization in the whole world. Besides that, it is also degrading the status of other nations and countries. This was done to get a moral

boost for the dictator. For example, Jews who are described as despised and inferior to the German people (gentile-Aria) that mentioned themselves the heritage of God.

2. The dictator is usually supported by the political party he founded. In the political dictatorship country, the dominant party also help the dictator to win the election, by manipulating and conquering others to help winning the election. A mass party led by dictator, with members consisting of a relatively small percentage of the population. They devote the dictator thoroughly to the ideology and willing to do anything in order to be accepted by the public. This party, took control of the government, usually become police and state officials. Moreover, this party also create the false democracy in election. Even there are many party in election, but only the single dominant party that owned by dictator that will win the election by certain manipulative strategy.

3. A system of terror both psychological and physical carried out through parties or police supervision of government. It is aimed to against the enemies of the demonstrative regime and groups of people who against the government. The terrorism is carried out both by the secret police and by the party aimed at oppressing the community systematic by using modern science.

## 1. The Dictator

Totalitarianism government as same as other autorism government system is lead by Dictator. According to Yahya Muhaimin (1985) a dictator is someone who rules absolute, marked by brutality and oppression of opposition groups. According to Jules Archer (1985) states that a dictator is a ruler who seeks and obtains absolute power without regard to the real desires of his people. From some understanding, it can be concluded that a dictator in carrying out his orders will deviate and even conflict with the principles of democracy. As a result, the system of government is no longer democratic but has become a Totalitarianism system.

The emergence of a dictator in a nation is generally due to political, economic conditions and the traditions of the nation concerned. The detail causes of dictator emergence as the bellow:

- a) **Opposition is destroyed either by violence or by non-violence.** In a totalitarianism system of government is generally revised, so that political enemies cannot regain power. As in the Soviet, the communist party and its mantle organization can be nominated and nominated for positions in government. And in Italy only the Fascist council can run for parliament. A dictator usually changes his government into a police state, so to destroy his opponents is done in



the name of the interests of the nation. The secret police are very powerful. A country ruled by a dictator has several characteristics, including.

- b) **False democracy** : To exercise his absolute power the dictator uses democracy and echoes individual freedom and responsibility. But in reality it is different, because individual independence is suppressed and they are only required to accept and practice the dictator's teachings. An example is Hitler.
- c) **Dictator Principle (*Fuhrer principle*)**: In the Totalitarianism there is a person who is personified as a nation and a state. This example is Hitler who has introduced his country to the world as the number one person. Such a state government is usually destroyed along with the collapse or fall of the dictator himself.
- d) **Absolute Party** : The dictator is usually supported by the political party he founded. This party which was originally a conventional body with the aim of parliamentary activities, finally gained control of the government and identified itself with it. Party people usually become police and state officials or in other words party police become state police and party people become state officials.

e) **Ideology** : The ideology in country lead by a dictator is disseminated as the only true ideology, by glorifying the nation and state, as the only nation and state that will bring civilization throughout the world, while also degrading the status of other nations and countries. This was done to get a moral boost for the dictator. For example the Jews are described as a despicable nation and inferior to the Germans (gentile-Aria) who have pure language.

f) **Repression to opposition**. A country under the rule of a dictator does not tolerate opposition. All opposition must be abolished, all human rights guaranteed in democracy are denied also violated on the grounds that human rights are a sign of weakness. This means that the votes of the House of Representatives are not heeded at all.

After seeing the dictator's understanding, it can be concluded that a dictator in running his government will deviate even against the principles of democracy. As a result of this system the government is no longer democratic but has turned into a Totalitarianism system.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

This chapter answers three research questions that are stated in the problem of the study. The analysis is divided into three parts. The first part will discuss kinds of Totalitarian actions with additional discussion about the context of the Government. The second part will discuss class consciousness due to Totalitarian actions and the last is class struggle by proletariat class in against Totalitarianism.

#### A. The Context of the Country in *The 100: Homecoming* by Kass Morgan

To know whether a government practicing the Totalitarianism system or not was by understanding the context of the country or community that being lead itself.

Based on the story, the form of the country is a colony. In terms of this, the colony is not the country that led by other countries in the colonialized system but rather a term of community or a group of people that lived and shared the same interest to live together (Meriamwebster, 2019). This group of people having the same interest: to survive from the cataclysm in the earth and gathered to the spaceship far away from the earth.

The spaceship colony also has the territory, it conveys three parts of satellites joined together in orbit around the earth named Phoenix, Arcadia, and Walden. The center of government placed on the Phoenix satellite, where

the food, medicine and the council of the government live better than Walden and Arcadia which categorize as poor satellite areas.

The colony governed by a Chancellor and helped by many council departments (Morgan, 2015). The rule and policy will be discussed with all legislative council. The Chancellor vote by-election and some advice from the legislative council in order to avoid the leader from becoming too powerful in leading the colony (Morgan,2014,p.g.34). Chancellor also managed the military system in the colony.

The colony also has its law named Gaia Doctrine that mentioned all crimes, no matter how small, should be punished by death unless the perpetrator is under 18 years old. The lack of oxygen and food forced the member of the colony to obey several rules such as the prohibition of having more than one child in the spaceship and eating more than the amount that decided by the system. However, the rule might be change and added based on the agreement from council assembly (Morgan, 2014, pg. 37).

The government decision always puts a communal interest in the personal interest of every member. The first rule of decision in government are should be taken for the good sake of the member of the colony. For example, The-Hundred – a group of teenagers jailed in a spaceship, conduct small or big crime as in the story, should be punished by death after they reach 18 years old. However, the government with all council and previous chancellor decide to change the punishment by sent them to earth in order to

check the safety of this planet to live in. This change of rule and decision is made for the good sake and the future of spaceship.

### **B. The Form of Totalitarian Actions in *The 100: Homecoming***

Based on the context of the country and characteristic of Totalitarianism action, writer will analyze many actions that contain in the story as it related with the Totalitarianism theory as below:

#### **1. The Chancellor's Absolute Control**

By means of totalitarianism, the dictator can impose his ideals and desires on the whole nation. The concentration of power namely legislative, executive, judicial power is in one body. The community or society does not have the authority to limit the power of the ruler. In dictatorial government, sovereignty belongs to the ruler and is used for the interests of the ruling power (Shadan, 2017). In this data the final decision about everything was made by dictator without listening to the member of the colony or even the council.as the following:

##### **(Data 1)**

"It's not the home we built anymore. There's no discussion, no cooperation. Rhodes tells everyone what to do, and the guards make sure they did it." Eric said bitterly.

##### **(Data 2)**

"I am more experienced leader will take over now," Rhodes continued. Rhodes was taking control—but he clearly had no idea what he was getting into.

##### **(Data 3)**

"I am a qualified to handle anything that may arise. The sooner I bring order back to this community, the sooner we can all feel safe .in Rhodes's eye. It was the special combination of disdain, mockery, and envy.

##### **(Data 4)**



“I’m in the charge. And I’ve sentenced the three of you to die by firing squad at first light.” Rodhes said.

Data 1 shows the actions of absolute power is in Chancellor’s hand, without any cooperation and discussion to any council or agreement from the colony. The word “ it is not the home we build anymore” supports that, previously the government or the dictator before, not threaten people like this way.

In the context of the government, any decision or rule in the colony country should be discussed with the council and the advisor of the colony. But in this case, the dictator takes control as his own will by using the military power, it indicated as the authorism action. It means the government also creates fake democratic, whereas no aspiration and discussion in-country system.

Continue to the data 2 shows the arrogance and superiority of the Chancellor in leading the people. Make the dictator feeling powerful to control the community based on his will and interest. The opinion and suggestions from the colony were ignored. It strengthens that he applies his total power in governing the space colony.

Continue to Data 3, shows that Chancellor state that Order and rule is the most vital aspect in community, that more important than human life itself. It is suitable as the major characteristic of Totalitarianism that people live for country and rule. In this quotation, Chancellor convinces his people to obey the rule to perpetuate his

power itself. Because once the colony not adhered to the rule, there will be treason of the government system.

The last data also show that the arbitrarily of the Chancellor position. Any decision and rule in government only taken by Chancellor without the agreement from another council or voting from the community. The command to kill and harm people who having opposite interest without the legal law from the country are the action of Totalitarianism. By this action shows that Chancellor breaks the country rule itself and change as his will. Misuse his position to oppress his people and creating fake democracy. It proofs that all his action to govern the country is based on Totalitarian belief.

## 2. The Existing of Doctrine

Teaching a particular ideology in the form of doctrine in such a community or country is the next form of Totalitarianism. The ideology is disseminated as the only true ideology, by glorifying the nation and state, by underestimating other nation. The following data shows the doctrine that being taught, how it spread and practiced among the group of the colony. the doctrine that taught by the Chancellor of the colony in leading the people.

### (Data 5)

- a) “*Gaia Doctrine*, we can not abandon that adherence to a code that is more important than any one of us. Did what was expected of us, and maintained order. Rhodes paused again, letting his words sink in. (*The 100:Homecoming*, p. 135)
- b) “We must follow certain rules,” Rhodes said., “we were able to keep our species alive because we respected authority. (*The 100:Homecoming*, p. 134)

**(Data 6)**

“They aided and abetted a fugitive. The punishment for that is perfectly clear in the Gaia Doctrine. Kill Them.”

In data 5.a shows the existent of doctrine, called Gaia Doctrine. The code or rule that should they adhered to by every member of the colony. As in the story, Gaia Doctrine consists of the rules applied in the colony after the nuclear war. It says that any adult who found guilty of violating the doctrine should be confined and executed. So, people are taught to be afraid and obey all rules in the government without any doubt and they taught to believe that the doctrine is for the sake of their life. In other words, this doctrine exists to make people very obedient to the government.

Data 5.b shows how doctrine being spread among society by oration speech. An oration is a tool to teach the doctrine among the people because they can gather and listen in one command and give them persuasion. The dictator can put any ideology to people and persuade them to believe that the content of the oration as a true ideology that will bring them into the best nation. An oration can also be a reminder and warning to keep the doctrine believed and adhered to.

It continues to Data 6 that shows how the doctrine being practiced in society. Anyone who dares to violate the rule, any minor mistakes should punish by the death penalty. The existence of this doctrine aims to control society to believe and obedient to the government. They taught the people to believe that it is the true

ideology that will bring a better life and nation. By this ideology, the ruler class could stay in power and blinding the consciousness from proletarian to revolt.

In conclusion, Chancellor Rodhes as the leader of the Spaceship colony put and perpetuate doctrine in Colony named Gaia Doctrine which requires everyone to punish by the death penalty, when making the slightest mistake even though it is very trivial. This doctrine was made when the colony is in a spaceship when the life resources are limited as they move to a safe planet, actually, council and government should decide the more justice rule for everyone.

However, Chancellor wants to continue this doctrine even all opposed. This doctrine spread in every speech and strengthened by punishment. Many data above proves that there is a particular doctrine that exists in the government to perpetuate the absolute power as the prominent characteristic of Totalitarianism government.

### **3. Government Terror to Opposite Society**

A country under the rule of Totalitarianism does not tolerate opposition. All opposition must be abolished, all human rights guaranteed in democracy are denied also violated on the grounds that human rights are a sign of weakness. What are the terror actions that depicted in the novel will be analyze below:

#### **(Data 7)**

This was a warning. Do what I say or you will be removed from the herd. The Vice Chancellor was threatening them. – (Homecoming p.g 137)

**(Data 8)**

“We have your sister.” Bellamy froze as if Burnett’s words had formed a noose around his neck. “And now she knows what it means to be under arrest.” White-hot anger surged through Bellamy’s veins.

In Data 7 shows the action of threatening the opposite party who disagree to the government system. Threat is an intention to inflict pain, injury, damage, or other hostile action on someone in retribution for something done or not done (Merriam Webster, 2017). This action is categorized as psychological terror because it could break the human soul and psyche by fulfilling their mind with fear. It continues to data 8 in the form of hostaging. Hostaging an innocence people to force someone fulfills certain will is one of crime and terror.

**(Data 9)**

The guards beat one woman up so badly I’m not sure she’s going to be able to walk again.” He paused and turned to face the Earthborns,

**(Data 10)**

He felt like one of the animals he’d tracked and killed to keep the hundred alive. They had shot him. Blood pouring from his wound and he dragged into the clearing” – (*The 100:Homecoming*, p. 141)

In data 9 and 10 above, show the action of physical terror to the opposite party in the colony by torturing them. Torturing and beating are the terror that harms the body or human physic to give the pain, injure and also could resulting in fatal death. However, it also happened in front of a colony, as an effective tool to spread fear among them. It is also the warning to all the members of the colony, people



would be punished the same as Bellamy if they dare to break Rhodes's rule. It clearly depicted in this novel that violence and execution are several atrocity actions that take by the dictator to control their citizen's obedience.

All data and interpretation above conclude that physical terror is in the form of beating, torturing or even killing people who do not agree with the totalitarian system. While psychological terror is in the form of threatening, hostaging, and fear spreading in society. All these actions are ordered by Chancellor and done by his army. Those are done in order to reduce the opposition and giving a deterrent effect to the society who try to conduct the treason.

#### **4. The Human Right Violation**

There is no protection of human rights in the country that ruled by Totalitarianism system ( Archer, 1985). In this data shows the action of Totalitarianism that violating many human's right:

##### **(Data 11)**

Two kids carrying firewood toward the pit wore tense, pained expressions. A boy hauling a water bucket looked near tears. A group of adults sat silently together by the fire, shooting nervous glances at the trees. No one spoke. No one laughed or gave one another. A hard time. No one smiled.—all the life—had been sucked from the very air.

##### **(Data 12)**

A few adults stood to the side, holding torches to illuminate the site, forcing to work long into the night without any rest. (*The 100;Homecoming*, p. 425)

**(Data 13)**

The guards moving through the camp, dragging everyone—adults and kids—out of their cabins to witness what Rhodes probably viewed as the most momentous event on Earth in three hundred years. The moment order would be restored to the wild, untamed planet. It was monstrous. No one should have to see this, (*The 100;Homecoming*, p.436)

In data 11 – 13 show that the action of slavery and inhuman treatment. The colony is forced to work without any rest and proper working contract. The government also exploits kids under the age to work. This action determines that the government violate the human right in long working system and improper treatment. Personal human right including the right not to be forced, tortured or being a slave as stated in universal human rights has not adhered. No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms( UDHR,1948, artc 4-5). So, these data show that the dictator has violated human rights in terms of the right of freedom and also the right of threatening properly.

**(Data 14)**

“So... they’re prisoners again?” Clarke said, her voice disbelieving. “So much for our ‘contribution’ and ‘sacrifice’,” Bellamy said, his voice thick with bitterness.

**(Data 15)**

“Your executions are scheduled for dawn”. What was Rhodes talking about? They hadn’t done anything meriting execution, “I’m in charge, and I’ve sentenced the three of you to die by firing squad at first light.”

Everyone has the right to get the same thing on legal proceedings in law. The data above show people that being suspect as criminals and get the punishment without the get the same procedure regarding the law. In the UDHR article 9-11 said that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

However, the member of the colony that is the opposite class from the dictator, get arbitrary arrest and death penalty without a transparent process of law. They found guilty just by the will from the authorism dictator as ruler. The suspect has no chance and right to defend themselves in the law. Whereas in human rights, all humans should be equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law in obtaining legal protection and defense. As a conclusion, the data 14 and 15 above show the human rights violations in the term of provisions of the law. The human rights that violated in this story are the right to freedom, private life, the right to get proper life and the protection of proficient law.

#### **D. Class Consciousness Emergence**

Totalitarianism actions triggering the consciousness of the colony. The process of emergence class consciousness starts from individual consciousness that gathers into one thought and decision of the group. Every

member of the colony experienced the same condition for living under a Totalitarianism system, but they might achieve a different consciousness to seeing their condition and state of their class. However, by interaction and communication in society, it will shape the collective consciousness and collective actions. Much individual consciousness results in one of collective consciousness to defeat the Totalitarianism system.

The main consciousness is about the danger of one powerful authority from Chancellor, injustice treatment started from Bellamy, Wells, and Clarke who seeing a persuasive speech of Rhodes in the first place he landed on the earth. They are not like the other member colony who still living in false consciousness, which persuaded by Rhodes speech, instead, they start the feeling of suspicious about Rhodes authority above the colony as the data Bellow:

**(Data 1)**

Bellamy took in Wells's and Clarke's faces, and he could tell from their expressions that they were all on the same page. Rhodes was full of shit. He had said nothing about the hundred being forgiven for their crimes—which they had all been promised in exchange for their “service” to humanity when they came down here on the first drop ship. (*The 100: Homecoming*, p.135).

**(Data 2)**

“Bellamy considers that, one or two among the non-Phoenicians—obviously none of their families had been given priority on the next wave of ships. The number of lies this man was spewing in one short speech was repulsive. But even worse, it seemed like a lot of people were eating it up. *Open your eyes, Bellamy wanted to shout at them.* (*The 100: Homecoming*, p.133-136).

Two data above clearly showed the consciousness of many members if a hundred teenagers in the colony, about the lie and unhealthy politic of the

dictator. In this case, Bellamy, and Clarke not tended to observe the fact that their Chancellor does some injustice and cunning action through his authority.

Data 1 shows the emergence of curiosity about fake promises from the government. As in the story, before the hundred landed on the earth they were promised to be free from punishment as a prisoner in Gaia doctrine rule. But the dictator never mentioned it, which means, it is only a lie and a fake promise from the dictator.

The second consciousness is about unequal treatment among the member of economic status in the colony. Chancellor only allows and saves some people from a certain region of the satellite, in this case only choose people from Phoenix which richer than another side of satellites. Bellamy was aware that none of the colonies from Walden and Arcadia landed in the next wave of the ship to earth, because in the story is told that Walden and Arcadia are full of poor people than Phoenix Area. It meant that Rhodes only prioritized in saving an upper class in society (bourgeoisie) than the lower class (proletariat). The consciousness also experienced by Clarke. The Chancellor was the one who betrayed and killed her parent, as shown in the data below:

**(Data 3)**

Rhodes was the one who had ordered her parents to test the effects of radiation on human subjects. On children. Rhodes was the one who had threatened to kill Clarke if they didn't comply, then denied any involvement in the horrific experiments. He had sentenced her parents to die. And now he was here to kill Bellamy. (*The 100: Homecoming*, 168).

Clarke curious about Rhodes's injustice leadership since she was a little girl. He is the one who defames her parents to be killed by the rule of



government. The hatred and revenge because of her parent's died because Rodhes has shaped her consciousness become bigger. She does not believe Rodhes like other members of the colony.

Another consciousness about unfair Totalitarianism also was experienced by another member of the colony, in this case, Glass—Wells's childhood friend knowing Rodhes plans about the execution of Bellamy Blake. In the story before, the colony thought that Rodhes will do confinement to people who committed a crime, but the truth was he was going to execute people who dare to break his rule and authority even it was a little crime. First-person who was aware of Rodhes lie was Glass. She, with no doubt, spread some facts about Rodhes's misery murder plan to other members of the colony named Luke and Clarke.

**(Data 4)**

Glass shut her eyes as a wave of nausea crashed over her. She couldn't believe her ears. They were talking about executing Bellamy in the same off-hand manner they might have used to discuss electricity rations or an upcoming Remembrance Day celebration. The Vice Chancellor was going to force Luke to execute Bellamy to prove his loyalty. (*The 100: Homecoming*, p. 175)

**(Data 5)**

Glass meets Luke in the cabin and tries to explain what she heard from Rodhes." Glass's voice trembled with fear. "I know he saved my life, but Rhodes is dangerous. You should have seen the way he talked about executing Bellamy. It was... awful.

(*The 100: Homecoming*, 178).

**(Data 6)**

Glass inhaled and exhaled slowly, as if summoning the courage to speak. "Clarke, I just—I thought you should know. They're planning to execute Bellamy." Her voice had grown faint, as if saying the terrible word took a physical toll. Clarke's stomach dropped out, and she bit her lip to stifle a cry. (*The 100: Homecoming*, 181)

As the other members of the colony might think that Rodhes led the colony with the right authority and policy which they should obey without a doubt. However, at the data above from 4-6 show the arousal of consciousness from several members of a colony, they are Bellamy, Clarke, and Glass who experienced injustice authority and cunning behavior of their dictator started putting displeasure and suspicion after looking at what Rodhes has done to the colony. In this stage, Glass found out the lie and the evilness from Rodhes' dictatorship threatening the life and safety of members in the colony. She encouraged herself to spread what she heard and knew to other members to save themselves and avoid the worst consequence that might Rodhes do to them.

The consciousness about cunning Rhodes' authority was also realized by Wells. Firstly, he thinks Rodhes would do a good sake for the colony but the reality showed differently as he stated to Clarke below:

**(Data 7)**

Wells put his hand on her shoulder. "I'm sorry. For being naive. For not getting how sick Rhodes is. I really thought they would do what was right. It sounds so stupid now." Clarke wanted to take Wells in her arms and hug him—out of gratitude, out of appreciation, out of empathy. (208, *The 100:Homecoming*)

**(Data 8)**

"Bellamy is my brother. I'll do anything to help." He settled his gaze back on Clarke, his eyes glinting with a spark she'd never seen there before. "And if it happens to undermine Rhodes's authority in the process, well, that's just a two-for-one deal." ( *The 100:Homecoming*, 209).

Firstly, Wells experienced what Marx told about false consciousness where he did not realize where other class engaged their interest and is blinded by upper-class ideology convincing, He began to awake his consciousness when the Chancellor rejected his all opinions, and he became one of threat for Rodhes position. Moreover, Rodhes tried to execute Bellamy — after his sacrifice to the colony. This unbalance fulfillment of interest triggered Wells to realize the real consciousness and where his class state. This consciousness led him to know what to do next regarding Totalitarianism in the government. He was here to eliminate this injustice, which meant that it would undermine Rodhes authority.

Feeling altruistic is also one of the forms of consciousness because the proletariat should see themselves as a group that protected each other to reach the goal of the proletariat. In this story, class consciousness showed when Max as a dictator of the Earthborn colony wanted to help the teenagers whom Rodhes wanted to kill even Bellamy felt uneasy with this decision because he did not want to put other people in danger because of himself.

**(Data 9)**

no one here is doing anything they don't want to do. "Bellamy, I get it. You're not used to accepting help. But this isn't Confinement for selling stolen goods at the Exchange. This is the death penalty. Rhodes is going to kill you.". He knew that Max and Sasha's people believed in something bigger than themselves. He had seen it in their kindness toward each other, in the way they welcomed three strangers into their lives.. (*The 100: Homecoming*, p. 380)

The data above shows that the proletariat began to realize that public interests are more important than personal interests. Helping each other is

also strengthening unity and triggering the consciousness among the lower class. The feeling of solidarity in facing a hard time shaped their combativeness.

Eric and other citizens suffered injustice from Totalitarianism of Rhodes follow Wells to join with max and Earthborn. He explained how miserable Rhodes in leading a hundred colonies and choosing to escape and join with Wells and alliance as shown in the data:

**(Data 10)**

Eric said. "We came to join you. We want nothing to do with Rhodes or the other Colonists anymore." And why is that?" Max asking.. 'They've completely taken over. It's not the home we built anymore." He paused, until he spotted Wells. "Everything was so much better when you were in charge, Wells. You stood for something, something worth fighting for." eyes turned to him. ( *The 100:Homecoming*, p.385).

This is what actually we called as collective consciousness. The miserable authority of Rhodes was not only considered by one or two person of colony but the colony had the same hatred, sorrow, and inappropriate treatment because of the totalitarian Chancellor. Totalitarianism authority in leading the colony. The data showed that joining the other groups having same vision with colony is one of resolution that Eric and friends consider and the action to beat Rhodes.

**(Data 11)**

"The thing to remember," Max said, "is that we're not just fighting to protect these young people who've turned to us for help, we're fighting to protect our way of life. We've tried to reason with our new neighbors, but it's become increasingly clear that peace and cooperation is not their priority. If we don't deal with them now, there's no knowing what they'll try next time." He paused, scanning the room.

**(Data 12)**

“This is our land, our planet, and now’s the time to decide how much we’re willing to risk to protect it.” Wells grinned and reached to shake Max’s hand. The older man clasped it in his, then pulled Wells toward him and clapped him on the back. “Is everyone ready?” Wells asked, turning back to the crowd. A battle cry shook the rough stone walls as everyone raised their fists in the air and gathered up their spears, arrows, and knives. ( *The 100: Homecoming*, p.403)

Class consciousness is a constellation of ideas, beliefs, and values that a great number of individuals in a given society share. In this stage, the consciousness of the exploited class was already shared and growing even bigger. Moreover, Max and Wells’ speech lit their spirit to revolt and the unity of class to get their right back. They realized what they need to do was protecting what they believe and way of life thought it was against Rhodes Totalitarianism and his military oppressing them. They were aware of the bad effect of Totalitarianism authority if they did not stand to fight.

**(Data 13)**

“What the hell...” Bellamy said hoarsely. At first, Wells assumed he was looking at the animals as well, but when he turned his head, he saw that Bellamy’s eyes were fixed on something else in the distance. A group of the original hundred were hard at work on a new cabin; he could hear their low grunts as they struggled to place an enormous log at the top of the growing wall. suggesting to work long into the night. ( *The 100: Homecoming*, p.425).

In the data above, the member of the hundred suffered from what Marx called the exploitation. They were forced to work with improper treatment and long working time, moreover without any wage. Bellamy and friends knew this unfair treatment when they backed to the cabin, as Rhodes's guard caught them from Mount weather. Bellamy screamed and began to curse. It showed his consciousness of how bad the upper class treated them, Bellamy and friends, moreover, all hundred colonies were no longer drawn in



the false fallacy causing they suffered from the same thing: oppressed and exploited.

At the same time, Rhodes caught off Bellamy and friends. They have seen that every member of the colony used the tracking bracelet in their hand. This bracelet was used to track the prisoner when they were on the spaceship, to make sure they obey the rule and not escape from the confinement. However, Rhodes had already promised that they would be free and became a regular citizen after they do 'earth mission'. Therefore, Clarke, Bellamy, and Wells realized that Rhodes lied to them and attempted to find a way to save their friends.

**(Data 14)**

"No," Wells breathed, blinking rapidly, unable to believe his eyes. Each of them had a thick metal band clasped tightly around one wrist. "This is madness," they were meant to transmit vital signs back to the Colony, to let the Council know whether Earth was indeed survivable, or if their test subjects were slowly succumbing to radiation poisoning.

**(Data 15)**

"But why? It's not like he has the technology to actually track any of them." "So... they're prisoners again?" Clarke said, her voice disbelieving. "So much for our 'contribution' and 'sacrifice'," Bellamy said, his voice thick with bitterness.

The unfair treatment of Totalitarianism shown by Chancellor Rhodes not only stopped in exploitation, but he brightly repressed and removed their freedom. Rhodes, with his full authority to make a rule and order, forced the colony to wear the tracking bracelet in their hand, which means they can't go anywhere without government permission. This was not only triggering the awareness

of the community about the cruelty done by a dictator but also shaping the displeasure and hatred regarding the Totalitarianism runs by their Chancellor.

### **E. Class Struggle Against Totalitarianism**

In relation to the previous discussion, class consciousness, as it has been implied before, can result class struggle. Class struggle is the fundamental aspect that the proletariat needs to make social change and actualize their interest. The lower classes collecting their interest in a change because they are oppressed classes. For them, every change must be in the form of liberation and revolution (Suseno, 2003).

. In this analysis, the writer divide three steps of the struggle, first is the verbal struggle, political alliance, and continue to Physical Violence struggle. The process of the class struggle as will analyze below:

#### **1. Struggle in Verbal Form**

At the beginning of the class struggle, a form of resistance through the government is in verbal forms. The process of class struggle starts from frontal protest and the opposite argument about the system of the government as below:

#### **(Data 1)**

“Bellamy is by far the best hunter we have. He has kept us all alive. We need him.” The smile fell from Rhodes’s face, and his expression grew cold. “That boy,” Rhodes said slowly, “is a murderer.” “He’s not,” Wells said, trying hard to sound calmer than he felt. “He didn’t mean to hurt anyone. He was just trying to

protect his sister". Wells watched him go, his heart sinking. There would be no leniency for Bellamy. No mercy. (*The 100: Homecoming*, 156)

The class struggle against Totalitarianism started from Wells who tried to prevent Chancellor's authority from executing Bellamy Blake. He was the first person who dares to convey the aspirations of the lower classes about their disagreement regarding the execution. Wells tried to convince the dictator to plunge his intentions to kill the member of the colony for various logical reasons.

However, Wells's action resulted in the quarrel and contradiction between him and Rodhes. This different opinion represented clear difference of interest between upper and lower classes. Bourgeoisie wants to preserve the authority by conducting the execution as the example of the disobedient effect and spreading fear among the colony while the proletariat struggle to protect their member from oppression and injustice abused the result from the Totalitarianism system. Wells argumentation about eliminating the execution and Totalitarianism rule namely Gaia Doctrine was also supported by Bellamy's frontally protest about this authority as data below:

**(Data 2)** "Fuck the Gaia Doctrine," Bellamy spat. "We're on Earth, in case you haven't noticed." "I see no reason to abandon the guidelines that have allowed humanity to flourish for centuries just because we're on the ground." Rodhes replied with anger.

In this data, the verbal struggle is in the form of aspiring the opposite argumentation to the government. From the quote above, it showed the protest from one of the members of a colony who dare to speak his opinion and criticize the government. His struggle was manifested into the invective words to show his strong will and bravery against the authority.

In the Totalitarianism government, no one dares to speak protest the authority made by the dictator. Once the dictator decided the rule, all the colonies must obey without any doubt or question. The struggle representing the will of class to resist and voice their aspiration to rising the revolution.

As the analysis found, the process of class struggle in the verbal form is started by Well Jaha who dares to speak his opinion to Chancellor and shows the disagreement about the system of government. He also dares to adds his opinion and worries about the colony he loves. It follows by Bellamy who shows his verbal action that shows his rebel and displeasure to the system and frontally rebels it with rude words.

## **2. Struggle in Politic Form**

The struggle against the unfair authority of Dictator Chancellor develops into new level and form. It continues into practical form by defeat the government's plan, making alliance and conducting the treason as the analysis below:

### **(Data 3)**

She explained that Rhodes was going to make Luke kill Bellamy.  
 “We’re leaving camp. Tonight. That should buy you some time.”  
 “How...how will that help us?” If Luke isn’t there to carry out

Rhodes's orders, they'll have to rethink the execution. It's not a permanent solution, but it might buy you an extra day to figure something out" (*The 100:Homecoming*, 189)

**(Data 4)**

"She rigged up something in the trees to make it sound like the Earthborns were attacking the camp. If everything goes according to plan, Rhodes will have sent all the guards into the woods, and we'll be able to sneak out the other side. "Let's move. ( *Homecoming*, p. 229).

The data above showed that the struggle from the lower class developed in the practical form. They not only opposed the Totalitarianism by voicing their disagreement by words, but they conducted the conspiracy to foil the trial by escaping from the authority. Bellamy was someone determined as a prisoner, by escaping from the trial and colony meaning he broke the rule which Rhodes made, and transformed from the prisoner to be a fugitive. This is also called as resistance because they dare to cross the rule that the dictator made and one of the revolutions that lower-class decided to start their opposition against the upper class.

Making the alliance and conduct treason to get the state of asylum and protection is one the next struggle that Bellamy and friends did. They escaped from the colony and asking Max— Wells friend—dictator of Earthborn, for some protection and alliance to defeat Rhodes tyranny though the consequence is facing Rhodes' guards as the data below:

**(Data 5)**

"I believe I can speak for everyone here when I say that we will not be accomplices to this unjust punishment. But I will allow them to decide." Max cleared his throat. "All those in favor of letting our visitors take the boy with him, please raise your hands." One of the guards smirked, while the man next to him cracked his knuckles. They were clearly relishing this, eager to watch the Earthborns



relinquish Bellamy to his grim fate. But to Bellamy's shock, no one raised their arm (*The 100. Homecoming*, 284)

**(Data 6)**

"What does this boy mean to you?" Burnett growled. "Why would you die to protect him?" "To keep Earth from being overrun by assholes like you," the Earthborn said calmly. "Get out of here!" he called over his shoulder to Bellamy. Bellamy backed slowly toward the door. More Colonists gathered behind Burnett, guns raised. He heard two sharp pops, then the dull thud as two bodies dropped to the ground.

Workers need what Marx called it as collective and mass struggles. There is no way to win the struggle as individuals. Working-class unity is crucial. Making great friends to a big deal against the opposite the class was one of the right struggle strategies. This data has well presented the process of political struggle to gain the mass and allying with the opposite class to defeat other class though confrontation with them was unavoidable, gunfire and even murder.

### **3.Struggle in Violence Form**

The struggle did not stop with the politic tactic. They need real action to rebel because aspiration and treason are no longer listened to by the government. Proletarians start to show their unity and power to resist.

This action began from Octavia and her little friends (Antonio, Dmitri and Tamsin and followed by all hundreds of delinquents that gathered to show their displeasure and courage to fight Rodhes Totalitarianism, as the next data below:

**(Data 7)** No. I'm not going to let them do this to you." Other people had begun to gather around them. Lila walked up next to Octavia, and for a moment, Wells thought she was going to pull her away, but instead she put her arm around the younger girl and glared at the

guards defiantly. She was joined by Antonio, Dmitri, then Tamsin and others. Even Graham came over to stand among them. Soon, there were nearly fifty people standing in a large semicircle around the prison cabin. (P.g 432)

**(Data 8)**

Everyone, back up,” Rhodes commanded. When no one moved, he signaled to the guards who stepped menacingly toward the crowd. “I said move.” But no one retreated. most of them were staring at Wells, Bellamy, and Clarke with a mixture of rebellion.No matter how this ended, they needed to see how a real coward bore defeat.

The hundred-team was assembled to show their resistance to Rhodes's injustice. The data above shows the combativeness, altruism, and solidarity among the proletariat in struggle against Totalitarianism authority. It is suitable for Marx's principle of class struggle that there is no way to win by cooperating with the enemy, being subsumed by them, or avoiding confrontation with them but it must be through struggle—whatever level of struggle corresponds to the capacity at a given time. At this time, the struggle that they could do is showing their compactness, solidarity, and strong determination to fight Totalitarianism authority together. They were not even afraid of the threat and intimidation from Rhodes and his military which might take their lives. The proletariat only knew that they had to help each other to defeat Rhodes's authority. Moreover, in the last sentence “No matter how this ended, they needed to see how a real dictator bore defeat” these sentences proves that this form of struggle has one real purpose: to defeat the dictator, a dictator who create the Totalitarianism system in the colony.

Class struggle was continued to the form of violence and brutal war. As in the story, Eart-borne was divided into two colonies. One is the Max

colony and the other is the rebellion earth-borne not allowing other people to come to earth. They attracted a hundred colonies without Rodhes knowing or even a hundred colonies did not notice that it will happen. Once again, a hundred colonies tried to prove that they could survive in the earth without Rodhes's command or authority as the next data and analysis.

**(Data 9)**

The entire place had erupted into chaos. Once they had armed themselves as best they could—Bellamy with a bow and arrow, Wells with an ax, and Clarke with a spear—they headed into the fray, moving in a circle with their backs to each other. It was a brutal, dirty battle. All around them, the hundred and the Colonists fought side by side.

The data above depicted the war faced by the hundred colonies. They tried to defend and fight together to protect their friends and their government. This is the real struggle that they could do together and prove their collective actions.

In the middle of the war between a hundred and wild earthborn, Wells made the strategy of war in defeating earth-borne treat and Rodhes' guard. He needs support and belief from his friends and a hundred colonies. In this stage, their unity and combativeness were being tested. He tried to convince the will of unity in doing the war strategy. By conducting the speech, Wells tried to lit the spirit of Hundred in defeat the enemy.

**(Data 10)**

"I know you're tired, and I know you're scared," Wells began. "I know there are more of them than there are of us. They have more weapons. But we have each other—and we aren't going to let them

win.” Bellamy appeared at the back of the crowd. He looked wiped out, but Wells was glad to see that he was all right. They nodded at each other, and Wells continued. “Wells gestured with his ax.

**(Data 11)**

Wells wasn't sure he had read them right. Then a hand shot up, then another, then a dozen more. They pushed their shoulders back, raised their chins, and planted their feet firmly on the ground. Bellamy stood at the back, smiling grimly. “Let's do it!” someone shouted from the small crowd. A rousing cheer went up, and Wells, for the first time since Sasha's death, didn't feel panic in the face of responsibility. He felt exhilaration. (*The 100: Homecoming*, 455)

Those data showed the final struggle of the proletariat realizing the collective actions to fight in the war. In this case, the threat did not only come from Rhodes injustice authority but also from the other colony. They succeeded in proving their combativeness in the struggle against the enemy. As a result, the war, violence and the pain of struggle had been paid off by the victory of the hundred from the earthborn and the collapse of Rhodes authority. as two data bellow:

**(Data 12)**

Wells couldn't believe it. It had worked! They were negotiating a surrender! Filled with new energy, he and Bellamy raced over to where the remainders of the hundred were standing. Sure, they were exhausted and injured, but they were victorious. Together, they sent up an eardrum-rattling cheer that seemed to echo up to the sky and back. “Nice work!” Bellamy shouted over the celebratory. “. (p.g. 463)

**(Data 13)**

It was Vice Chancellor Rhodes. Rhodes was alive and conscious but badly injured; there was blood coming from somewhere on his head, and his face and shirt were drenched in red. He was doubled over in pain, gagging and coughing. The man led like a coward, and he lost like a coward too. No one would argue that Rhodes deserved a better end. – (p.g 484)

The great victory and the goal of the proletariat are well depicted in the data above. By all class struggle that has done by the proletariat, they could beat all the enemy and defeat a true dictator. In the end of complicated war among the three colonies, a hundred colonies were successful in winning their class interest not only because of winning the war from the rebellion of earthborn led by Kendall, but also vanquishing Rodhes during the complicated war. Rodhes as the dictator, resulting in all bad impacts on the colony, the one who stole their freedom and caused the exploitation, finally had been taken down.

At the end of the war and struggle, the proletariat still gave mercy to Chancellor Rodhes by letting him alive. However, it made Rodhes realize that his authority and Gaia Doctrine was not the right decision to lead in the earth and he officially removed his authority as he stated that he wanted to remove the Gaia Doctrine. As the data below:

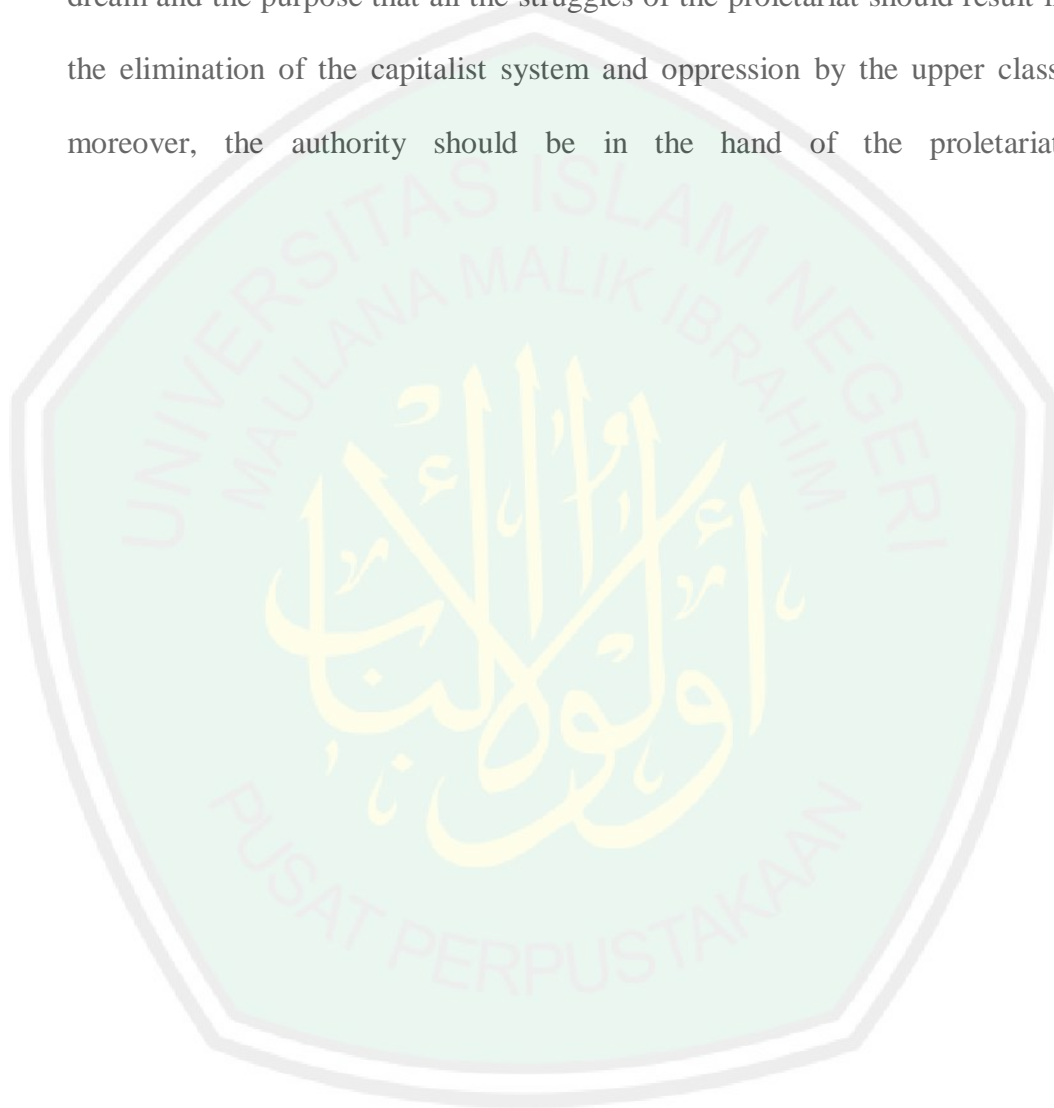
**(Data 14)**

“Wells was right. The Gaia Doctrine has no place on Earth. We need a new system, a better one. I’m going to suggest that we nominate people this evening. Perhaps...” He grimaced as a new wave of pain washed over him. “Perhaps that’s something you would consider being a part of?”

The data above shows that the dream of the proletariat in eliminating Totalitarianism and change the system in the government has accomplished. The upper class gave up on preserving their rule that they make because of the great struggle and unity from the proletariat. As the dictator who was defeated, Rodhes gave up all that proletariat demanded



including the injustice punishment of the hundred colonies and letting the proletariat take the part of the authority in society by offering Bellamy Blake to take a part of the council in government. It is appropriate with Marxism's dream and the purpose that all the struggles of the proletariat should result in the elimination of the capitalist system and oppression by the upper class, moreover, the authority should be in the hand of the proletariat.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of the whole analysis and suggestions for the further research related to this study.

#### A. Conclusion

After conducting the previous procedure of research and analyzing the novel entitled *The 100: Homecoming* by Kass Morgan using Marxism Literary Criticism, the researcher concludes that there are many forms of Totalitarian actions done by the dictator as the bourgeoisie (ruling class) to control and oppressed the citizen as the representation of proletariat class, many processes of class consciousness and class struggle.

Totalitarian actions depicted in many forms, they are a) Chancellor's absolute actions, that seen from his control in government which is not limited to any legislative council. He tends to decide everything in government only by his will and personal interest, b) The existence of doctrine, to kill anyone who does not bind the country. This doctrine was perpetuated in every oration and Chancellor's persuasion, c) the action of psychological terror is in the form of threatening, kidnapping, and intimidating. While physical terror consists of torturing and inhuman treatment, and the last is d) seize the right of human rights, in terms of the right of freedom, privacy and the rights obtained by legal justice.

The injustice actions that conduct by dictator resulted in the class consciousness among the proletariat. The awareness of unfair dictatorship of Chancellor Rodhes experienced by Bellamy and Well who found out many lies

and improper treatment on Chancellor's authority. This awareness was also awoken by Bellamy's close friends, Clarke and Wells and it influenced all members of the colony. The solidarity, oppressed feeling and poor condition resulting in the collective's decision to defeat the ruling class and start the revolution.

The class struggle of the proletariat to revolt the ruling class starts from the form of verbal abuse and the opposite opinion from two different classes. However, it did not result in any revolution, the proletariat was still exploited by the ruling class and could not gain their right as a human. Therefore, they developed their struggle strategy by making big and strong working alliances and revolt the Totalitarianism in the forms of protest, violence, and strike that resulting massive battle between the hundred colonies and Chancellor's army. The result of this proletarian class struggle is the change of a totalitarian system of government into a just government and classless society following the ideals of the proletariat.

### **B. Suggestions**

After analyzing and concluding, in this part researcher would like to convey the suggestion. First, the reader suggests to all readers to learn many lessons from the novel being analyzed, such as understanding that injustice and exploitation to others to get the personal power and interest are not the proper things to apply in real life. Humans should respect other people. It does not matter their status in society. However, this novel is also able to burn the spirit to be hard struggle person and, in order to be successful and survive.

Second, for the next researchers who want to analyze the novel with the same concept and theory of Marxism, should see the other aspects from the novel. The class struggle against Totalitarianism is not the only aspect which contains in the novel. There are many other aspects and can be a focus of the study such as politics, psychology, racism, or film-novel adaptation.

The last, the researcher considers that this research has many weaknesses. Therefore, the researcher hopes critics from the readers so that the researcher can present a better study in the next opportunity.

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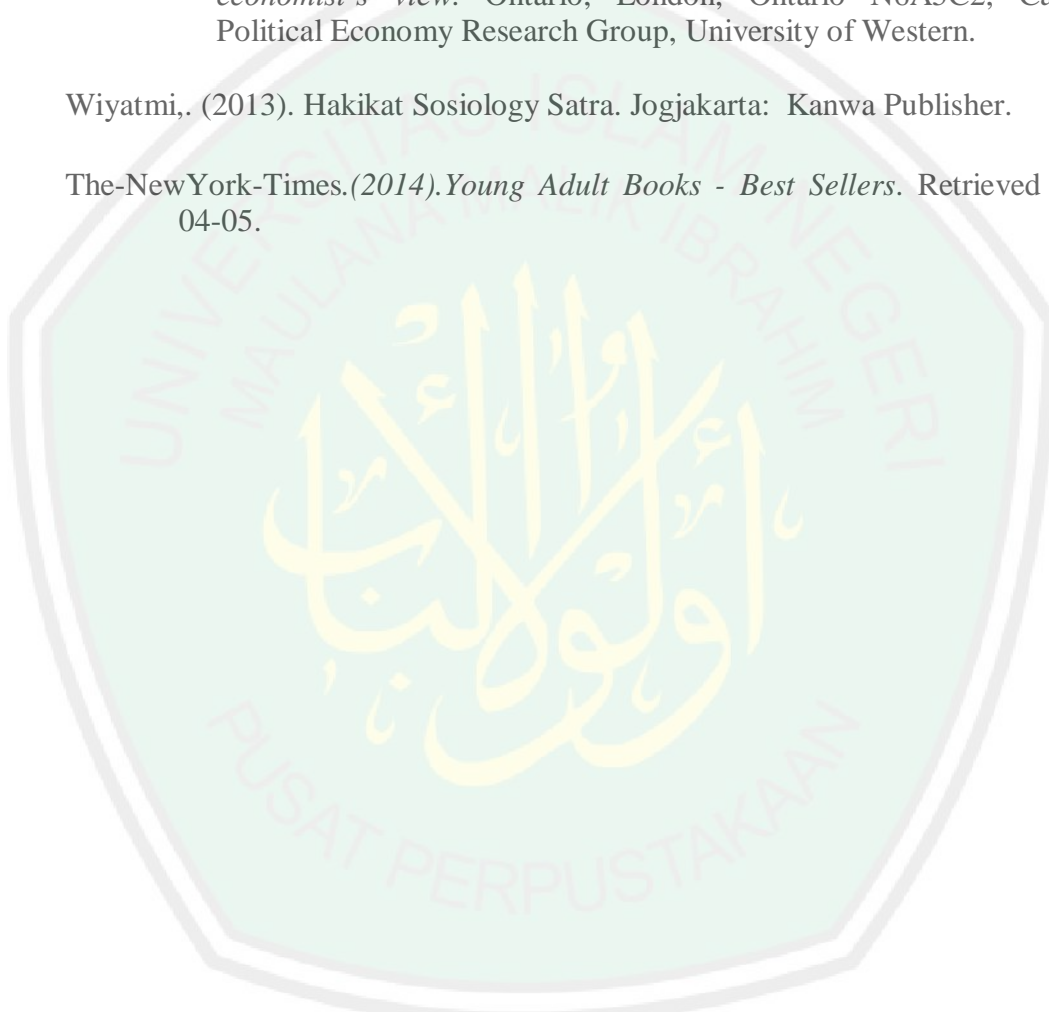
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## CURRICULUM VITAE



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