



Katniss Everdeen's Act of Rebellion in the Hunger Games: Catching Fire Movie

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Abstract: This study aims to identify the causes, effects, and types of rebellious actions undertaken by Katniss Everdeen, the main character in the Hunger Games: Catching Fire Movie. In this study, the writers use qualitative research. The writers use the theory of Marxism by Karl Marx in Tsoulfidis (2010) and the theory of Rebellion by Kautilya (1986). The results of the study indicate that there are 3 (three) main causes of Katniss' rebellious actions. They are resource imbalance, provocation, and social inequalities. Regarding the effects of Katniss' rebellious actions, the results of the study indicate that there are 2 (two) effects. These effects are negative effects and positive effects. Regarding the types of Katniss' rebellious actions, the writers found 5 (five) types of Katniss' rebellious actions, namely non-violent rebellion, violent rebellion, social rebellion, political rebellion, and ideological rebellion.

Keywords: *Rebellion, Hunger Games movie, the Act of Rebellion*

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are used as tools to express people's feelings or ideas they have in mind. These feelings or ideas can be something imaginary or something inspired by human life. Some literary works are used to entertain people because people find literary works more interesting, and also it is easier to understand someone's ideas through literary works (Davis, 2009). Numerous studies have explored the theme of rebellion in literary works. Irfan Rejiansyah (2016) conducted a qualitative study entitled 'Rebellion Reflected in Veronica Roth's *Divergent* (2011): A Marxist Theory'. He analyzed the setting of the story and the acts of rebellion carried out by the main character and other characters in the novel *Divergent*

using a Marxist approach. The results of the study showed that Roth included five main Marxist issues in her novel. These issues are Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Alienation, Class Struggle, and Revolution.

Another qualitative study on rebellion was conducted by Thias Apriliani, Dedi Efendi, Asridayani Asridayani (2022). Their study which is entitled 'The Social Class Differences Reflected on People's Lives in the *Snowpiercer* Movie by Bong Joon Ho (Marxist Theory Analysis)' uses Marxist theory (1950) to analyze social class differences and the impact of these differences on people's lives in the film *Snowpiercer*. The results of the study show that society in the *Snowpiercer* film is divided into

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two classes, namely the upper class as the bourgeoisie and the lower class as the proletariat. This difference in social class has an impact on cannibalism, rebellion, and even population decline.

Another qualitative study on rebellion was conducted by Ali Muhammad, Andhika Pratiwi, and Ria Herwandar (2018). Their study entitled 'Middle Class Rebellion through the Main Character in Chuck Palahniuk's *Fight Club*' analyzes the characteristics of the Middle Class depicted through the main character in the novel *Fight Club*. They use the theory of intrinsic elements of Characterization by M.H. Abrams and the theory of Capitalism by Karl Marx. The results of the study show that the two main characters are depictions of the Middle Class and Working Class who rebel against Capitalism through their acts of rebellion. The results of the study also show that the characteristics of a real modern middle-class society, such as consumerism, restless living, insomnia, and workers who identify themselves as non-workers, can be seen in the novel.

The writers' research differs from these studies as it examines the causes, effects, and types of rebellious actions undertaken by the main character in the *Hunger Games: Catching Fire* movie. The *Hunger Games: Catching Fire* is an action movies which are filled with scenes of rebellion carried out by the players, especially the main character, Katniss Everdeen.

Rebellion

According to Arendt (2006), rebellion can be understood as an inherent facet of human nature, stemming from the innate human instinct for freedom and a steadfast refusal to accept subjugation. Rebellion can be either an individual or collective resistance against established authority, societal norms, or oppressive systems. It represents a form of disagreement aimed at challenging the existing state of affairs to bring about change.

Karl Marx's theoretical insights in Tsoulfidis (2010) form a fundamental framework for comprehending rebellion. Marx's perspective places rebellion within the broader framework of societal structures based on class distinctions and economic inequalities. According to Marx in Trkulja (2018), historical change is propelled by class struggles, with rebellion emerging as a

natural response to the exploitation and alienation endured by the working class.

Causes of Rebellion

Rebellion begins when there are unfairness and differences in how people are treated in a society. Various factors can trigger rebellion. Four main causes of rebellion are explained below.

1) Economic Exploitation

Rebellion often begins when a society faces a complex mix of unfair economic and social situations (Piketty, 2014). Economic exploitation occurs when certain groups of people are treated unfairly in terms of money and jobs (Stiglitz, 2015). This issue is connected to broader problems like social differences and uneven distribution of resources, which together create a shared feeling of unhappiness and a strong wish for major changes. According to Kabeer (2005), the bad effects of economic exploitation go beyond just taking resources; they affect how people live and lead to a shared sense of unhappiness among those who are treated unfairly.

2) Social Inequalities

In environments where certain groups hold concentrated privilege, feelings of resentment and a yearning for equal standing often arise among those marginalized (Readhead and Power, 2022). Rebellion, in this context, becomes a response to the entrenched social hierarchies that perpetuate inequality. It is not only a reaction to economic disparities but also a rejection of a social structure that systematically favors certain groups over others (Tilly, 2010). The yearning for a more equitable society becomes a powerful catalyst, prompting individuals and communities to challenge the existing order and strive for a more just and inclusive social framework.

3) Resource Imbalance

Unequal distribution of wealth, opportunities, and essential resources, known as resource imbalance, strongly contributes to social unrest and rebellion (Trkulja, 2018). According to Amartya Sen (1999), these elements include tangible resources like wealth, food, and infrastructure, as well as intangible resources like education, healthcare, and opportunities for social mobility. Sen argues



that when a specific group or entity consolidates these resources, it sets the stage for societal unrest.

4) Provocation

Provocation refers to specific events or rituals amplifying existing injustices, acting as catalysts for collective resistance. This phenomenon is particularly evident in societies where certain practices or occurrences heighten grievances, instigating a pressing need for change. As highlighted by Tilly (2010), the dynamics of provocation pivot on the idea that certain events can push individuals or communities beyond their tolerance threshold. These incidents often expose and worsen existing disparities, making them more tangible and intolerable for those facing oppression.

Effects of Rebellion

Rebellion, as a powerful catalyst for change, brings about a range of outcomes that resonate across individuals, society, and the overarching narrative. Understanding these effects involves exploring the results—both positive and negative—stemming from acts of resistance against established authority.

1) Positive Effect

Positive outcomes may include the overthrow of oppressive regimes, the establishment of fairer systems, and the assertion of individual and collective freedoms. As noted by McAdam (1999), acts of resistance can unite marginalized communities, fostering empowerment, and instilling hope for a better future. However, this journey towards change is not without its hurdles.

2) Negative Effect

The act of defiance can trigger conflict, repression, and unintended repercussions. Societal divisions may widen, leading to rifts among communities. The pursuit of justice might devolve into a cycle of violence, as highlighted by Polletta (2006). Understanding these intricacies is vital for evaluating the true impact of rebellion on individuals and society.

Types of Rebellion

Based on Chousalkar's analysis of Kautilya's theory of rebellion in "Contemporary Relevance of Kautilya's Theory of Rebellion" (1986), distinct types of rebellion provide a

nuanced understanding of dissent. These include 8 (eight) types: violent rebellion, nonviolent rebellion, social rebellion, political rebellion, cultural rebellion, economic rebellion, ideological rebellion, and, more contemporarily, digital rebellion.

1) Violent Rebellion

Violent rebellion involves the use of force, aggression, or armed conflict to challenge established authority. This form of rebellion often arises when individuals or groups believe that more forceful actions are necessary to bring about change. The strategic considerations behind violent rebellion include tactical planning, military strategies, and the potential consequences of engaging in armed conflict. The aftermath of violent rebellion can lead to significant societal upheaval, with potential implications for political structures, power dynamics, and long-term stability.

2. Nonviolent Rebellion

Nonviolent rebellion entails peaceful means of resistance, such as protests, civil disobedience, or noncooperation, to challenge authority or effect social change. This approach relies on moral and ethical principles to garner support and highlight the injustices being resisted. Understanding nonviolent rebellion involves exploring the philosophical underpinnings, strategic planning, and the societal impact of choosing nonviolent methods. This form of rebellion often aims to expose oppressive systems while minimizing harm to individuals and communities.

3) Social Rebellion

Social rebellion targets prevailing societal norms, inequalities, or structures that are perceived as unjust. This form of dissent emerges from a collective desire for social change, challenging deeply ingrained beliefs and practices. The dynamics of social rebellion encompass grassroots movements, community organizing, and the mobilization of individuals to address social issues. Exploring social rebellion involves understanding the historical and contemporary aspects of societal transformation, including the role of grassroots activism and community empowerment.

Political Rebellion

Political rebellion focuses on challenging or changing political structures, systems, or policies. This form of dissent is driven by a desire for political reform, often involving opposition movements, protests, or acts of resistance against governing authorities. Examining political rebellion requires an exploration of the motivations behind political dissent, the strategies employed to effect change, and the potential consequences for political stability and governance.

Cultural Rebellion

Cultural rebellion challenges established cultural norms, traditions, or values that may be perceived as oppressive or restrictive. This form of dissent often manifests through artistic expressions, alternative lifestyles, or cultural movements that seek to redefine societal norms. Understanding cultural rebellion involves exploring how artistic, literary, and cultural expressions serve as powerful tools for challenging the status quo and influencing societal perceptions.

Economic Rebellion

Economic rebellion targets economic systems or policies perceived as unjust or exploitative. This form of dissent often involves labor strikes, economic boycotts, or movements advocating for economic justice. Exploring economic rebellion entails understanding the intersections between economic disparities, power structures, and the mobilization of individuals or groups to challenge economic injustices.

Ideological Rebellion

Ideological rebellion involves challenging prevailing ideologies or belief systems that contribute to social or political oppression. This form of dissent aims to deconstruct dominant narratives and challenge dogmatic ideologies. Exploring ideological rebellion requires an examination of how individuals or groups navigate intellectual spaces, challenge ingrained beliefs, and articulate alternative perspectives.

Digital Rebellion

Digital rebellion, situated in the contemporary digital age, involves leveraging technology, online platforms, and digital activism to challenge authority or promote social change.

Examining digital rebellion requires an exploration of how individuals or movements use digital tools for strategic dissent, the implications of online activism on governance, and the evolving nature of resistance in the digital realm.

The Hunger Games: Catching Fire is one of the series of the Hunger Games movies adapted from the popular novel by Suzanne Collins. The genre of the film is a science fiction film about a popular rebellion in a dystopian country called Panem. The country has 12 districts, each district has unique natural resources. The Capitol, the district that serves as the seat of government, exploits the natural resources of other districts.

To maintain order and stability, the Capitol holds the Hunger Games, an annual competition in which two teenagers from each district must fight to the death. Katniss Everdeen, a young girl from District 12, volunteers to replace her sister, Primrose, in the 74th Hunger Games. Katniss, who is rebellious, successfully wins the Hunger Games alongside Peeta Mellark, a young man from District 12 as well. Their victory sparks a spirit of rebellion in the districts, which only grows stronger after Katniss and Peeta pretend to be in love on television to suppress the people's anger. The objective of this research is to find out the causes, effects, and types of Katniss' rebellious actions.

METHOD

According to Kara (2012). "Research is an art of scientific investigation." Cohen and Arieli (2011), explain that research means "gathering and analyzing a body of information or data and extracting new meaning from it or developing unique solutions to problems or cases. This is "real" research and requires an open-ended question for which there is no ready answer. This research uses qualitative research methodology which involves collecting and analyzing non numerical data to understand the concepts, opinions, or experiences. The data are taken from the scenes of Hunger Games: Catching Fire movie (2013). The writers intended to reveal the deepest layers of the causes, effects, and types of rebellious actions of the main character (Katniss Everdeen).



FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Katniss' act of rebellion can be seen from several actions or conditions that she experienced. These actions or conditions can be analyzed based on the causes, the effects, and the types of her rebellion that are found in five data.

Data 1

The 'victory tour defiance' scene in data 1 was taken from minute 17:05 – 23:00. In this scene, the Victory Tour is a significant event where Katniss Everdeen and Peeta Mellark are required to visit each district to celebrate their win in the 74th Hunger Games. However, this tour becomes a platform for defiance against the Capitol (the regime that governs the country). One of the most powerful scenes of defiance happens in District 11, the home of Rue, a young girl who had formed a close bond with Katniss during the Games before tragically dying. During their speech, Peeta deviates from the Capitol-approved script to express genuine condolences to Rue's family and offers to donate part of his winnings to them. This act of kindness is not well-received by the Capitol, as it's an unplanned gesture that humanizes the tributes and highlights the Capitol's cruelty.

Katniss follows Peeta's lead and also speaks from her heart, sharing her personal memories of Rue. This emotional moment stirs the crowd, and an old man whistles Rue's four-note Mockingjay melody, a symbol of rebellion, and gives the three-fingered salute, a sign of respect and solidarity among the districts. This act of defiance leads to his execution on the spot by the Peacekeepers, the Capitol's enforcers.

Regarding the causes of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the causes of Katniss' rebellion are because of resource imbalance and provocation. The cause of her action is resource imbalance because this becomes particularly evident when a powerful entity, such as the Capitol in The Hunger Games, monopolizes resources, leaving less privileged regions feeling deprived and unjustly treated. In a broader context, resource imbalance refers to the uneven distribution of crucial elements essential for a thriving society. Her action is also caused by provocation because District 11 protested to express their

anger and frustration towards The Capitol's oppressive rule.

Regarding the effects of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that Katniss' rebellion has negative impacts. It is negative because her rebellion makes a person from District 11 died.

Regarding the types of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the types of her rebellion action can be categorized as non-violent rebellion and social rebellion. It is non-violent rebellion because Katniss did not use any weapon. It is social rebellion because Katniss' speech marks the beginning of visible acts of rebellion against the Capitol. It shows that the districts, inspired by Katniss and Peeta's bravery and humanity, are no longer willing to silently comply with the Capitol's oppressive rule. It also underscores the growing tension between the Capitol and the districts, leading to the rebellion that occurs throughout the rest of the series.

Data 2

The 'alliance in the arena' scene in data 2 was taken in minute 1:00:01 where Katniss Everdeen, Peeta Mellark, and several other participants (tributes) form an alliance during the private training sessions. During the private training sessions, Katniss and Peeta realize that they need allies to increase their chances of survival in the Hunger Games. They observe the other tributes and identify potential allies who may share their goals and values. One of the tributes they approach is Johanna Mason, a fierce and independent competitor from District 7. Katniss and Peeta see Johanna's strength and determination, and they believe that she would be a valuable ally. They approach her and propose forming an alliance to increase their collective chances of survival.

Johanna initially resists the idea, as she prefers to rely on her own skills and instincts. However, Katniss and Peeta convince her by highlighting the benefits of joining forces. They explain that by working together, they can watch each other's backs, share resources, and strategize to outsmart the other tributes. As the scene progresses, other tributes, such as Finnick Odair and Mags, also express interest in joining the alliance. Finnick, a skilled and charismatic tribute from District 4, brings valuable

expertise and knowledge of the arena. Mags, an elderly tribute from District 4 is a wise and experienced mentor figure. The alliance is formed, and they agree to work together to increase their chances of survival. They share information, train together, and develop strategies for the upcoming Hunger Games. Each member brings unique skills and perspectives to the alliance, creating a strong and diverse group.

This alliance scene is significant because it showcases the importance of collaboration and teamwork in the Hunger Games. By joining forces, the tributes can pool their resources, knowledge, and skills, increasing their chances of outlasting the competition. It also highlights the bonds that can form between unlikely allies in the face of a common enemy. Overall, the scene of creating the alliance in *Hunger Games: Catching Fire* demonstrates the strategic thinking and adaptability of the characters as they navigate the challenges of the Hunger Games.

Regarding the causes of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the causes of Katniss' rebellion actions are because of social inequalities and provocation. It is social inequalities because the alliance between Katniss with Johanna is primarily a survival strategy. It also reflects the broader social inequalities in Panem. Their partnership shows that despite their differences, unity is possible and can be a powerful force against a common enemy. Her actions were also caused by provocation from her mentor, Haymitch, who instructed Katniss that she had to make an alliance to survive with Peeta. Katniss must create alliances to increase their chances of survival, provide mutual protection, gain strategic advantage, and symbolically rebel against the Capitol. His guidance is aimed at maximizing their chances of survival and providing hope in the face of oppression.

Regarding the effects of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that Katniss' rebellion had positive effects because the situation increased her survival chances, provided emotional support, enabled strategic planning, protected Peeta, and served as a form of rebellion against the Capitol.

Regarding the types of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the types of her

rebellion action can be categorized as non-violent rebellion, social rebellion, and ideological rebellion. It is non-violent rebellion because there are no weapons. It is social rebellion because by forming social alliances, the tributes are defying the Capitol's expectation of individual competition and instead choosing to work together. This act challenges the Capitol's control and disrupts the intended narrative of the Hunger Games. It sends a message of unity and resistance against the oppressive regime. The alliances formed by Katniss and Peeta, along with other tributes, are a way for them to collectively resist the Capitol's rule and increase their chances of survival. By joining forces, they can strategize, share resources, and support each other, which undermines the Capitol's efforts to pit the tributes against one another. It is ideological rebellion because it is seen from the act of forming alliances. The tributes' decision to collaborate and support each other goes against the Capitol's rules because it demonstrates solidarity and resistance.

Data 3

The 'Seneca Crane' scene in data 3 was taken from minute 1:04:40 to 1:05:18. In *Hunger Games: Catching Fire*, there is a scene where Katniss Everdeen uses a dummy to make a powerful statement. The dummy is dressed as a tribute and has the name 'Seneca Crane' written on it. Seneca Crane was the Head Gamemaker during the 74th Hunger Games (in the first movie/book). After allowing both Katniss and Peeta to win, he was executed by President Snow for his failure. During a private training session in front of the Gamemakers in 'Catching Fire', Katniss hangs the dummy and writes 'Seneca Crane' on it. She then shoots an arrow into it, making it look like Seneca Crane's execution.

Regarding the causes of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the causes of Katniss' rebellion are because of provocation. The cause of her action is a provocation because Katniss sees Peeta's art as he is drawing Rue, the little girl in District 11 who saved Katniss' life.

Regarding the impact of Katniss' act of rebellion, the writers assume that Katniss' rebellion had a positive impact because Katniss' act of defiance by using an artificial doll which



was a representation of the frustration of the rebellion against the Capitol provided inspiration for the citizens to rebel.

Regarding the types of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the types of her rebellion action can be categorized as non-violent rebellion, and political rebellion. It is non-violent because she did not use any weapons. It is political rebellion because Katniss was frustrated and angry towards the Capitol oppression, and she decided to deviate from the expectations of the script and makes her statement. She uses dummy doll to represent Seneca Crane, the former Head Gamemaker who was punished by the Capitol for allowing both Katniss and Peeta to survive in the previous Hunger Games. By using the dummy doll, Katniss symbolically demonstrates her refusal to play by the Capitol's rules and her defiance of their control. It is a powerful act of rebellion, as she challenges the Capitol's authority and exposes their manipulation of the Hunger Games.

Katniss's action serves as a public display of her resistance and a message to the districts that they do not have to accept the Capitol's oppression. Furthermore, the use of the dummy doll in the scene is a form of protest against the Capitol's punishment and mistreatment of Seneca Crane. It highlights the injustice and cruelty of the Capitol's regime and adds fuel to the growing rebellion. Overall, Katniss's decision to use the dummy doll in the Seneca Crane scene is a deliberate act of defiance and a powerful statement against the Capitol's authority and control. It symbolizes her rebellion, challenges the scripted narrative, and inspires others to question and resist the oppressive regime.

The use of the dummy doll is a unifying act. It shows that Katniss stands in solidarity with Seneca Crane and those who have been unjustly punished by the Capitol. It sends a message that the districts should come together and resist the Capitol's tyranny as a united front. This act of unity inspires the districts to see themselves as part of a larger rebellion against the Capitol. Katniss's action with the dummy doll serves as a source of inspiration and hope for the districts. It shows that even in the face of oppression, individuals can challenge the Capitol's authority and fight for a better future. Her

defiance sparks a sense of rebellion and encourages the districts to believe in their power to resist and bring about change.

Data 4

The 'wedding dress transformation' scene in data 4 was taken from minute 1:11:25 to 1:11:52. In this scene, Katniss Everdeen's wedding dress transforms into a Mockingjay. This scene takes place during Katniss's interview with Caesar Flickerman, the charismatic host of the Hunger Games. Katniss is wearing a stunning white wedding dress, a symbol of her supposed upcoming wedding with Peeta Mellark, as insisted by President Snow to continue their love story drama. Caesar Flickerman is a prominent character in the Hunger Games series. He is the charismatic and flamboyant television host of the Hunger Games, known for his sparkling wit and distinctive appearance, including his lavender-colored hair and surgically whitened teeth.

In the scene of Katniss Everdeen's wedding dress transformation in 'Catching Fire', Caesar plays a significant role. He is the one interviewing Katniss when her dress transforms from a wedding gown into a Mockingjay outfit. His reactions to the transformation help amplify the shock and awe of the moment for the audience. Throughout the series, Caesar's interviews with the tributes serve as a platform for the Capitol's propaganda. However, his interactions with Katniss and other tributes also often reveal the human side of the games and the defiance against the Capitol's tyranny. Despite being a part of the Capitol's machinery, Caesar's character often adds depth to the tributes' stories and indirectly aids in fueling the rebellion.

Midway through the interview, on a cue from Cinna, her stylist, Katniss begins to spin. As she does, the dress catches fire, but not real fire, it's a part of Cinna's design. The flames consume the white fabric, and when they die down, the wedding dress has transformed into a black, form-fitting outfit with wings, resembling a Mockingjay- the symbol of the rebellion. The audience is stunned into silence at first, then erupts into applause. This transformation is not just a change of costume, but a powerful statement of defiance against the Capitol, signifying Katniss's transition from a

pawn in the Capitol's games to a symbol of rebellion. It is a pivotal moment that sets the stage for the subsequent events in the series.

Regarding the causes of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the causes of Katniss' rebellion are because of resource imbalance and provocation. It is resource imbalance because President Snow's action of controlling Katniss' love story makes the imbalance in society even wider. Her action is also caused by provocation because Katniss' stylist, Cinna, provoked her rebellion by creating a wedding dress that could transform into a Mockingjay- the symbol of the rebellion.

Regarding the effects of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that Katniss' rebellion had a positive effect because the wedding dress transformation as symbol of rebellion because Katniss' wedding dress transformation inspired the citizens to rebel.

Regarding the types of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the types of her rebellion action can be categorized as non-violent rebellion, social rebellion, and political rebellion. It is non-violent because she did not use any weapons, just the wedding dress that changed to a Mockingjay dress for the symbol of rebellion. It is a type of social rebellion because the image of Katniss as the Mockingjay became a source of criticism for the oppressed people of Panem, inspiring them to fight against the tyranny of the Capitol. This is also a form of political rebellion against President Snow. This action openly challenged President Snow's intentions and control of the Capitol.

Data 5

The 'destroying the arena' scene in data 5 was taken in minutes 2:04:02. This is a scene where the tributes are faced with the challenge of destroying the arena. This scene takes place towards the end of the movie and is a pivotal moment in the story. After realizing that the arena is designed to be a clock, with different sections representing different hours, Katniss Everdeen and her allies come up with a plan to destroy the force field surrounding the arena. Their goal is to disrupt the Capitol's control and escape the deadly games.

The scene begins with Katniss and her allies, including Finnick Odair, Beetee, and Johanna Mason, are working together to execute their plan. They split up into different sections of the

arena, each assigned to a specific hour on the clock. As the clock counts down, the tributes strategically attack the force field in their respective sections. They use their skills, weapons, and knowledge of the arena's design to cause chaos and destruction.

Katniss shoots her arrows at the force field, while Finnick and Beetee use their electrical skills to manipulate the technology plans to destroy the arena and destroy the Hunger Games using their archery skills. This scene occurs after they realize that the arena is designed as a clock with different parts representing different hours.

Katniss, along with Finnick Odair, Beetee, and Johanna Mason, forms an alliance to challenge the Capitol's control and find a way to escape the deadly games. They understand that the force field surrounding the arena is their main obstacle, and destroying it is their key to freedom. The alliance devises a plan to attack the force field simultaneously from different sections of the arena. Each member is assigned a specific hour on the clock, and they coordinate their actions to create chaos and confusion.

Katniss, being an exceptional archer takes on the role of shooting her arrows at the force field. Her accuracy and precision with the bow and arrows become crucial in this plan. She carefully aims for weak points in the force field, targeting areas that seem vulnerable to her keen eye. As the clock counts down, Katniss positions herself strategically, utilizing her knowledge of the arena's layout and her archery skills to maximum effect. With each arrow she releases, she hopes to weaken the force field and ultimately destroy it. The scene is filled with tension as Katniss faces the Capitol's security forces, who are determined to stop her and the alliance from succeeding. She has to evade their attacks while remaining focused on her task. The intensity of the moment is heightened by the collapsing structures, explosions, and the constant threat of danger.

Katniss' archery skill becomes a symbol of resistance and defiance against the oppressive Capitol regime. Her determination and skill inspire her allies and give hope to the other tributes who are also fighting for their lives. Ultimately, Katniss's archery skill plays a crucial role in the alliance's plan to destroy the



force field and escape the arena. Her accuracy and precision contribute to the success of their mission, allowing them to challenge the Capitol's control and pave the way for the rebellion against the oppressive regime. This scene showcases Katniss' cleverness, bravery, and resilience as she uses her archery skills to fight back against injustice and oppression.

Regarding the causes of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the cause of Katniss' rebellion is because of resource imbalance. It is resource imbalance because the Game Makers' monopoly over the Quarter Quell games is achieved through their control over the arena design, rule manipulation, game environment, sponsorship influence, and narrative scripting. Their goal is to maintain the capitol control, entertain the capitol citizen, and reinforce the power dynamic between the capitol and the districts, making the gap becomes wider.

Regarding the impact of Katniss' act of rebellion, the writers assume that Katniss' rebellion had a positive impact because it inspired rebellion, exposed the cruelty of the Capitol, and strengthened unity. This positive impact contributed significantly to the overall progress of the rebellion and the eventual fall of the oppressive regime of the Capitol.

Regarding the types of Katniss' rebellious action, the writers assume that the types of her rebellious action can be categorized as violent rebellion, social rebellion, and political rebellion. It is violent rebellion because Katniss uses her archery skill to destroy the arena. It is social rebellion because it was an act of defiance from citizens against the control of the Capitol. Katniss and her allies challenge the Capitol's authority and refuse to be pawns in their entertainment. It is also political rebellion because Katniss and her allies' acts of undermining the Capitol by destructing the arena is a direct challenge to the Capitol's authority and control over the Hunger Games. It exposes the Capitol's manipulation and cruelty, shaking the foundation of their power and challenging their legitimacy.

CONCLUSION

Katniss Everdeen's act of Rebellion in the Hunger Games: Catching Fire movie can be analyzed based on the causes, the effects, and

the types of her rebellious actions. Regarding the causes of Katniss' rebellious actions, there are three causes found. The first is Resource imbalance which can be found in data 1, 4, and 5. The second is Provocation which can be found in data 1, 2, 3, & 4. Then Social Inequalities can be found in data 2. These three causes result unfair distribution of resources by the Capitol which shows how some districts have more while others have less, making the disadvantaged districts feel they're being treated unfairly and kept down. Moreover, when the Capitol kills a person from District 11 during the Victory Tour can be seen as an instance for provocation, it makes Katniss even more determined to rebel against the Capitol's harsh control.

Regarding the effects of Katniss' rebellion, two effects are found: negative and positive impacts. Negative effects happen when Katniss does things that cause harm or death, as can be seen in data 1, during the Victory Tour. On the other hand, positive effects are found in data 2,3,4,5 when Katniss revolts, which encourages others to resist and witness how mean the Capitol is. These rebellious actions bring the districts together. Also, Katniss' disobeying actions increase her and others' chances of staying alive.

Regarding the types of Katniss' rebellion, five rebellion types are found. The first is Non-Violent Rebellion. Non-Violent Rebellion includes giving out speeches and doing symbolic actions, which can be seen in data 1, 2, 3, and 4. The second is Violent Rebellion which actually means fighting physically, like wrecking the arena in data 5. The third is Social Rebellion which is about going against how society usually works by working together and making alliances. This can be seen in data 1, 2, 4, and 5. Then there is Political Rebellion which is fighting the Capitol's power directly, as can be seen in data 3, 4, and 5. Finally, there is Ideological rebellion. Ideological Rebellion comes from strong beliefs or ideas, which is what drives Katniss to fight against being controlled. This can be seen in data 2.

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