

**EXPLOITATION TOWARD LOWER CLASS SOCIETY IN SUZANNE
COLLINS “THE HUNGER GAMES”**

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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I state that the thesis entitled **Exploitation Toward Lower Class Society In Suzanne Collins “The Hunger Games”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those one cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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MOTTO

ان أرمكم عند الله اتقأم)الحجرات: (13)

*Verily the most honored of you in the sight
of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of
you*

We only win by facing our problems, especially
what we're afraid of.

If you run, you have no chance of winning
(Stuart Engstrand)



DEDICATION

The thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved parents Ir.Ipa Nur Gamar and Salim Barakwan

My lovely Brother Syarif Muhammad, S.T

And All My lovely friends

Thanks for your prays loves affections and support which given to me

You are my best motivation in my life.



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Bismillahirrahmaanirrahiim

My foremost thanks to Allah SWT for my strength and health to carry this thesis. Sholawat and salam are always upon our prophet Muhammad who has guided us to the right way of life. Thereby, I can finish this thesis under the title Exploitation Toward Lower Class Society In Suzanne Collins “*The Hunger Games*” as the requirement to attain the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters and Language Department at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University.

My sincere gratefulness is always conveyed to my advisor, Dr.Syamsuddin,M.Hum, who has spent her valuable moment to read, evaluate and always be patient to give advantageous suggestions for the improvement of this thesis. For all of my lectures who have given me their best prosperity in teaching me in this green university.

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At last, I invite the reader's suggestion and criticism to make this thesis better. Moreover, this thesis is expected not only useful for the readers and further researcher who investigate in the same area

Malang, June 26 2020

Syarifah Khadijah B

ABSTRACT

Barakwan', khadijah Syarifah. 2020. Exploitation Toward Lower Class Society In Suzanne Collins "*The Hunger Games*" Thesis, English Language and letters department, The Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Supervisor : Dr.Syamsuddin,M.Hum.

Keyword : Exploitation, class differences, the hunger games

The novel "The Hunger Games" is a novel by Suzanne Collins that tells the story about exploitation that happens in lower class society. Exploitation here as a social phenomenon that takes undue advantage of others, or makes a profit to individuals or groups of people without giving them what they should be. This involves a situation where the exploiters get excess profits.

There are two differences of social class. the Capitol as representative of the bourgeoisie and District 12 to be representative of the proletariat or knows as the lower class. The Capitol as the owner of the mode of production has wealth and power. It is make them able to do anything while District 12 is the lower classes who do not have anything.

The proletariat as the powerless one was oppressed by bourgeois, they become object of exploitation. The exploitation happens in children and also adult people. Where every year the Capitol forced to take their children the boys and girls from each District that is around twelve to eighteen years old to fight each other until death while parents watch the match. The Capitol also take other benefit with using the adult with forced them to coal miners is their work which is wages that are not comparable to very bad health insurance.

ملخص

خديجة شريفة بارقوان (2020) - الإستغلال المجتمعي
 الطبقة الدنيا في الرواية "The Hungger Games" سوزان قللين،
 قسم اللغة الإنجليزية و أديها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة
 مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف : د. شمس الدين

الكلمة الرئيسية: الإستغلال، قسم الإجمعية، The Hungger Games

الرواية "The Hungger Games" هو الرواية الذي كتبها سوزان قللين عن الإستغلا الذي حدثت في الطبقة الدنيا. الإستغلال في هذا البحث يعني الظواهر المجتمعي الذي يأخذ مميزات الذي لا داعي لها من الناس، أو يأخذ المميزات من الشخص او الفرقة بدون إعطائهم ما يجب أن يكون لهم. وهذا ينطوي على موقف يحصل فيه المستغلون على أرباح زائدة.

هناك نوعان الطبقة الدنيا. قد يكون العاصمة نائب القوم البرجوازية و يكون المقاطعة 12 ممثل البروليتاريا أو المعروف باسم الطبقات الدنيا. العاصمة صاحب الإنتاج الذي يملك الثروة والقوة. هذا جعلهم قادرين على فعل أي شيء بينما كانت المقاطعة 12 من الطبقة الدنيا بدون شيء.

البروليتاريا هم فرقة عاجز الذي لعب لهم فرقة البرجوازية، يكون قوم البروليتاريا كائن الإستغلال. حدثت الإستغلال عند الأطفال و كذا لك شخص البالغ. الذي كل سنة يجبر ليأخذ أولادهم، الأولاد والبنات من كل مقاطعة الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين اثني عشر إلى ثمانية عشر عامًا للقتال بعضهم البعض حتى الموت بينما يشاهد الآباء اللعبة. حصل العاصمة أيضًا على مزايا أخرى باستخدام البالغين عن طريق إجبارهم على العمل في مناجم الفحم بأجور لا يمكن مقارنتها بالتأمين الصحي السيئ للغاية.

ABSTRAK

Barakwan', Khadijah Syarifah.2020. Eksploitasi Terhadap Masyarakat Kalangan Kelas bawah dalam thesis "The Hunger Games" Suzanne Collins, jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr.Syamsuddin, M.Hum

Kata Kunci: Eksploitasi, Kelas Social, The Hunger Games

Novel "The Hunger Games" adalah novel karya Suzanne Collins yang menceritakan tentang eksploitasi yang terjadi di masyarakat kelas bawah. Eksploitasi disini sebagai fenomena sosial yang mengambil keuntungan yang tidak semestinya dari orang lain, atau membuat keuntungan pada individu atau kelompok orang tanpa memberi mereka apa yang seharusnya bagi mereka. Ini melibatkan situasi di mana pelaku eksploitasi mendapatkan keuntungan yang berlebih.

Ada dua perbedaan kelas sosial. Capitol sebagai wakil borjuis dan Distrik 12 menjadi perwakilan kaum proletar atau dikenal sebagai kelas bawah. Capitol sebagai pemilik mode produksi memiliki kekayaan dan kekuasaan. Ini membuat mereka bisa melakukan apa saja sementara Distrik 12 adalah kelas bawah yang tidak punya apa-apa.

Proletariat sebagai kaum yang tak berdaya ditindas oleh borjuis, mereka menjadi objek eksploitasi. eksploitasi terjadi pada anak-anak dan juga orang dewasa. Yang setiap tahun Capitol memaksa untuk mengambil anak-anak mereka, anak laki-laki dan perempuan dari setiap Distrik yang berusia sekitar dua belas hingga delapan belas tahun untuk saling bertarung sampai mati sementara orang tua menonton pertandingan. Capitol juga mengambil manfaat lain dengan menggunakan orang dewasa dengan memaksa mereka ke penambang batu bara adalah pekerjaan mereka yang upahnya tidak sebanding dengan asuransi kesehatan yang sangat buruk.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study. Statement of the study problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research method.

1.1 Background of the study

The literary work was born from the author which is express idea of using her language to contained the novel. Suzanne Collin's is an American television writer and author that is best known as the author of the New York times bestselling series the Underland Chronicles and The Hunger Games Trilogy which consist of The Hunger Games, Catching Fire and Mockingjay.

In this study will discuss about the hunger games novel that is tell about exploitation, class differences and the hunger games. The hunger games has become the best first fiction book that was published in 2008. The hunger games influenced many American writers to write and make another novel with the same main topic such as James Dashner with his *Maze Runner Trilogy* then followed by other young writer Vironicarothin *Divergent Trilogy*, and *Mar ilu In Legend Series*.

The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collin's itself lifting the story about who someone has power and not. Its means that power as a ruler. The main character of this novel Katniss Everdeen, Katniss Everdeen is a girl that was 16 years old.

She lives with her mother and her sister. She lived in twelve districts is one of the poorest districts in Panem, which is in charge of producing mining products, especially coal for the capitol. Her physical features for someone from the seam area (slums in district 12), with long brown hair, olive skin, and grey eyes. Five years before Katniss Everdeen became a participant in the hunger games, her father was killed in a mine explosion and depressed her mother anymore until the story of catching fire begins. So, Katniss Everdeen becomes the backbone of her family. To support his family, Katniss hunted and sought food in the forest, as his father had taught her.

The interesting points of this story are capitalist that is related in exploitation and social class difference which is sometimes happens in real life. There is some exploitation that happens in around us such as child exploitation, slavery or labor exploitation. Social class difference is a common problem. It can be possible that the different between bourgeois and proletarian still happens until now.

Sociological is one of literary work that is refers to human being in society. It concerns on the social relation of human beings in their society. Swingewood and Laurenson (1972:11) state that sociology is essentially the scientific, objective of the study man in society, the study social institutions and of social process. It means that sociology has relationship with social society. This relation can happen on social phenomena or anything connected to society, including culture, religious, economic, political and artistic life. The statement

means that human being in society is objective study of sociology. It exists with all life aspects that cause the interaction of them based on their status in society.

Literature is the reflection of social phenomena from social behavior that happen to the society in their social relation. Wellek and Warren (1962:94) state that, " literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation". Swingwood and Laurensen (1972:12) state that literature is a work of art, which expresses of human life and the problems on society, economics and politics with qualities of the relationship among them. Laurensen and Swingewood (1972:12) state, " As with sociology, literature too is pre-eminently concerned with man's social world, his adaption to it, and his desire to change it". Literature focuses on relation the social world of man with his family, man, woman, with politic, with the state and adaption to desire to change it.

The previous statement means that sociology of literature is method to analyze the literary work based on sociological perspective to understand social aspect and social phenomenon where a literary work appears. Sociology of literature is the theory which analyzes the relation between authors and their social class, social status and ideology, condition of economics in their profession and the readers. Sociology and literature have close relationship. The sociology of literature is a study of literature based on the sociological perspectives. It comprehends in social phenomena in a certain period that is described by the author in his or her literary work.

Marx's said that the Capitalist could (under conditions of com- petition with

goods that exchange in proportion to their labor values) earn a *profit* only if there existed a commodity whose *use value* had the property of being a *source of value* — i.e., whose consumption is it- self “an embodiment of labor, and consequently, a creation of value.” Is there such a commodity? Marx thought, “yes,” it’s *Labor Power*. Labor power. The ability to labor. The worker sells his or her ability to labor for a period of time. Labor-Value of Labor Power. The labor-value of the ability to labor is the amount of laboring required directly and indirectly to produce those commodities (food, shelter, clothing, etc.) necessary for restoring that used up ability to labor. If the economy is capable of producing Surplus Value, then *the labor value of a worker’s labor power* must be strictly less than *the number of hours of labor extracted from the worker during that time period*.

In other words, in each line of production, the capitalist will complete a cycle of production with goods embodying more hours of labor than were embodied in the inputs used up to produce the output

Marx’s Exploitation is if the Capitalists earn a profit, then the Working Class is *exploited: surplus labor value* has been extracted from them in the form of hours of laboring over and above what is socially necessary to reproduce their ability to labor for another day. Marx’s point said that the Capitalist could (under conditions of competition with goods that exchange in proportion to their labor values)

In this Research, the researcher discuss "Hunger Games" novel by Suzanne Collins. This study was chosen because the writer is interested in studying capitalist problems that is related in exploitation and the differences of

social class. When we read this novel, we automatically can develop our knowledge about capitalist. This research also can be make me as young women felt how the people of Indonesia struggle the capitalist when the colonial era.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

1. What kind of exploitation experienced by the lower class in *Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins ?
2. How does the lower class struggle against the Capitol in *Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins ?

1.3 Objectives Of The Study

1. To identify the form exploitation experienced by the lower class in *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins
2. To analyze the class struggle by the lower class against the Capitol in *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins

1.4 Significance Of The Study

This research is expected to give theoretical and practical significance. This study is important to develop the theoretical perspective of literature in relation to sociological to get more comprehension about social class differences and exploitation especially experienced by the lower class. In addition, this study shows that literary works, it is also concern exploitation and also social class

differences that happens in the world. The researcher also hopes that this study will practically give benefit for the future researchers conducting relevant studies, especially to the novel *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins.

1.5 Scope And Limitation

The scope of this study is on exploitation that happens in lower class society. The sociological theory used focuses on analyzing exploitation toward lower class society in the novel *The Hunger Games*. The next researcher might probably study the exploitation in other ways, such as studying it from feminism approach that is focus on women main character in the novel or other perspective under the umbrella of sociological of literature.

1.6 Definition Of Key Terms

1. Sociology is knowledge which is the object of study is concerning with human social activity. Literature is an art work constituting human living expression. Other word between literary work and sociology obviously are two different fields, but both are mutually completing. Sociology not only connects people of a society to their socio-cultural environment, but also to the nature. Sociology of literature study is mostly done by Marxism stating that literature is a reflection of society affected by historical condition (Eagleton in Fanani: 1983).
2. Social class differences is a system that divides a society into a hierarchy of social positions, a particular social position within a class stratification

system (lower class, working class, middle class) drawing on Barbusse and Glaymann, 2004; Vitt, 2007):

3. Exploitation is a term which has social, political and economic connotations, but in this research study, it will be treated as social phenomenon. Tormey (2008) defined exploitation as taking undue advantage of another, or making gain on individual or group of persons without giving them what is due for them. It equally involves a situation where the exploiter gains and the exploited lose (Tormey 1974, 207-08).
4. Lower class, The lower class is typified by poverty, homelessness, and unemployment. People of this class, few of whom have finished high school, suffer from lack of medical care, adequate housing and food, decent clothing, safety, and vocational training. (Introduction of sociology, 2004)

1.7 Research Method

This section discusses the research method which applied in the study. It consists of research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

This part discusses about the researcher that uses a qualitative research. It is a library research while data sources need literary data. Use qualitative research because this research identifies the sociological theory that represents exploitation toward lower class society in *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins.

1.7.2 Data And Data Source

The data of this study are quotes, sentences, conversation and action of the main character as a lower class. The data source is *The Hunger Games* by American writer Suzanne Collins published in 2008.

1.7.3 Data Collection

The researcher does some step of data collection as follows:

- a. The researcher reads and deep understanding the content of the novel hunger games carefully to get the main point of the novel.
- b. The researchers collects the data and information related of the objectives of the study, the exploitation happen in lower class society
- c. The researcher classifies the data collects..

1.7.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes then following the steps below :

1. The researcher identifying the data in the forms of actions, conversation by using exploitation that happens in lower class society on using sociological perspective.
2. The researcher applies the theory using exploitation happens in lower class society on sociological approach to answer the research question, i.e. the types and struggle of exploitation
3. The researcher concludes the result of the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERARY THEORY

This chapters discusses about theories used in research that support the analysis. the writer considered that it is important to involve several books used in this study. In order to reach the related literature in her work, the researcher has some books, thesis, journals and other printed works that support the theory applied in her thesis.

2.1 Sociology

There are many definitions of sociology. Etymologically the word is derived from the Latin "*socius*" (companion) and the Greek "*Logos*" (science). It would be incomplete, however, to stop at this analysis and say that sociology is the study of society, for it is only one of several related subjects, called social sciences, which study society. While each of the social science considers some special aspects of society (Murray, 1946:3).

Sociology is knowledge which is the object of study is concerning with human social activity. Literature is an art work constituting human living expression. Other word between literary work and sociology obviously are two different fields, but both are mutually completing. Sociology not only connects people of a society to their socio-cultural environment, but also to the nature. Sociology of literature study is mostly done by Marxism stating that literature is a reflection of society affected by historical condition (Eagleton in Fanani: 1983).

Joseph S. Roucek and Roland L. Warren in their book *Sociology an Introduction* (1964:3) state that sociology is the study of human beings in their group relationships. As such, it studies interaction within and between groups of people. These groups may be as small as two people talking on a street corner or as the crowd at a Rose Bowl game or the people of a nation.

According to George Ritzer and et al in their book *Sociology: Experiencing A Changing Society*(1979:7), sociology is the study of individuals in a social setting that includes groups, organizations, cultures, and societies; and of the interrelationship of individuals, groups, organizations, cultures, and societies.

Dictionary of Sociology edited by Henry Pratt Fairchild (1944) defines sociology as the scientific study of the phenomena arising out of the group relations of human beings. Furthermore, definition of sociology is given by Franz Mueller in his book *The Formal Object of Sociology* (1940: 59) says that sociology studies social life with a view to that particular thing which gives inter human life its social character.

For Indonesian sociologist like Selo Soemarjan and Soelaeman Soemardi (1974) state that:

“Sociology or social study is a study which learns about social structure and social process. Still according to them, social structure that is entire relation between main social elements, social norms, social institutions groups and social stratification. Social process is reciprocal influence between various collective living dimension, like reciprocal influence between economical living dimension and religious living dimensions, economy, etc. one of the social process which has own characteristic is in the case of accounting changes in social structure.”

Sociology illuminates the human experience. It invites us to examine aspects of the social environment that we often ignore, neglect, or take for

granted. By studying sociology, we can achieve better grasp of how our society is organized, where power lies, what beliefs channel our behavior, and how our society has come to be what it is. Sociology provides a unique perspective that encourages us to look behind the outer aspects of social life and discern its inner structure to suspend the belief thing is simply as they seem. In other words, sociology equips with a special form of consciousness. This consciousness helps us to better understand the social forces we confront, especially those that constrain us (James, 1988) thus sociology is a liberating science. (<http://www.brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/crit.vs.sociology.html>, accessed on 5 November 2007, at 5:35 pm).

Sociologists focus on three basic types of arrangements: the arrangement of words and ideas (culture) that we use to make sense of one another and our surrounding: the arrangement of social relationships (social structure) such as those link authors and readers, parents and children, rich and poor: and arrangement of people in physical space (ecology), from how the placement of furniture can affects who emerges as a group's leader to the differences between life in large, populous cities and life in small.

2.1.1 Sociological in Literary theory criticism

Sociological critics argue that literary works should not be isolated from the social contexts in which they are embedded. sociological critics emphasize the ways power relations are played out by varying social forces and institutions (DiYanni 1571). Sociological critics examine expressions of specific areas in

literary works including economic conditions during which a piece was written, political arena and popular political beliefs and also cultural issues.

Types of sociological criticism

- a. Feminist theory : looks closely at fiction from a specific lens.

Feminist criticism, women were expected to work in factories, maintain the home front, and manage the household after war world ended women were then expected to resume previous subservient roles. The women's movement slowly grew as a result of frustration. Then feminist criticism was one way that women were able to comment on their social status.

Feminist theory was originally represented by "white, educated, heterosexual Anglo American women" (Guerin et al 222) however, practitioners of feminist theory has grown beyond this limiting social strata.

Feminist theory now encompasses "Biological, linguistic, psychoanalytic, Marxist, cultural studies, ethic and race studies, postcolonial theory, lesbian and gay studies, and gender studies" (Guerin et all 222)

- b. Marxist theory : developed in the 1930s and often advocates Marxism.

Marxist theory looks closely at fiction from a different lens.

Marxist is one of literary theory that is the basis of modern communism theory. Talking about Marxist theory, this theory is contained in the book

Manesthesto Communist created by Marx and Frendric Angels Marxism is a form of Marx's protest against capitalism. He considers that the capitalists raised money at the expense of the proletariat. According Karl Marx theory capitalism was nothing more than a necessary stepping stone for the progression of man, which would then face a political revolution before embracing the capital as “a social, economic relation” between people (rather than between people and things).

Karl Marx started out as a German philosopher; became a French-style political activist, political analyst, and political historian; and ended up trying to become a Britishstyle economist and economic historian. At the start of his career he believed that all we had to due to attain true human emancipation was to think correctly about freedom and necessity. Later on he recognized that thought was not enough: that we had to organize, politically. And then in the final stage he thought that the political organization had to be with and not against the grain of the truly decisive factor, the extraordinary economic changes that the coming of the industrial revolution was bringing to the world. (understanding Karl Max, 2009)

According to The Communist Manifesto, “The government, like every other social institution, is produced by economic conditions, specifically by class struggles in which one class tries to dominate all other classes” (Marx 457).

Marx belief that such strife between the two drastically different classes would eventually result in a revolution by the oppressed lower class to create a society that was classless. Marx states, “The development of modern

industry...cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the bourgeoisie produces and appropriates products. What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own gravediggers. Its fall and victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable” (Marx 464)

2.2 Capitalism

Capitalism is a system of exploitation. in the capitalistic society, the relationship of one group to another is viewed as a power relationship. Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. (www.wikipedia.com)

To Marx, the major characteristic of capitalism is the separation between owners of the means of production (capitalist or bourgeoisie) and non-owners of the means of production(workers, laborers or proletariat). These two classes are in direct competition with one another. Marx does mention the middle class but ultimately aligns them with one of the other two classes. Capitalism is seen as a machine which is made up of the component of labor, capital, raw materials and markets (Roberts,B.(1987): “Marx after steed man, separating Marxism from Surplus Theory”. Capital and class. 32:84-103)

2.3.1 Exploitation

Exploitation is a term which has social, political and economic connotations, but in this research study, it will be treated as social phenomenon. Tormey (2008) defined exploitation as taking undue advantage of another, or making gain on

individual or group of persons without giving them what is due for them. It equally involves a situation where the exploiter gains and the exploited lose (Tormey 1974, 207-08).

For Goodin (1988) exploitation of persons involves ill attitudes that infringe on the ethical laws of protecting the susceptible (Goodin 1988, 147). His definition could be seen as referring to the conditions of migrant workers who are seen as vulnerable to exploitation and abuses in their host countries. Furthermore, Goodin (1988) equally argued that exploitation occurs when one party is seen as privileged while other is seen as vulnerable. The former takes undue advantage of the vulnerability of the latter (Goodin 1988, 147).

According to Marx there are two models of exploitation :

- a In production. The surplus labor provided by workers and taken by capitalists in the process of production is the source of exploitation. This model is well developed by Marx. In Neo- pro modals, other forms of exploitation may be based on differences in assets (p.32 and 33-34). For example, some group of workers with special skills or forms of human capital may be able to gain some part of surplus(e.g. atheles).other workers may be able to use their special technical knowledge (computer programmers) or special place within the productive process (top managers) to gain economic advantages which could be considered to be part of exploitation. This can considerably confuse the class structure, because these individuals may be considered workers at one level, but are so highly paid, that they appear to be part of the exploitation class.

b. In the household (p.37). Folbre notes that production for use can be as exploitative as production for exchange. Exploitation of this form can occur as an unequal distribution of human labor or inequalities in the redistribution of market income among household members. For example, the family wage provides the possibility that the male worker will share his income with all family members in an equitable manner. But there is nothing that obliges him to do so, and a male with considerable income may deprive his wife and family of an adequate or reasonable level of living. Note that there is redistribution but no explicit exchange within the household, so that the models of exploitation and extraction of surplus value really do not apply here. That is, within the household the mechanisms of exploitation are not systematic, but depend on coercion, bargaining, norms concerning proper and acceptable male or female interaction and behavior, etc.

(<http://www.marxists.org/subject/women/authors/davis-angle/housework.htm>)

It is clear that, in system of capitalism both a labor that able to gain some part of surplus and a labor that do not have ability to gain the surplus, are exploited.

In the capitalistic society, the class of women is more exploited than the other class. They are exploited in the family and also in the workplace. In the family they are exploited by their husband. It is influenced by the patriarchal system. As we know, in the patriarchal system, men's power is more dominant than women and it is also influenced the system of family. In the system of

patriarchal family, women's life is dependent on men because men's work is more productive than women. By dependence on men's wage, spontaneously women give the access for men to control their life. According to As many (Feminisme profeik,2007) 'Fundamentally, men and women have an important role to take care the central the family. But, it is changed a long with the raise of division of labor. The man fights the wars, goes hunting and fishing, procures the raw materials of food and the tools necessary for doing so. The women looks after the house and the preparation of food and clothing, cooks, sews. The raise division of labor are give the benefit for men and then women. Because of their work are more productive, the accumulation of men's property is more high than women. This accumulation of property is caused the position of men in family is more important than women (p.90). Thus as many argues that, basically men and women have equal position in the family, but is change since the raise of division of labor.

Exploitation of labor is the act of treating one's workers unfairly for one's own benefit. It is a social relationship based on an asymmetry in a power relationship between workers and their employers. When talking about exploitation, there is a direct affiliation with consumption in social theory and traditionally this would label exploitation as unfairly taking advantages of another person because of his or her inferior position, giving the exploiter the power.

A. Working class

Workmen faced more immediate problems. They had to find jobs and to make ends meet on inadequate wages. The industrial revolution intensified the

business cycle, with its alternations of full employment and unemployment. Factories at first made little attempt to provide a fairly steady level of employment. When a batch of orders came in, machines and men were worked to capacity until the orders were filled. Then the factory simply shut down to await the next flurry of orders. Labor sometimes got such low wages that only a single man could maintain himself on his earnings. The worker who was a family man might have to put both his children and his wife to work as a matter of sheer economic necessity. Humanitarian tradition probably exaggerates the extent to which industry exploited and degraded women and children, probably tends to view the exceptional instance of extreme hardship as the average situation. Nevertheless, exploitation and degradation unquestionably did occur. Just as one lynching is a shocking thing, so it is a shocking thing to encounter one example of the kind here

Recorded in the testimony of a factory worker, Samuel Coulson who said that the workingmen including women and children had to work nineteen hours a day for six weeks of labor, and they had only three shillings a week. Also he told that this excessive term of labor also occasioned much cruelty, the strap was very frequently used. ([http://Victorian- Working Class-Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm](http://Victorian-Working-Class-Wikipedia,the-free-encyclopedia.htm), accessed on 13 November 2007, at 09:20 pm.)

From the explanation above we can understand that this excessively long hour, low pay and subhuman working conditions were the most general grievances of early industrial workers.

It is well to remember that probably the worst abused child labor in the country was that of the climbing boys, the wretched children apprenticed to chimney sweeps, small masters who were only too close to those they employed for they beat them when they would not go up flues in which they might be suffocated; or that the unhappy stresses also seemed to have been normally working for small-scale employers who were not mechanized at all. Even in the factories and mines the children were often not directly employed by the factory owner but by the worker himself, while some of the worst cruelties were inflicted by the overseer. (<http://Victorian-Working-Class-Wikipedia>, the free encyclopedia.htm, accessed on 13 November 2007, at 09:20 pm.)

One of the most remarkable characteristics of Victorian working-class autobiographies is the uncomplaining acceptance of conditions of life and work which to the modern reader seem brutal, degrading and almost unimaginable of near-poverty and, sometimes, extreme poverty, of over-crowded and inadequate housing accommodation, of bad working conditions, periodic unemployment and generally restricted opportunities, and of the high incidence of disease, disablement and death. Yet most of those who experienced such conditions are not, in their writings at least, consciously discontented, let alone in a state of revolt.

B. Types of exploitation.

Child Exploitation

Children make up a quarter of the reported number of victims of domestic servitude. They are often be held in private fostering arrangements, which may or may not be with a member of their extended family. They are usually kept away from school and health services. There are also cases where traffickers from West Africa corrupt traditional belief systems to control their victims, who believe they will be punished or killed by the spirits of the deceased for disobedience. These traffickers are notoriously difficult to prosecute due to the victim's overwhelming fear of these spirits. (<http://www.kristenfrenchcaen.org/human-trafficking/types-of-exploitation/>)

Domestic servitude involves carrying out household chores and often caring for the children of that household. Since the work takes place behind closed doors and the domestic worker often lives in the home, the exploitation is usually hidden. Victims can work long hours with no rest days and have their finances controlled by the employer. Victims have been forced to sleep on the floor and are often denied contact with their family. One of our clients suffered from permanent damage to her lungs because she was forbidden from seeking medical treatment for tuberculosis. It is common for domestic workers to suffer from physical, sexual and emotional abuse as well. (<https://www.stopthetraffik.org/focus-on-domestic-servitude/>)

Adult Exploitation

This exploitation is the other of benefit that will be obtained by someone who has power. Exploitation of labor is the most famous in the world of exploitation, exploitation of labor itself is the act of treating one's workers unfairly for one's own benefit. There are some labor exploitation are forced labor, bonded labor, and slavery.

Forced labor: According the ILO's Forced Labor Convention of 1930, force labor is defined as "all work or service which is the exacted from any person under threat of penalty for which he or she offered involuntarily." Force labor is one of the major forms of exploitations, it happens when employers or owners of labor take advantage of gaps in legislation to exploit vulnerable workers (world vision, 2009). It is considered to be elusive because it is not easily identified by authorities unless the victims report the case themselves. Globally, 12.3 million people are trapped in forced labor (ILO, 2009). Force labor is also expanded to include deception or false promises about types and terms of work, and withholding or non-payment of salaries (Directorate General ILO, 2005).

Bonded labor: occurs when a person has to work to pay back an inherited debt, or when a debt is incurred as part of the terms of employment. It sometimes happened when the worker agreed to provide labor in exchange for a loan, but later develops into bondage as the employer adds more and more "debt" to the bargain (World vision, 2009) , and makes it impossible for the worker to pay the debt and regard his freedom

Slavery: is when someone's will and life course is controlled and

determine by another, when reward of labor and sacrifices are deprived from a person (HREA- Human Right Education Associates). That is to say that slavery deprives a person of his basic human rights and human dignity. Furthermore, article 1 (1) of the Slavery Convention of 1926 defines slavery as “the status or condition of a person over whom any or all the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.” (Slavery Convention, 1926) The article 2 (1) of the ILO Convention (No.29) on Forced and Compulsory Labor, defines slavery to include "...all work or service which is exacted from a person under the threat of penalty and for which the person involved has not offered himself voluntarily."(ILO Convention No. 29, 1930).

2.3 The struggle of lower class

Relating to the class struggle, Elster (1999) insists “what makes a conflict into a class struggle is first, that the parties involved are classes and the second is that object of the struggle are interests they have as classes, not as, say, citizens or ethnic groups” (page.134). In *Communist Manifesto* (1848), Marx argues that “every class struggle is a political struggle”. It determines that class struggle is the only source of revolutionary change. Political classes hold power in society by virtue of an extended range of institutions and organizations supporting the prevailing mode of production. Hence, major political, social, and economic change is impossible without class struggle. The revolution will bring democracy which consists of equality for all members of the society (Schmitt, 1997, p. 171).

Class consciousness is the development of an awareness of belonging to a class, of that class 's interest and its enemy. There are two stages of class consciousness; firstly, "class in itself," where class identity is essentially passive, to being a "class for itself", where class identity is conscious and active. for the proletariat class consciousness means revolutionary consciousness since only through revolution and the overthrow of capitalism can the true interest of the proletariat achieved (walker and Gray, 2007, p. 56). Thus the class consciousness is both precondition and result of the class struggle, than can only be created by the working class itself (Schmitt, 1997, p. 154). Next, the theory addresses the class struggle. According to Schmitt (1997), classes develop in the course of class struggle, composed of groups of people who have similar economic condition, interest, culture, at least in some respects. The full development of classes takes place in the course of extended and complex process. First, small groups struggle locally over issues, of interest to them. Those struggles give rise to organizations that are initially quite ephemeral and only gradually manage to last (Schmitt, 1997, p. 151). The following explanations are the kind theory of class struggle that the writer wants to be discussed

2.4.1 Social class

Social class is an unorganized group of people who become members by birth or by later entry into the group, who treat each other as approximate equals, who associate with each other more intimately than with other persons, and who have approximately the same relationship of super ordination or subordination to

persons from other groups within the society. While social classes have no formal organization, they nevertheless comprise broad groups of people of approximately the same social status, with approximately the same access to the things life has to offer.

There is a reciprocal relationship between the individual factor and the person's social class position. So, for example, type and amount of education help determine one's social class position, but one's social class position helps to determine the type and amount of this formal education. Similarly with the other factors. The two most important determinants of social class seem to be amount of income and social class position of the family into which one is born. Sometimes there is a lag between income and social class position of the family. A man may amass a fortune and still not be accepted in the "upper crust" because of high social class position seems to outlast a reduction of income to a point corresponding to the average of a lower social class (Roucek, 1964: 61-62).

Then, the most important social change flowing from the Industrial Revolution was not the increase in the population but the alteration in its structure and balance. Wherever mills, mines, and factories were opened, towns and cities appeared. The growths of an urban population caused arise in the numbers and influence of the two social classes that form the backbone of an industrial society. Those are the businessmen and the workingmen. There was a great contrast between the rich businessmen or capitalists (such as industrialists, mine-owners, shipping companies, and ship-owners) and poor workingmen or laborers. On the one hand, poor workingmen or laborers lived in slum areas of London. Their

housing was often overcrowded and had bad sanitation. Children had poor education. On the other hand, the rich capitalists lived in luxury. Housing was much better, more streets were being paved and more forms of entertainment and amusement were available. Children, especially boys, had better educational opportunities. The Victorian age was really the age of the widening cleavage between rich and poor.

Class is a complex term, in use since the late eighteenth century, and employed in many different ways. In our context classes are the more or less distinct social groupings which at any given historical period, taken as a whole, constituted British Society. Different social classes can be (and were by the classes themselves) distinguished by inequalities in such areas as power, authority, wealth, working and living conditions, life-styles, life-span, education, religion, and culture. Early in the nineteenth century the labels "working classes" and "middle classes" were already coming into common usage. The old hereditary aristocracy, reinforced by the new gentry who owed their success to commerce, industry, and the professions, evolved into an "upper class" (its consciousness formed in large part by the Public Schools and Universities) which tenaciously maintained control over the political system, depriving not only the working classes but the middle classes of a voice in the political process. The increasingly powerful (and class conscious) middle classes, however, undertook organized agitation to remedy this situation: the passage of the Reform Act of 1832 and the abolition of the Corn Laws in 1846 were intimations of the extent to which they would ultimately be successful.

The working classes, however, remained shut out from the political process, and became increasingly hostile not only to the aristocracy but to the middle classes as well. As the Industrial Revolution progressed there was further social stratification. Capitalists, for example, employed industrial workers who were one component of the working classes (each class included a wide range of occupations of varying status and income; there was a large gap, for example, between skilled and unskilled labor), but beneath the industrial workers was a submerged "under class" — contemporaries referred to them as the "sunken

people" which lived in poverty. In mid-century skilled workers had acquired enough power to enable them to establish Trade Unions (Socialism became an increasingly important political force) which they used to further improve their status, while unskilled workers and the underclass beneath them remained much more susceptible to exploitation, and were therefore exploited.

This basic hierarchical structure (presented here in highly oversimplified form), comprising the "upper classes," the "middle classes," the "Working Classes" (with skilled laborers at one extreme and unskilled at the other), and the impoverished "Under Class," remained relatively stable despite periodic (and frequently violent) upheavals, and despite the Marxist view of the inevitability of class conflict, at least until the outbreak of World War I. A modified class structure clearly remains in existence today.

2.4.2 Poverty

In *The Encyclopedia of Sociology* (1992: 1525) also give definition about poverty. Poverty means simply the state of lacking material possessions, of having little or no means to support oneself. All would agree that anyone lacking the means necessary to remain alive is in poverty, but beyond that there is little agreement.

J.L. Gillin in his book *Poverty and Dependency* (1937: 22) describes poverty as that condition in which a person, either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditure, does not maintain a standard of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to function usefully according to the standards of the society of which they are members.

Every great city has one or more slums, where the working class is crowded together. True, poverty often dwells in hidden alleys close to the palaces of the rich; but in general a separate territory has been assigned to it where, removed from the sight of the happier classes, it may struggle along as it can.

These slums are pretty equally arranged in all the great towns of England, the worst houses in the worst quarters of the towns; usually one or two-storied cottages in long rows, perhaps with cellars used as dwellings, almost always irregularly built. These houses of three or four rooms and a kitchen from throughout England, some parts of London excepted the general dwellings of the working class. The streets are generally unpaved, rough, dirty, filled with vegetable and animal refuse, without sewers or gutters, but supplied with foul, stagnant pools instead. Moreover, ventilation is impeded by the bad, confused

method of building of the whole quarter; and since many human beings here live crowded into a small space, the atmosphere that prevails in these workingmen's quarters may readily be imagined. Further, the streets serve as drying grounds in fine weather; lines are stretched across from house to house, and hung with wet clothing. Here live the poorest of the poor, the worst paid workers with thieves and the victims of prostitution indiscriminately huddled together, the majority Irish, or of Irish extraction, and those who have not yet sunk in the whirl Pool of moral ruin which surrounds them, sinking daily deeper, losing daily more and more of their power to resist the demoralization influence of want, filth, and evil surroundings. Let us see the condition of the working people who lived in London in 1844. It contained 1400 houses, inhabited by 2795 families, or about 12000 persons.

The space upon which this large population dwells is Less than 400 yards (1200 feet) square, and in this overcrowding it is nothing unusual to find a man, his wife, four or five children, and sometimes both grandparents, all in one single room, where they eat, sleep, and work. ([http://Victorian-Working-Class-Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm](http://Victorian-Working-Class-Wikipedia,the-free-encyclopedia.htm), accessed on 1 November 2007, at 07:40 pm.)

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. That in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which it is built up, and from that which alone can be explained the political

and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; That the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolutions in which, nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class – the proletariat – cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class – the bourgeoisie – without, at the same time, and once and for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinction, and class struggles (p. 8 & 9).

By this view, exploitation is the important term in the class struggle. For Marx, exploitation is the term that refers to the extraction of surplus value from one section to another section of the society by taking the form of a subordinate class producing surplus value that a dominant ruling class appropriates with the use or threat of force. In capitalist society the extraction of surplus value is more subtle with workers selling their labor power to the capitalists who then use this labor power to generate surplus value which they then own (Walker and Gray, 2007, p. 101). In Marx's sense, a person is exploited if he performs more labor than is necessary to produce the goods that he consumes. Meanwhile a person is an exploiter if he works fewer hours than are needed to sustain his consumption. However, capitalist exploitation rests on economic coercion, if the capitalist interferes with alternative employment opportunities for the workers (Elster, 1999, p. 80-82).

2.4 Previous Study

In conduction this study the researcher start from some previous study.

There are some previous study of this research.

1. Firstly, a thesis by Jennifer Cristin Rimnum under the tittle *A Marxist Analysis Of Social Classes And Exploitation Of The Lower Class In Suzanne Collins The Hunger Games*, the student from *Satya Wacana Critian University*. In this study, she examiner the concept of social class and exploitation that focused in the lower class Jennifer argue that a great example of Marxist theory is hunger games part. However, this story also make emotion of this pleasure at the page details of the struggle of people in district panem. I choose this thesis because the main problems is almost same. it make me easier to get more references.

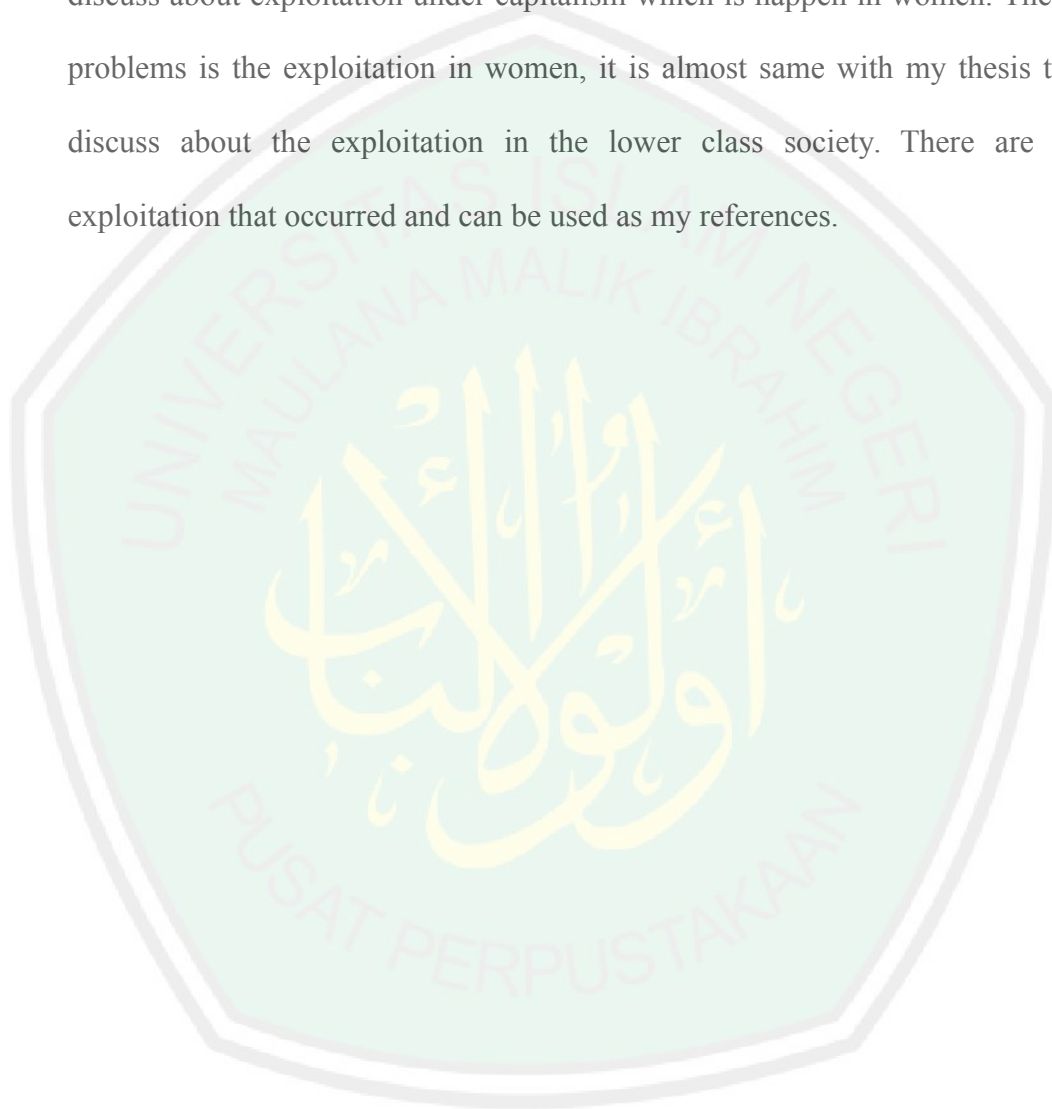
2. Secondly, a thesis by Asyi Afiani under the title *Class Struggle As A Criticism Toward Capitalism System Reflected In Suzanne Collins The Hunger Games Trilogy* a student from Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta. This study shows about the class struggle between a capitol and the districts, in her opinion the capitol maintains their power in order to keep their empire roll in, meanwhile, the district demand their freedom from the long lasting operation by the capitol. She also argue that the idea of Panem circencess as the capitol political orentation related to ideology of capitalism. Struggle and capitalism is the important things of my research, with this thesis me as the writer more open mind to find another problems and solve it.

3. Thirdly, the previous study is a journal by Morina from university of bina nusantara under the title *An Analysis Of Social Class And Class Struggle In Hunger Games Using Marxist Theory*. this study almost same with the other previous study but for this journal, a writer focus on problem and solving. She argue that globalization and increasing dynamic in the world to be triggered that caused the inevitable class differences. People who live in low class social status are somewhat often marginalized or exploited by people from higher class. She also argue that social struggle become apparent through two things the hard life in the district and games as the only medium to get a better life. I choose this journal because the most focus is about the class differences which is related with my research .

4. Fourth, the previous study is a thesis by Agung Wirana Kusuma from State Islamic University Of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang under the title *Marxist analysis on Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe*, this study focus on the marxist analysis, he thinks that a marxist theory refers to the philosophy and social theory on Karl Marx's work, on the other hand, marxism identifies that this world ideology moves towards communism in a number of stages. The Marxist analysis is one of my theory that's why this thesis become one of my previous study. It is also can help me to solve the research theory.

5. Fifth, the previous study is thesis by Nirna Fira from Islamic University Of Malang under the title *Women Exploitation Under Capitalism On the Danielle Steel 'Wings'*, This study focus on capitalism and the exploitation. She thinks that capitalism describes as a system in which the means of production

are all or mostly privately owned and operated for profit, and in which investments, distribution, income, production, and pricing of goods and services are determined through the operation of a market economy. I choose this study because this study discusses about exploitation under capitalism which is happening in women. The main problem is the exploitation in women, it is almost the same with my thesis that discusses about the exploitation in the lower class society. There are many exploitations that occurred and can be used as my references.



CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presents the main content of her analysis that is analysis of exploitation and struggle that happens in lower class society in Suzanne Collins *The Hunger Games*.

3.1 Exploitation experienced by the lower class

This part will explain about exploitation experienced by lower class. there are two part of exploitation. The first part is exploitation that is happen in children and the second part is exploitation that is also happen in adult people.

The lower class is typified by poverty, homelessness, and unemployment. People of this class, few of whom have finished high school, suffer from lack of medical care, adequate housing and food, decent clothing, safety, and vocational training. In this case District 12 is one of example the lower class society. Most of people in this District is miners which are all activities controlled by capitol.

Exploitations is the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work. In this case exploitation in lower class happens because of there is a capitalist form carried out by Capitol on several districts. District 12 or known as Panem is one of district who were victims of exploitation by the Capitol. There are some exploitation happens, those are children exploitation and adult exploitation.

3.1.1 Children exploitation

Child exploitation refers to the use of children for someone else's advantage, gratification or profit often resulting in unjust, cruel and harmful treatment of the child. It can be child prostitution, trafficking of children for sexual abuse and exploitation, child pornography, sexual slavery. Child exploitation here happens because in every year the Capitol always take boys and girls in every district that is around twelve to eighteen years old as we can see from quotations below:

“Taking the kinds from our Districts, forcing them to kill one another while we watch, this is the Capitol’s way of reminding us how totally we are at their mercy. How little chance we would stand of surviving another rebellion. Whatever words they use, the real message is clear. “Look how we take your children and sacrifice them and there is nothing you can do. If you lift a finger, we will destroy every last one of you. Just as we did in District thirteen” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 14)

From the quotations below we can see that the Capitol forced to take their children to fight each other until death while parents watch the match. Here, the district aware that they are at their mercy and no one can stop this case.

Exploitation is a threat or use of force or other of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, a position of vulnerability, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to control a person which can include slavery, forced labor or services, servitude, forced criminality, sexual exploitation or the removal of organs. As we can see from quotations below :

“Tonight. After the reaping, everyone is supposed to celebrate. And a lot of people do, out of relief that their children have been spared for another year. But at least two families will pull their shutters, lock their doors, and try to figure out how they will survive the painful weeks to come” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 10)

From quotations below we can see that the Capitol really can do anything even inhumane treatment. We can imagine that how the people in the district like in under pressure with what the Capitol doing to them. After reaping at least there are two families that must survive the painful weeks to come, they will watch how their child killed and killed by other tributes. On the other hand there is a part also showing human exploitation as mentioned below:

“To make it humiliating as well as torturous, the Capitol requires us to treat the Hunger Games as a festivity, a sporting event pitting every district against the others. The last tribute alive receives a life of ease back home, and their district will be showered with prizes, largely consisting of food. All year, the Capitol will show the winning district gifts of grain and oil and even delicacies like sugar while the rest of us battle starvation.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 14)

From part below we can see that the Capitol forced them to follow The Hunger Games which is called a sports activity between one district and another district. This activity also benefits the last participant who survives. Their district will be presented with prizes, most of which are plenty of food while the losing districts have to fight so they don't starve to death.

3.1.2 Adult exploitation

Exploitation that occurs in adults refers to other benefits that will be obtained by the Capitol. In this case there are some adult exploitation those are forced labor, Bonded labor, Slavery. In District 12 which coal miner is their work with wages that are not comparable to very bad health insurance.

Exploitation of labor is the act of treating one's workers unfairly for one's own benefit. It is a social relationship based on an asymmetry in a power relationship between workers and their employers. When talking about exploitation, there is a direct affiliation with consumption in social theory and traditionally this would label exploitation as unfairly taking advantages of another person because of his or her inferior position, giving the exploiter the power.

Karl Marx, who is considered the most classical and influential theorist of exploitation, did not share the same traditional account of exploitation. Marx's theory explicitly rejects the moral framing characteristic of the notion of exploitation and restricts the concept to the field of labour relations. In analyzing exploitation, many political economists are often stuck between the explanation of the exploitation of labour given by Marx and Adam Smith

As we can see from the quotations below :

“Our part of District 12, nicknamed the Seam, is usually crawling with coal miners heading out of the morning shift at this hour. Men and women with hunched shoulders, swollen knuckles, many who have long since stopped trying to scrub the coal dust out of their broken nails, the lines of their sunken faces. But today the black cinder streets are empty. Shutters

on the squat gray houses are closed. The reaping isn't until two. May as well sleep in. If you can." (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 6-7)

From the quotations below we can see that exploitation of labor really happens. The quotations shows that in the morning women and men in Panem must go to where they work, coal mines with hunched shoulders, swollen knuckles, their nails broken because of trying to scrub the coal dust out even their face look like sunken face. Here, we can imaged that the way of life in Panem is not easy, they have to fight and survive in daily life. In addition the exploitation of labor which is seen from the mentioned below:

"My father knew and he taught me some before he was blown to bits in a mine explosion. There was nothing even to bury. I was eleven then. five years later, I still wake up screaming for him to run." (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins:7)

Katniss Everden as the main character of this novel describe that her father blown to bits in mine explosion and there was nothing even bury. As a child who was only eleven years old the incident was very devastating to her especially because it was the lack of attention from the Capitol regarding the safety of the mine workers. Actually people in District did not want to become a coal miner because as we know that the work was very dangerous and many people also died as a result of the work but because this is an order from the Capitol and here Capitol as ruler in all District so, no one dares to rebel. other quotes are also below :

"Starvation's not an uncommon fate in District 12. Who hasn't seen the victims? older people who can't work. Children from a family with too

many to feed. Those injured in the mines. Struggling through the streets. And one day, you come upon them sitting motionless against a wall or lying in the Meadow, you hear the wails from a house, and the peacekeepers are called in to retrieve the body. Starvation is never the cause of death officially. It's always the flu, or exposure, or pneumonia. But the fools no one." (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 20)

In Panem many people easily die because of starvation but other causes are because mine workers are mostly exposed to the flu, too long in the open air or pneumonia. Here, we can conclude that the Capitol really don't care about the health and safety of mine workers. Capitol only thinks about how to keep the business going and profits continue to grow and it's very inhumane.

Basically, the exploitation experienced by the lower class divided in two part. The first part is exploitation experienced that happen in children. Here, every year the Capitol forced to take their children the boys and girls from in every district that is around twelve to eighteen years old to fight each other until death while parents watch the match. The second part is exploitation experienced that happen in adult. In the morning women and men in Panem must go to where they work, coal mines with hunched shoulders, swollen knuckles, their nails broken because of trying to scrub the coal dust out even their face look like sunken face. Here, forced labor, bonded labor and slavery happens. The Capitol take other benefit with using the adult with forced them to coal miners is their work which is wages that are not comparable to very bad health insurance.

3.2 The Struggle of lower class

This part will explain about the struggle of lower class against the Capitol. The first part will explain about the different social class between bourgeois and proletarian, the second part will explain about poverty in District 12, how them to survive to stay alive. And the last part will explain about games as the only medium to get a better life.

3.2.1 Social class

The history of human society is the history of class struggle, which gave birth to bourgeois and proletarian groups. The groups who realized that their position was with the proletariat, at that time they consciously made various efforts to rebel against the bourgeoisie. It was this conflict between classes that gave birth to changes in society. The state certainly has an interest, therefore this is exploited by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeois group which can certainly own and also control the means of production certainly demands legitimacy or proof of legal ownership. Proof of ownership can be obtained through the state. Therefore, the bourgeoisie has the power to determine what will be produced and distributed.

In this analysis, The Hunger Games has two social class differences that is the bourgeois people is a capitol that can control all districts to doing anything even though inhumane treatment. A Proletariat (from Latin proles) is a term used to identify low social classes, members of the class are called proletarians. As we can see from the quotations below :

“when I was younger, I scared my mother to death, the things I would blurt out about District 12, about the people who rule our country, Panem, from the far-off city called the Capitol. Eventually i understood this would

only lead us to more trouble. So I learned to hold my tongue and to turn my features into an different mask so that no one could ever read my thoughts. Do my work quietly in school. Make only polite small talk in the public market. Discuss little more than trades in the Hob, which is the black market where I make most of money. Even at home, where I am less pleasant, I avoid discussing tricky topics. Like the reaping, or food shortages, or the Hunger Games. Prim might begin to repeat my words and then where would we be?” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 8)

From quotations below we can see that the main character, Katniss Everdeen feels scared when hear the name of “Capitol” because she things that it is better myself to concern with other activities rather than having to think about it. she also tried to avoid complicated topics such as reaping, lack of food or hunger games even though his sister always asked her.

The lower class is typified by poverty, homelessness, and unemployment. People of this class, few of whom have finished high school, suffer from lack of medical care, adequate housing and food, decent clothing, safety, and vocational training. The media often stigmatize the lower class as “the underclass,” inaccurately characterizing poor people as welfare mothers who abuse the system by having more and more babies, welfare fathers who are able to work but do not, drug abusers, criminals, and societal “trash.” As we can see from quotation below :

“That’s why my mother and Prim, with their light hair and blue eyes, always look out of place. They are. My mother’s parents were part of the small merchant class that caters to officials, peacekeepers, and the occasional Seam customer. They ran an apothecary shop in the nicer part of District 12. Since almost no one can afford doctors, apothecaries are our healers. My father got to know my mother becuase on his hunts he would

sometimes collect medicinal herbs and sell them to her shop to be brewed into remedies. She must have really loved him to leave her home for Seam. I try to remember that when all I can see is the women who sat by, blank and unreachable, while her children turned to skin and bones. I try to forgive her for my father's sake. But to be honest, I'm not the forgiving type" (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 9)

From the above quotation we can see that actually, her grandmother from lower class traders which is serving officials. Here we can see that when you are from the lower class society it can be always remain like that from generation to generation. Moreover, there are some evidence that shows differences treatment in the lower classes of society as mentioned below :

"But here's the catch. Say you are poor and starving as we were. You can opt to add your name more time exchange for tesserae. Each tessera is worth a meager year's supply of grain and oil for one person. You may do this for each of your family members as well. So, at the age of twelve, I had my name entered four times. Once, because I had to, and three times for tesserae for grain and oil for myself, Prim, and my mother. In fact, every year I have needed to do this. And the entries are commulative. So now, at the age of sixteen, My name will be in the reaping twenty times. Gale, who is eighteen and has been either helping or single-handedly feeding a family of five for seven years, will have his name in forty-two times." (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 11)

"But they money ran out and we were slowly starving to death. There's no other way to put it. I kept telling myself if I could only holdout until May, just May 8th, I would turn twelve and be able to sign up for the tesserae and get that precious grain and oil to feed us. only there were still several weeks to go. We could well be dead by then."(The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins:19)

From the quotations below we can see that the main character, Katniss Everdeen try to explain how the games is unfair, we can imagine that the poorer

and famine their lives will be, they will be willing to put more names in order to get a lot of food supplies to live their lives, even though by entering the name many more opportunities to participate in hunger games, which in these games they must be willing to be killed and killed one to each other. In the other hand in the second quotations shows that starvation has become a habit for them and makes them have to survive to not starve to death.

The bourgeois during Middle Ages usually was a self-employed businessman – such as a merchant, banker, or entrepreneur – whose economic role in society was being the financial intermediary to the feudal landlord and the peasant who worked the fief, the land of the lord. Yet by the 18th century, the time of the industrial revolution (1750-1850) and of industrial capitalism, the bourgeoisie had become the economic ruling class who owned the means of production (capital and land), and who controlled the means of coercion (armed forces and legal system, police forces and prison system). As we can see from quotations below :

“Once inside, I,m conducted to a room and left alone. It’s the richest place I’ve ever been in, with thick, deep carpets and a velvet couch and chairs. I know velvet because my mother has a dress with a collar made of the stuff. When I sit on the couch, I cant help running my fingers over the fabric repeatedly. It helps to calm me as I try to prepare for the next hour. The time allotted for the tributes to say good-bye to their loved one. I cannot afford to get upset, to leave this room with puffy eyes and a red nose. crying is not an option. There will be more cameras at the train station.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 23)

From the quotations below we can see that the way of life between proleta society and bourgeois is very different in almost all aspects. The main character of this novel, she is Katniss Everdeen shows how she was surprised when she was at the most luxurious place she had ever visited. Although in the end she felt sad because she had to part with his family and had to prepare herself to pass the next day at The Hunger Games match. Furthermore besides that there are some parts showing a bourgeois style, as we can from the quotations below:

“The tribute train is fancier than even the room in the Justice Building. We are each given our own chambers that have a bedroom, a dressing area, and a private bathroom with hot and cold running water. We don’t have hot water at home, unless we boil it.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 27)

“The train finally begins to slow and suddenly bright light floods the compartment. We can’t help it. Both Peeta and I run to the window to see what we’ve only seen on television, the capitol, the ruling city of Panem. The cameras haven’t lied about its grandeur. If anything, they have not quite captured the magnificence of the glistening building in a rainbow of hues that tower into the air, the shiny cars that roll down the wide paved streets, the oddly dressed people with bizarre hair and painted faces who have never missed a meal. All the colors seem artificial, the pink too deep, the greens too bright, the yellows painful to the eyes, like the flat round disks of hard candy we can never afford to buy at the tiny sweet shop in District 12” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 37)

From quotations below, the first look of Capitol lies the scene where Katniss and Peeta are on the train taking them from their district. The color of the city is grey, too, but it is the high-technology buildings and not the grey and dry ground like District 12. Capitol appears as a clean, modern, big city with people dressed in colorful clothes. They also surprised with how the bourgeois people

dressed, mix and match her style which is all the colors seem artificial, the pink too deep, the greens too bright, the yellows painful to the eyes. There is no sign of sadness. People are laughing and they know how to dress. It leaves an impression that they don't have problems such as poverty, hunger, jobless, and such in the Capitol.

In this case the difference between proletariat and bourgeois not only about city, high technology and their different style but also food and how to eat it is different as mentioned below:

“The supper comes in courses. A thick carrot soup, green salad, lamb chops and mashed potatoes, cheese and fruit, a chocolate cake. Throughout the meal, Effie Trinket keeps reminding us to save space because I've never had food like this, so good and so much, and because probably the best thing I can do between now and the Games is put on a few pounds.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 28)

“I try to imagine assembling this meal myself back home. Chickens are too expensive, but I could make do with a wild turkey. I'd need to shoot a second turkey to trade for an orange. Goat's milk would have to substitute for cream. We can grow peas in the garden. I've have to get wild onions from the woods. I don't recognize the grain, our own tessera rations cooks down to an unattractive brown mush. Fancy rolls would mean another trade with the baker, perhaps for two or three squirrels. As for the pudding, I can't even guess what's in it. Days hunting and gathering for this one meal and even then it would be a poor substitution for Capitol version.” (The Hunger Games, Suzanne Collins: 41)

“What must it be like? I wonder, to live in a world where food appears at the press of a button? How would I spend the hours I now commit to combing the woods for substance if it were so easy to come by? What do they do all day, these people in the Capitol, besides decorating their bodies and waiting around for a new shipment of tributes to roll in and die for their entertainment?” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 41)

Life in District and in Capitol has many different aspects one of them is how to serve food. In days fruits, meat, turkey and other delicacies are arranged as well and as much as possible on the table. People in Capitol only need to press the button and then the food comes. Everything looks so easy it is so different from life in the district where you have to struggle and work hard to get decent and plenty of food to stay alive.

3.2.2 Poverty in District 12

Panem, Collins's vision of a future dystopian North America, follows in a tradition of classic dystopias, resembling in particular Orwell's *1984* in several aspects. Much like Oceania, Panem is ruled by an authoritarian regime, and, although Panem's ruthless dictator Coriolanus Snow is not as enigmatic as Orwell's Big Brother – Snow is physically present, for example – its political structure reflects that of Oceania. At the top of each social hierarchy sits an elite group or a dictator, followed by the privileged people, and finally followed by the poor masses who form the lowest and largest tier of society

The population is divided into 12 districts, each of them isolated from the rest, immersed in poverty and in charge of providing the wealthy Capitol with resources. Thus, Panem's politics turn the country into one that resembles the Roman Empire with its gladiator fights. Indeed, the slogan for Roman entertainment was 'Panem et circenses' (bread and games). Every year, the Capitol holds the Hunger Games. This competition, created as a social punishment for the past riots against the Capitol, demands yearly two tributes

from each district, a boy and a girl between twelve and eighteen years old, to fight for their own survival. As we can see from the quotations below :

“Our house is almost at the edge of the Seam. I only have to pass a few gates to reach the scruffy field called the Meadow, separating the Meadow from the woods, in fact enclosing all of District 12, is a high chain-link fence topped with barbed-wire loops. In theory, it’s supposed to be electrified twenty-four hours a day as a deterrent to the predators that live in the woods packs of wild dogs, lone cougars, bears that used to threaten our streets. But since we’re lucky to get two or three hours of electricity in the evenings, it’s usually safe to touch. Even so, I always take a moment to listen carefully for the hum that means the fence is live. Right now, it’s silent as a stone. Concealed by a clump of bushes, I flatten out on my belly and slide under a two foot stretch that’s been loose for years. There are several other weak spots in the fence, but this one is so close to home I almost always enter the woods here.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins:7)

“All forms of stealing are forbidden in District 12. Punishable by death. But it crossed my mind that there might be something in the trash bins, and those were fair game. Perhaps a bone at the butcher’s or rotted vegetables at the grocers, something no one but family was desperate enough to eat. Unfortunately, the bins had just been emptied.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 20)

From quotations below we can see that District 12 is the poorest in Panem. The main occupation for the people is mining. This describes its geographical condition. District 12 is dry and gray with extreme water difficulty. The nearest wood is right outside the border of the district. There is no easy way to live decently in District 12. Available ways to at least get food to eat every day is by hunting in the off-limits.

As a district ruled by the Capitol, District 12 is strictly guarded by Peacekeepers whose work is to make sure there is no rebellion and there is no

contact between each district. This way, the Capitol can stay powerful and the districts powerless. In addition hard life in District 12 which is seen from the mentioned below:

“In school, they tell us the Capitol was built in a place one called the Rockies. District 12 was in a region known as Appalachia. Even hundreds of years ago, they mined coal here. Which is why our miners have to dig so deep.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 27)

“Hearing this makes me feel like District 12 is some sort of safe haven. Of course, people keel over from starvation all the time, But I can’t imagine the peacekeepers murdering a simpleminded child. There’s little girl, one of Greasy Sae’s grandkids, who wanders around the Hob. She’s not quite right, but she’s treated as a sort of pet. people toss her scraps and things.”(The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 123)

The condition of the district has already been hard to live. There is no possible way to get richer. The only rich life in District 12 is the life where there is food to eat to survive every day. If the condition is this bad for the people, for them to struggle daily, there is no way people of District 12, or even the other 11 districts, can make it to fight against the oppression of the Capitol.

3.2.3 The Games

The Hunger Games symbolize the survival of the oppressed district and also symbolize againts the power of the Capitol over all of the districts . Katniss Everdeen and Peeta Mellark participate in the 74th Hunger Games on behalf of District 12, the poorest district in Panem. Haymitch Abernathy, who is a former

District 12 victor, mentors them. As we can see from quotations below:

“Sixty seconds. That’s how long we’re required to stand on our metal circles before the sound of a gong releases us. step off before the minutes is up, and land mines blow your legs off. Sixty seconds to take in the ring of tributes all equidistant from the Cornucopia, a giant golden horn shaped like a cone with curved tail, the mouth of which is at least twenty feet high, spilling over the things that will give us life here in arena. Food, containers of water, weapons, medicine, garments, fire starters. Strewn around the cornucopia are other supplies, their value decreasing the farther they are from the horn. For instance, only a few steps from my feet lies a three foot square of plastic. Certainly it could be of some use in a downpour. But there in the mouth, I can see a tent pack that would protect from almost any sort of weather. If I had the guts to go in and fight for it against the other twenty three tributes. Which I have been instructed not to do.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 91)

“We’re on a flat, open stretch of ground. A plain of hard-packed dirt. Behind the tributes across from me, I can see nothing, indicating either a steep downward slope or even a cliff. To my right lies a lake. To my left and back, sparse piney woods. This is where Haymitch would want me to go, immediately.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 91)

From the quotations below we can see how the games begin. the games start when the sound of gong releases them. for the first step katniss everdeen as the main character does not want to kill anyone she chooses to protect herself by running away and carrying important items to continue to survive in this game.

She is a strong, identifiable character as well a potential victor of the Games. Most importantly, she is the provider of the family, illegally hunting for game in the woods beyond her district’s fence, and she is even a semi-parent to her sister Prim.

Katniss hunts and searches for food in the forest, even say that she is

very in love with the forest because that's where she gets food for her mother and sister at home. Personally, it is demonstrate Katniss's amazing ability to focus and her great knowledge about how nature works. To survive in the condition, one has to be creative, strong and fearless. Katniss has it all. She does something different than the majority of the district. She has a strong physics to hunt. She is not feared to go outside her district to be in the wood. As we can see from quotations below:

“Funny though, I don’t feel too bad. The days of gorging myself have paid off. I’ve got staying power even though I’m short on sleep. Being in the woods is rejuvenating. I’m glad for the solitude, even though it’s an illusion, because I’m probably on-screen right now. Not consistently but off and on. There are so many deaths to show the first day that a tribute trekking through the woods isn’t much to look at. But they will show me enough to let people know I’m alive, uninjured and on the move. One of heaviest days of getting is the opening, when the initial casualties come in. but that can’t compare to what happens as the field shrinks to handful of players.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 93)

From the quotes below we can see that Katniss made it through her first day perfectly and did not hurt or hurt anyone. Moreover the previous day she ate a lot of food which is why katniss did not feel hungry and could survive all day in the forest.

“Before settling down, I take my wire and set two twitch up snares in the brush. I know it’s risky to be setting traps, but food will go so fast out here. And I cant set snares on the run. Still, I walk another five minutes before making camp.” (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 95)

“I pick my tree carefully, A willow, not terribly tall but se in a clump of other willow, offering concealment in those long, flowing tresses. I climb up my bed. It takes some doing, but I arrange the sleeping bag in a relatively comfortable manner. I place my backpack in the foot of the bag, then slide in after it. As a precaution, I remove my belt, loop it all the way around the branch and my sleeping bag, and refasten it at my waist. Now if I roll over in my sleep, I won’t go crashing to the ground, I’m small enough to tuck the top of the bag over my head, but I put on my hood as well. As night falls, the air is cooling quickly. Despite the risk I took in getting the backpack, I know now it was the right choice. This sleeping bag, radiating back and preserving my body heat, will be invaluable. I’m sure there are several other tributes whose biggest concern right now is how to stay warm whereas I may actually be able to get a few hours of sleep. If only I wasn’t to thirsty...”(The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 95)

From those quotations we can see that Katnis has many ways to survive in the forest, starting from how to choose a tree to sleep, think of ways to keep it safe by installing snares in the bushes, then she also makes his body to stay warm in its own way. Another struggle of katnis everdeen mentioned below :

“There’s nothing I can do but continue with the plan. I walk to the archery station. Oh, the weapons! I’ve been itching to get my hands on them for days! Bows made of wood and plas- tic and metal and materials I can’t even name. Arrows with feathers cut in flawless uniform lines. I choose a bow, string it, and sling the matching quiver of arrows over my shoulder. There’s a shooting range, but it’s much too limited. Standard bull’s-eyes and human silhouettes. I walk to the center of the gymnasium and pick my first target. The dummy used for knife practice. Even as I pull back on the bow I know some- thing is wrong. The string’s tighter than the one I use at home. The arrow’s more rigid. I miss the dummy by a couple of inch- es and lose what little attention I had been commanding. For a moment, I’m humiliated, then I head back to the bull’s-eye. I shoot again and again until I get the feel of these new wea- pons.

Back in the center of the gymnasium, I take my initial position and skewer the dummy right through the heart. Then I sever the rope that holds the

sandbag for boxing, and the bag splits open as it slams to the ground. Without pausing, I shoulder-roll forward, come up on one knee, and send an arrow into one of the hanging lights high above the gymnasium floor. A shower of sparks bursts from the fixture.

It's excellent shooting. I turn to the Game makers. A few are nodding approval, but the majority of them are fixated on a roast pig that has just arrived at their banquet table.

Suddenly I am furious, that with my life on the line, they don't even have the decency to pay attention to me. That I'm being upstaged by a dead pig. My heart starts to pound, I can feel my face burning. Without thinking, I pull an arrow from my quiver and send it straight at the Game makers' table. I hear shouts of alarm as people stumble back. The arrow skewers the apple in the pig's mouth and pins it to the wall behind it. Everyone stares at me in disbelief.

"Thank you for your consideration," I say. Then I give a slight bow and walk straight toward the exit without being dismissed." (The Hunger Games; Suzanne Collins: 62)

From the quotes below we can see that she showed her struggle as a representative of participants from District 12 who did not want to be cheated on by the judges from Capitol. her courage was tested, when the judges did not pay attention to her even though she managed to shoot an arrow with extraordinary. then what she did was shoot an arrow at the apple right above the roast pig. and at that moment she managed to surprise the judges and was astonished.

she is professional hunter selling animals she gets from hunting. Bow is her main weapon. She has a perfect skill in archery. In a general analysis, archery needs a lot of various skills. It starts from a good physical health, high knowledge of nature and finally to an incredible focus.

The presence of bow and arrow in the novel is to symbolizes Katniss personally, and District 12 as well. Personally, it is demonstrate Katniss's amazing ability to focus and her great knowledge about how nature works. The relation to District 12 is because she lives there. To survive in the condition, one has to be creative, strong and fearless. Katniss has it all. She does something different than the majority of the district. She has a strong physics to hunt. She is not feared to go outside her district to be in the wood. These explain Katniss as a person who has a remarkable focus, along with District 12 whose condition forces her to be that way.

In addition, analysis on the Games as part of the social struggle is that it is a connecting link between today's society and its future. The victor of the Games will go back to their home district and live in the Victory Village with riches. While for the district, Capitol will be giving food and nutritious meal non-stop for a year until the next Game begins. For District 12, the winning of Katniss and Peeta is the only good news they get after almost 30 years ago, when Haymitch won the Games. Though the help and benefit will only last a year for the district people, the name of District 12 will be remembered in the future. Not only because Katniss and Peeta become the winner, but also because they both unconsciously 'rule' by outsmarting the Capitol. Here is why.

She, as a person from District 12 the proletariat, outsmarts Capitol the bourgeoisie. This is the reason why Katniss must win the Games, which is to

prove and show the audience that the oppressed class has a chance to 'rule' the ruling class. At the end of the movie, the head of the trouble maker is killed. This signifies that the Capitol does not accept this thing lightly. It can be concluded that The Hunger Games is an amazing tool for the proletariats in Panem to struggle for her district and herself.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This part will explain the finding of discussion in the previous chapter and suggestion for the reader.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on analysis above, the result will bring up a number of things. First of all, in Suzanne Collin's *The Hunger Games* there are two exploitation experienced, those are exploitation that happen in children and adult exploitation. Child exploitation happens because every year the Capitol always takes boys and girls in every districts that is around twelve to eighteen years old to become a tributes in *Hunger Games*. They fight each other until death while parents watch the match. Furthermore, adult exploitation happens refers to other benefits that will be obtained by the Capitol. In this case there are three kind, those are forced labor, bonded labor, and slavery. In their daily life women and men must go to where they works, coal miners with hunched shoulders, swollen knuckles, their nails broken because of trying to scrub the coal dust out even their face look like sunken face. They work which is wages that are not comparable to very bad health insurance.

In addition, the struggle of lower class against the Capitol happens in three kind of part. Firstly, there are two different classes in Panem social structure. The Capitol as representative of the bourgeoisie and District 12 to be representative of the proletariat. The Capitol as the owner of the mode of

production has wealth and power. It is make them able to do anything they want. While District 12 is the lower classes who do not have anything. They can only work for bourgeoisie to survive. As the owner of the mode of production, Capitol exploits the district to meet their interest. They divided districts based on natural resources. They regulate the industry that all proceeds are taken by them. Secondly, poverty in District 12. Panem, Collins's vision of a future dystopian North America, follows in a tradition of classic dystopias, resembling in particular Orwell's *1984* in several aspects. The population is divided into 12 districts, each of them isolated from the rest, immersed in poverty and in charge of providing the wealthy Capitol with resources. Thus, Panem's politics turn the country into one that resembles the Roman Empire with its gladiator fights. Indeed, the slogan for Roman entertainment was 'Panem et circenses' (bread and games). District 12 is the poorest in Panem, the main occupation for the people is mining. This District also dry and gray with extreme water difficulty. The nearest wood is right outside the border of the district, there is no easy way to live decently in District 12. Available ways to at least get food to eat every day is hunting in the off-limits. And the last is the games as the only medium to get a better life. The Hunger Games symbolize the survival of oppressed district and also symbolize against the power of the Capitol all over the District. The victor of the Games will go back to their home District and live in the Victory Village with riches. While for the District, Capitol will be giving food and nutritious meal nonstop for a year until the next Game begins.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion before, the writer wants to points out that child abuse is an interesting topic to be discussed because it happens around us and stated as a serious problem. Therefore, the writer hopes that there will be more research regarding exploitation topic. The writer also suggest the reader to:

The first is to develop this topic by analyzing other aspects that closely related to exploitation happen to lower class topic in order to get further understanding. The second to be a reference for adult and parents as to parenting advice in raising a child without causing any harm by knowing all the negative effect caused by exploitation. And the last is the future research also can apply another theory relates to the discussion to get more information about analyzing this novel.

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