

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research, Iwan Fals uses his songs to show his protest about social inequality experienced by the proletariat. He speaks up about these social inequalities through his songs; *Guru Oemar Bakri*, *Sarjana Muda*, and *Sore Tugu Pancoran*. He wants his listeners to open their eyes that social inequality is still happening around us, especially to the powerless proletariat.

In chapter 4, the writer finds that social inequality happened to almost all the proletariat, both young and old. In those songs, the characters determined as proletariat by certain items and conditions during their activities. In *Oemar Bakri*, Oemar Bakri uses his old bicycle for almost 40 years to go from his house to the school. He also gets underpaid from all of his hard work teaching in the school and not talking about it at all. The young undergraduate man from *Sarjana Muda* has his worn out jacket accompanying him during his struggle looking for a job he wants. In addition, his conditions to take care of his mother makes him clearly considered as one of the proletariat. Finally, in *Sore Tugu Pancoran*, Budi has to work without any shelter and even raincoat, indicating that he has not enough money to at least work comfortably. He also has to let go his school life in order to earn wage from selling newspaper.

Social inequality happens because of the unfairness done by the bourgeoisie towards the proletariat. Inequalities experienced by the proletariat are: being owned and exploited as means of production, experiencing terrible working environment, low awareness of human rights, and also an obligation to obey the bourgeoisie's rules. Oemar Bakri experiences how he is being owned and exploited by the state, because his hard work for 40 years is not paid well by the state. However, he is silent about it because he is obeying what the bourgeoisie wants from him or otherwise he will get fired for being a rebel. The school where Oemar Bakri teaches is a troublesome school, as the brawl lead the police come to the school, indicating a terrible working environment. In *Sarjana Muda*, the man experiences how he has to obey the bourgeoisie because the bourgeoisie controls who can and cannot have the job. If later the man is accepted to one job, he will be owned and exploited by the bourgeoisie as well. This will lead into low awareness in human rights, because this man will be considered as a money-making machine that can do anything for the bourgeoisie without being paid well. Budi the paperboy experiences becoming means of production of the bourgeoisie, as he is still too young to work. However, the bourgeoisie needs his energy in order to earn money for their own sake. He also has to deal with terrible working environment because he has neither shelter nor raincoat to at least protect him from the rain and sun. In addition, Budi experiences how his rights to enjoy his childhood and having education are

deprived. He has to earn money by selling newspaper and slowly letting go his dreams.

Social inequalities experienced by the proletariat happen over time. It happens because of different goals between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie's goal is to earn as much profit while looking for someone to work for them, while the proletariat's goal is to earn money and becoming the one that has the business. These different goals in economic and politic aspects lead into conflicts between classes, leading into all the inequalities of the proletariat.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer hopes that future researchers can also compare the literary work with the life of this modern era. The writer also hopes that future researchers will be able to have an in-depth analysis toward song lyrics to help obtain more data related to the topic. In addition, the writer suggests that future researchers uses Marxist theory and connect the relevancies in the real life, especially in the modern working life.