ROAD TO BE A MILLIONAIRE IN DANNY BOYLE’S SLUMDOG MILLIONAIRE MOVIE (2008):

A MARXIST APPROACH

PUBLICATION ARTICLES

by:

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ABSTRACT

This study describes the road to be a millionaire view in Danny Boyles’s “Slumdog Millionaire” movie from marxist approach, and analyzes the movie based on its structural elements. The research is conducted by using qualitative method. In this method, the researcher uses two data sources, namely primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source is film Slumdog Millionaire directed by Danny Boyle. The secondary data source are the books about marxist and the other sources, which are related to the analysis. The method of collecting data is observation and library review. Based on the analysis, the study reveals that there are some aspects underlying the road to be Millionaire. Dialectical materialism deals with the struggle to change life from destitution in a road to be millionaire. Definition of historical materialism portrayed into oppressor and oppressed. Alienation process is expressed, when the vagrants feel alienated because they have not knowledge and live in poor condition. Class struggle focuses on the struggle of the oppressed class against the oppressor. Revolution in this movie story takes place after Jamal as an oppressed is being a Millionaire.

Keywords: Road to be Millionaire, Danny Boyle, Marxist Approach
A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

   *Slumdog millionaire* movie is story of Jamal Malik, an 18 year-old orphan from the slums of Mumbai, who is about to experience the biggest day of his life. With the whole nation watching, he is just one question away from winning a staggering 20 million rupees on India's "Who Wants To Be A Millionaire?" But when the show breaks for the night, police arrest him on suspicion of cheating; how could a street kid know so much? Desperate to prove his innocence, Jamal tells the story of his life in the slum where he and his brother grew up, of their adventures together on the road, of vicious encounters with local gangs, and of Latika, the girl he loved and lost. Each chapter of his story reveals the key to the answer to one of the game show's questions. Each chapter of Jamal's increasingly layered story reveals where he learned the answers to the show's seemingly impossible quizzes. But one question remains a mystery: what is this young man with no apparent desire for riches really doing on the game show? When the new day dawns and Jamal returns to answer the final question, the Inspector and sixty million viewers are about to find out. At the heart of its storytelling lies the question of how anyone comes to know the things they know about life and love.

   In this movie, Boyle wants to show that beside the high social class who has many things that can make everything than the poor people, the poor people, Jamal Malik, he can prove that not always the rich who has many thing they want. But Jamal also can. It shows that the poor people can break the wall between the rich and the poor. Indeed, Jamal was come from slums and has not high education, but he can win in Who Wants to be a Millionaire. It was wonderful movie.

2. Literature Review

   *Slumdog millionaire* is the best nomination film on 2008. As far as the writer concerns, the research on the *Slumdog millionaire* movie has been conducted by one writer before.
The research on Slumdog Millionaire movie conducted by Tania Roy (2009) National University of Singapore by the title “The Feel Good Film of the Decade on Slumdog Millionaire”. The story of Slumdog Millionaire Movie is depicting the misery of the slums in India and a path of deliverance from it has focused the attention of the world on the life of slum dwellers in India. Different from previous research this research focuses on the struggle of slums people to reach the success. The writer tries to develop the previous research about Slumdog Millionaire Movie. In this research the writer gives the tittle Struggle for Life in Danny Boyle’s Slumdog millionaire Movie: Marxist Approach.

3. Problem Statement

The problem of this study is how social relation and stratification are reflected in Danny Boyle’s Slumdog millionaire. In this study, the statement of social relation means the relation in society between high and low social levels. Social stratification means the class level that results in society, based on the economic class.

4. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study relates to the title and problem. The objective of the study is:

a. To describe the structural elements of the movie.

b. To analyze social stratification reflected in the movie based on Marxist Perspective.

5. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer gives limitation to focus on Marxist approach. It is emphasized on social relation and stratification in Danny Boyle’s Slumdog millionaire by employing Marxist perspective as the primary approach.

6. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this study will be distinguished into two benefits:

a. Theoretical Benefits
The study is expected to contribute to the body of knowledge, particularly the literary study of Danny Boyle’s work.

b. Practical Benefits

The study is expected to broaden the knowledge of the writer himself about the play and its elements.

7. Underlying Theory

The Marxist is a term of Karl Marx’s thought standardization, which was done by Marx’s friend Friedrich Engel’s and the Marxist theorist Karl Kautsky. The Standardization of the Marxist thought often confusing and difficult to understand in order to be labor movement ideology (Suseno, 1999: 1-2).

Marx’s theories followed largely from the methodological conceptions. The significance of economic system of society was elaborated in theory, which traced the formation of the principal social group the class that consists of dialectical materialism, historical materialism, class struggle and alienation.

1. Dialectical Materialism

Dialectics comes from the Greek dialego, to discourse, to debate. In ancient times dialectics was the art of arriving. At the truth by disclosing the contradictions in the argument of an opponent and overcoming these contradictions.

2. Historical Materialism

Historical materialism is the extension of the principles of dialectical materialism to the study of social life, an application of the principles of dialectical materialism to the phenomena of the life of society, to the study of society of its history.

3. Class Struggle

Marx and Engels asserted that the key to understanding human culture and history was the struggle between the classes. They used the term class to refer to a group of people within society who share the same social and economic status.
4. Alienation

Philosopher who created the concept of alienation is Hegel. For Hegel, human history is the history of human alienation. In the philosophy of history, he states that the shape of concepts come from its vision and proud of alienation from the historical essence (Fromm, 200: 62).

B. Structural Elements of the Movie

There are two elements of film; there are narrative and technical elements (Douglass and Harnder, 1996: 3-95). Narrative elements are the elements, which build the story of the film, consisting of characters and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and theme (Douglass and Harnder, 1996: 3-95).

1. Narrative Elements

a. Character and Characterization

Narrative of the film and television is balancing the character with development of the story. According to Douglass and Harnden (1996:96)”the action in dramas in which the character’s action are primarily driven by people and events that are external to the character, often sacrifice characterization for the story complications and speed”.

b. Plot

Plot is the arrangement of chronological events in a story, which have casual and thematic connections. The selection of events arranged in time and has casualty.

c. Setting

Setting is very essential in the literary work. According to Klarer, he (Klaler, 1999: 25) suggested, “setting denotes the location, historicalperiod, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develop”.

d. Point of View
Point of view deals with how the author tells the story of the literary work. Klarer (1999: 21) suggested, “point of view is regarded as the way the author telling the story”.

e. Theme

Theme is “the center, the moving force, the principle of unity” (Kennedy, 1993: 104). We can take a moral message of the story by knowing theme (Kennedy, 1993: 103).

2. Technical Elements

According to Bordwell and Thompson (1990:126) technical elements movie consist of Mise-en-Scene, cinematography, sound, and editing.

1. Mise-en-Scene

Mise-en-Scene is the one of which are most familiar. In original French, mise-en-scene (mezz-ahn-sen) means ”staging an action” and it as first applied to the practice of directing plays (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:127).

1) Setting

Setting is a place and time where the stories take place. Setting mentions the historical time when and where the events occurs.

2) Set Dressing and Props

Set dressings are the items in the scene such as furniture, photos or picture on the wall, curtains, knick-knack on the table, lamps, rugs, and anything that dresses the bare walls and floor of set (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:131)

3) Costumes and Make-Up

Costumes can have specific functions in the total of film performance (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:132). Costumes should express the personality of the character, revealing his social status, tastes, and idiosyncrasies.
4) Lighting

In cinema, lighting is more than just illumination that permits the audience to see the action. Lighting design is fundamental to the photographic arts; meanwhile lighting setup is used to produce the desire lighting effects (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:136).

5) Figure Expression and Movement

Bordwell and Thompson (1990:137) said that here the word “figures” covers a wide range of possibilities, since the figure may represent a person but could also be an animal, an object, or even a

b. Cinematography

A comprehensive account of cinema as an art cannot stop with simply what is put in front of the camera. The shot does not exist until light and darks pattern are inscribe on a strip of film.

1) Sound

There are three advantages of sound in film production. Firstly, it engages another sense mode: our visual attention can be accompanied by an aural attention. Secondly, sound can actively shape how we interpret the image. Thirdly, sound can direct our attention quite specifically within the image (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:244).

2) Editing

Editing is easy to notice, it is only because of the prevalent technique but also because the disjunction of space, time and graphics made by editing step to eye attention (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 209).

B. Research Method

The research method of this research paper is broken down into five aspects: (1) Type of Research, (2) Subject of the Study, (3) Type of data and
Data Source, (4) Technique of the Data Collection and (5) Method of the Data Analysis.

1. Type of the Study
   The type of this study is qualitative research, which refers to research based on qualitative data taken from Danny Boyle’s Movie.

2. Object of the Study
   The object of the study is Danny Boyle’s *Slumdog Millionaire* movie.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source
   In doing the study, the data will be classified into two categories, primary data and secondary data.
   a. The primary data will be taken from the movie itself.
   b. While the secondary data are taken from other sources, which have relation with the primary data such as the biography of the author, the Marxist perspective and other materials concern to the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection
   The method will be used by the researcher for collecting the data is library research. The techniques are as follows:
   a. Watching the movie several times, until the writer gets an adequate information or data to be analyzed
   b. Reading some other resources related to the movie,
   c. Taking notes for the important parts both in primary and secondary sources in data.
   d. Classifying the data into categories and develop them into a good unit.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis
   In this research, the technique that will be used to analyze the data is descriptive qualitative analysis. The writer will describe the structural elements of the movie with Marxist perspective. Then drawing conclusion based on the analysis.
C. Finding and Discussion

1. Structural Elements of *Slumdog Millionaire* Movie

1) Narrative Elements

a. Character and Characterization

1) Major Character:

a) Jamal Malik (Starred by Dev Patel)

Jamal Malik is an 18 years old orphan from Juhu Slums of Mumbai. He is protagonist as a Muslim boy, born and raised in the poverty of Mumbai. Jamal was around twenty-four years old. He works in the call center in Juhu district. He is a contestant on KBC (the Indian version of Who Wants to be a Millionaire?) and he wins Rs 20,000,000.

![Figure 1. Dev Patel as Jamal Malik](image)

2) Minor Characters

a) Salim Malik/ Salim

He is Jamal elder brother. Salim is ruthless, calculating, and practically amoral. He is Muslim. Since he was kids, he is a ruthless kid. He is always contrasts with Jamal. He also tries to separate Jamal with his love Latika
b) Latika

She is the girl that Jamal falls in love to since he was a kid. She fights many obstructions in order to get her happiness. Physically she is a sexy girl since she was teenager. She has long hair, brown skin, and slim body. She is also a pretty girl, and everyone likes her, especially man.

c) Prem Kumar

He is the game show host, Who Wants to be A Millionaire? He is around forty years old. He looks a high educated man and always says something to make Jamal feels under pressured.
b. Plot

1) The Beginning

The story begins in the Juhu Slums, India. Juhu is a place in border of the Mumbay, almost lower classes people live there (011/SM/D1/00:06:48). The beginning of this movie is when Jamal tortured and interrogated by the police.

2) The Middle

That conflict in the movie when Jamal is arrested by police because suspends cheating to answer all the questions of the show. The other conflicts arise when Jamal is interrogated by police.

3) The End

The ending of Slumdog Millionaire occurs when Jamal win the show and Latika watches the news coverage of Jamal’s miraculous run on the show. Finally, he finds her lover Latika but he was lost his brother.

c. Setting

1) Setting of place

a) Juhu Slums

Place where Jamal and Salim live in the first time.
b) Taj Mahal

The place where the two boys are selling goods, picking pockets, and cheating naive tourists by pretending to be tour guides at the Taj Mahal.

c) Orphanage in hills on the edge of Bombay (Maman’s house)

Place where Maman collects the street children to beg and collect money for him. He also makes children blind to be a singing beggar.
2) Setting of Time

There are some clues that indicate the setting of time in Slumdog Millionaire:

“Mumbai, 2006…”

“1993”

The filmmaker Slumdog Millionaire takes the setting in the time of great depression. From the quotation above the writer considers that setting of time in this film starts on 1993 and ends 2006.

d. Point of View

Simon Beaufoy as the screenwriter of *Slumdog Millionaire* uses point of view in the film production as follows:

1) It is shown in the events: the point of view of Jamal can be seen when he shoves under water in a bucket. We look up from the bottom of the bucket at the screaming face of a drowning man (SM, 00:02:45)
Figure 18. Jamal gets pressure
(Figure 22. Jamal shoves under water in a bucket when Srinivas investigated him)

2) Point of view refers to the storyteller. This movie use the first person point of view as the narrator, the character directly tells the story.

e. Theme

The theme of the movie Slumdog Millionaire is “when we wish for something, it is necessary for us to struggle on the way to achieve and reach our goals, even tough how hard life can be”. Jamal tries to survive from his demanding life and he also struggle to find his love, Latika.

2) Technical Elements

a. *Mise-en-Scene*

1) Set Dressing

The set dressing and prop in the Slumdog Millionaire are as follows:

a) Ball, Autograph of Amitabh Bacahn, bucket, cricket’s sticks wooden swords in Juhu Slums.
Figure 19. Jamal got signature in Amitabh Bacahn’s autograph

b) Expensive bathroom suite, pistol, marble and gold taps, thousands of rupees in Javed’s bathroom.

c) Electric shocker, bucket of water, fan, table, television, video player in Police Office.

Figure 20. Salim on the suite bathroom

Figure 21. Jamal, Inspector and Srinivas in Police Office
2) **Props**

a) Jewelry that is usually used by Salim; gold bracelet and necklace.

![Figure 25. Salim uses gold jewelry](image link)

b) A pistol and bullet that is usually brought by Salim.

![Figure 26. Salim brought pistol](image link)

c) Ultra-modern glass-windowed office in the call center.

![Figure 27. Call Center](image link)
3) **Costume and Make-Up**

It can be seen when Javed comes to Juhu slums, he wears elegant shirt and jewelry.

![Javed with his fashion style](image)

Figure 30. Javed with his fashion style

Virginia Holmes and Natasha Nischol as the make up director in *Slumdog Millionaire* have big role in making the actor’s face looks different. Make up for all of the characters are so natural.

![Makeup scene](image)

Figure 31. Jamal, Salim and Latika when they were young in Juhu slum

4) **Casting**

Freida Pinto as Latika was an Indian model who had not starred in a feature film before. Boyle chooses Rubina Ali as Youngest Latika and Tanvi Ganesh Lonkar as Teenage Latika. Madhur Mittal as Salim Malik, Jamal's
elder brother. Azharuddin Mohammed Ismail as Young Salim and Ashutosh Lobo Gajiwala as Teenage Salim.

5) Lighting

a) Quality

Hard lighting is shown when Jamal gets investigation in police office.

Figure 32, Hard lighting makes bright Jamal’s face.

While, the soft lighting is created when Jamal shows in Slumdog Millionaire quiz.

Figure 33, Soft lighting makes rather dark the studio.

b. Source

The key light occurs when Jamal meets Salim in a building.
Figure 34, Key light makes clear jamal’s face.

The fill lighting is shown when Jamal shows in Slumdog Millionaire quiz.

Figure 35, Fill light
c. Color

This movie decides to use realistic color because genre of this film is drama action and the setting of this film in field, building, office, house and village.
Figure 36, Sun Light appears when Jamal plays in airport.

Figure 37, White from the Lamps is used in police office.

Figure 38, Yellow from the Lamps is used in jail.

d. Direction

First, frontal lighting it can be recognized by its tendency to eliminate shadow and the result is fairly flat looking image as in the pictures below when Jeanne with Suzy in bad room.
Figure 39, Frontal Lighting is used to Jamal’s face in studio.

Second, side lighting is also used in the movie. It comes from one side of the person or object. It happens when Jamal works in the office.

Figure 40, Side Lighting is used in phone office.

Third, Back Lighting is used in this movie, back lighting is happened when Jamal meets Latika in a house.
b. Cinematography

1) Photographic Quality of Shot

It can be seen when Jamal hits by Srinivas in police office (SM, 00:00:30), the color of the movie shows the lack of energy of Jamal.

When Jamal was hit by Srinivas in the police office the director of the movie; Danny Boyle uses fast motion on the frame.

2) Framing of the Shot

a. Camera Angle

There are bird’s eyes, when shoot the show “Who Wants to Be a Millionaire”; Eye-Level angle use to shoot Jamal when he watches the rioter killed his mother (SM: 00:18:02).
Figure 43. Jamal’s Mother kills by rioter
Low angle use to show the intimidation in Jamal, Salim and Latika trapped in the Maman’s house (SM, 00:25:06).

Figure 44. Maman’s House

b. Camera Distance
The distance of farming divide into Extreme Long Shot, Medium Long Shot, Medium shot, Medium Close up, Close up and Extreme Close up.
3) Duration of the Shot

The movie of Danny Boyle’s *Slumdog Millionaire* duration is 121 minutes or 2 hours 11 minutes.

b. Sound

Supervising sound editor, A.R. Rahman recreated sound themes unique to each location. For example, a riot in Juhu Slums, in a Muslim area when attack by rioter required echo effects added to train sounds, human shouts, cries and screams.
c. Editing

1) For instance, when Jamal is interrogated by Srinivas in the police office (SM, 00:00:25)

Figure 48, Jamal is being interrogated by Srinivas

2) It can be seen in the beginning of the movie, the camera shot overall of the studio of “Who Wants to be A Millionaire” show (SM, 00:02:00)

Figure 49, Who Wants to be A Millionaire Studio

3) For instance, when Jamal hits by the face by Srinivas the shot suddenly change into the show. It seems like Jamal has imagined about what happen in the past before he realizes that he was on the show for that moment (SM, 00:02:16)

4) It can be seen when Jamal still live in Juhu, he runs to escape from the airport police that wants to catch him, because
he and his brother play cricket in the airport land (SM, 00:07:00)

5) It can be seen when Jamal is arrested by the police and investigated about how he can answer the question. He told the story how it can be.

2. Marxist Analysis

a. Dialectical Materialism

In dialectical materialism, the story of society consists of thesis, antithesis and synthesis. Thesis is the first idea, concept of argument deals with the problem sometimes people accept denying a thesis. They accept them as an argument, in the contrary, denying them as confirmation as possible. Thesis and antithesis will formulate synthesis (Suseno, 1999: 215).

The Slumdog Millionaire movie expresses the process of dialectical materialism. The struggle to change life is from destitution in a road to be millionaire. Thesis describe living of vagrant society in India realize that for this long time they are oppressed by the higher class and full of limitation. It seems that Jamal’s family lives in poverty Juhu Slum.
Please give a warm welcome to our first contestant of the night- a local from our very own Mumbai! Under cover of the wild applause, Prem ushers Jamal towards the guest's chair, leaning in and hissing. (SM, 00:02:00)

They always try to survive. The hard work by their own way with all the risk and responsibility is not balance with the wages they have received. And antithesis comes when Jamal and Salim who are leaved by their mother try to struggle those oppression by love and the road to be a millionaire.

b. Historical Materialism

Definition of historical materialism can be portrayed in *Slumdog Millionaire* movie. It is portrayed in the form of characters and characterization and setting. Characters in *Slumdog Millionaire* movie into two groups, they are oppressor and oppressed. While, the oppressed is the class below the upper class, they are poor people (Suseno, 1999: 139).

The conflicts between the characters in Slumdog Millionaire are expressed in historical materialism. The movie presents Maman as an oppressor who comes from high class, which is called gangster in the street. He is wicked and cruel. Maman asks the orphan and street children to become a beggar. He uses children who have a beautiful voice. He also
makes those children become blind beggar by hot spoon in purpose to get sympathy feeling and much money.

(Figure 54, Maman’s camp)

MAMAN
Very good, very good pleased, Arvind. He is ready. Maman nods to Punnoose. Before Arvind can turn round, Punnoose has covered his mouth with a cloth and after the briefest of struggles, Arvind's body goes limp. The villager puts an old tin box on the table. Taking the lid from the tin, he brings out a cloth and unwraps it. Inside is a spoon. He checks the edge with his thumb. Sharp. Douses it with a clear liquid from a bottle and passes it over a candle flame. The spoon whooshes with a high flame for a moment. The villager wipes it with the cloth nods to Punnoose.

(SM, 00:26:42)

The other oppressor is Prem, the host of Who want to be Millionaire. He lives in luxurious way and has much money. He always humiliates Jamal as a contestant from poverty Juhu Slum can’t do it. In the fact, Jamal can answer amazingly but Prem considers Jamal is cheating. Prem does not believe if a vagrant who has not education can answer all questions. Then he calls the police to make interrogations. Jamal as an oppressed gets torture and treatment from police to talk honesty.

c. Alienation

Alienation is known as a condition in which a person is separated from himself, his own self, his life, his own self, his life, his family and friends, and also his environment. Alienation makes people alienated from his artificial product, his own self. Alienation process is expressed, when the labor cannot recognize himself because the capitalist masters their products.
The product which is produced by labor is not their product but the product of capitalist (Engels, 1847:23). According to the statement above Engels describes own product. The product here is not physical form. It is an attitude given by the rich to the poor. Alienation can be reflected in character. (Suseno, 1999: 139).

(Figure 56, Jamal and Salim run away from oppression)

**EXT. DHOBI. JUHU SLUM. DAY**

Right next to the railway lines is a pond of dirty water surrounded by shacks in which dozens of women are washing clothes. Trains flash past only feet away from them. Down the other end of the pond, nine-year old Jamal and Salim are splashing noisily with some other children. Jamal’s mother pauses in her scrubbing, wipes sweat from her forehead and gazes up at the leaden sky.

This condition is reflected in poverty Juhu Slum area’s life. Alienation process is expressed, when the vagrants feel alienated because they have not knowledge and live in poor condition. It concludes in Jamal and Salim’s character. They feel isolated and under pressure. After their mother was dead, they live in misery with hunger and suffer. Jamal and Salim try to survive only by do everything they can. They steal, become guide, and beggar. So, this process shows the group and person who are alienated from higher class.
d. Class Struggle

According to Marx in Suseno, 1999: 13, Class struggle is the fundamental theory and a central part of Marxism. The struggle between classes is the motor of social change, fueling revolution and leading history from one period to the next. Class struggle focuses on the struggle of the oppressed class against the oppressor. The class which makes a struggle is not only from the lower class but also can be from the middle class. It happens because of the oppression of the upper class toward the middle class (Suseno, 1999: 139).

In Slumdog Millionaire movie, the poor is described as the people who have not authority and have not a lot of money. The poor tries to show their power in order to change their life be better. It is reflected when Jamal as a poor promises to Latika. He loves to make a better life and he realizes it by joining Who Wants to be A Millionaire quiz show. He can answer all questions by his real experiences when he walked on hard life as a poor. Finally, he is a millionaire and gets his love.

Figure 57, Jamal joins in Who want to be Millionaire

PREM
Hmm? Sure. Know where I live now, kid? Pali Hill. Twelve bedrooms, a/c in every room, two kitchens, a gym and a screening room. Steel balls is what it takes, my friend, steel balls. (SM, 00:36:46)
e. Revolution

Revolution is the strong movement result of class struggle. Revolution is an indication to the society which survived from crisis. Revolution is the way for proletariat to sweep the class stratification, to stop exploitation and to make a new society, in which Marxism calls a classless society.

Revolution in this movie story takes place after Jamal is becomes millionaire. It occurs from Jamal’s experiences during he was a vagrant that full of pressure become the road to reach the revolution. The experiences make the emperor change the social condition through revolution.

![Figure 58, Jamal to be Millionaire](image)

PREM

Ladies and Gentlemen, Jamal Malik, Crorepati! What a night! We have all been present at the making of history, Ladies and Gentlemen! Jamal Malik, millionaire!

In fact, revolution is possible to change to go to the classless society, so there is a new structure social class arrangement in the society.

D. Conclusion

After analyzing Danny Boyle’s Slumdog Millionaire using Marxist analysis, the writer comes to the following conclusions:

First, the movie as literary work, Slumdog Millionaire has a close relationship with the social reality of India society in the late twentieth century
and early twenty one century. In his novel, Boyle gives responds, opinion, and sympathy to the social condition in that time.

Second, *Slumdog Millionaire* describes the struggle of a vagrant and poor. The poor as the lower class makes the struggle for equal prosperity in life, which is begun by several conflicts to reach their goal. On the contrary, the capital as the high class who have power, authority and have means of production exploit the lower class. The high class, called the bourgeoisie is a symbol of oppressor and the lower class, namely the proletariat is a symbol of oppressed. As the oppressed they want to change their condition into a better life. Boyle expresses this phenomenon by classifying the characters into oppressor and oppressed. In this movie, the gangster and rich people represent the oppressor and Jamal as the central character, is placed as the oppressed.

Third, Danny Boyle tries to solve the conflict that arises between the poor and rich people with revolution. The road of Jamal to be millionaire is one step progress to reach the equal prosperity in life. Those all efforts are expressed when Jamal survives and fights against on unequal treatment by the capitalist. The struggle makes experiences to realize it in order to get the better life. It comes when he joining in *Who want to be Millionaire* quiz show. He can answer all the questions by his experiences and to be a Millionaire.
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VIRTUAL REFERENCES


