VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS REFLECTED IN MALALA
YOUSAFZAI & CHRISTINA LAMB'S *I AM MALALA* (2013)
MEMOIR: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

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The major problem of this study is violation of human rights, all people in this world have same rights which is called human right. Human rights are rights that inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. Violation of human rights is an action that breaks human rights and violate universally agreed international human rights standards, such as child trafficking, child labor, religious violation, discrimination, etc. The objective of this study is to analyze Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb’s I Am Malala based on the structural eements and analyze this memoir based on the Sociological Approach. The writer employs qualitative method. The writer uses two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary datasource is about the memoir itself. Then, the secondary data sources are the books about sociological, references from internet about I Am Malala, and other sources, which have relation to the analysis. The method of data collection is library research and the technique of data collection is descriptive technique. Based on the anaylisis, the writer gets some conclusions. The study shows that the problem faced by the minor character and major character. It is proved by the conditions in Pakistan, there are many violations and discriminations. This violations happened because we didn’t respect each other. So as a human, we must respect each other because we have same rights in the world.

Keyword: Violation, Human rights
A. Introduction

*I am Malala* is the great memoir in the middle 2013 by Malala Yousafzai with Christina Lamb. Malala Yousafzai came to public attention at the age of eleven by writing for BBC Urdu about life under the Taliban. Using the pen name Gul Makai, she often spoke about her family’s fight for girl’s education in her community. It tells about the conditions of Pakistan, there are many violations of human rights and inequality education.

In *I am Malala*, The authors describe several major characters and minor characters, the authors also described the characterization of the characters. The major characters in this memoir such as Malala as the major character, her parents, Ziauddin Yousafzai and Toor Pekai, Dr. Javid Khan and Dr. Fiona Reynolds. The authors also add minor characters to support the major character to be more attractive. They put them together with their own background, in a setting, which permits them to support each other. The other character influences to major character because they have a lot of roles in major character’s life. The minor characters in this memoir such as, Malala’s brother, Khushal and Atal, her friends Moniba and Malka-e-Noor, Safina, Fatima who always support and some times become her rival in the class.

Here the writer describes three reasons why this novel is interesting to be analyzed. First reason is this novel has inspiration story, it tells about women’s struggle to get education. The subject of this novel is a girl who want get education.

Second reason is this novel has emotional factor. The emotional factors in this novel are emotion for the writer, for Malala and especially for the readers. People who read this novel will feel like Malala’s feeling. They will realize how difficult a girl who wants get education in Taliban.

The last reason is this memoir can be a big influence to peoples in this world. Reading *I am Malala* also helps to get the better understanding the life of peoples in
Taliban. Reading this memoir will give good lesson that every human has same rights.

Based on these explanation above, the writer decides to do research entitled “VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS REFLECTED IN MALALA YOUSAFZAI & CHRISTINA LAMB I AM MALALA (2013) MEMOIR: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH”.

There are two research papers that use I Am Malala as the object of research in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. First research paper entitled “PERSONALITY OF MALALA REFLECTED IN MALALA YOZAFZAI & CRISHTINA LAMB’S I AM MALALA (2013) MEMOIR : A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH” by Caecilia Tiewuk Novyanti. She analyses the personality of Malala by using psychoanalytic approach.

Second is “INEQUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR GIRLS REFLECTED IN MALALA YOZAFZAI & CRISHTINA LAMB’S I AM MALALA (2013) MEMOIR : A FEMINIST APPROACH” by Putri Adh Pamungkas. She analyses inequality of education for girls by using feminist approach. Both of research papers are still in the process in order to get bachelor degree in of education in English department.

Swingewood (1972: 11) states that Sociology is “essentially the scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social institution and of social processes; it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists”.

Swingewood and Laurenson (1972: 17-21) states that the sociology of literature consists of three kinds, these are: (a) Sociology of the author or writer which focuses on the author’s view of society in where they live. (b) Sociology of the author’s society where he lives. It is the study about the influence of society to his work. Literature, as the author’s work, is always produced in a social content, in which the social condition became the issues of his or her works. The last principle is (c)
Sociology of the reader which focuses on the influence of the literary work, how literary work affects the reader as society.

According to Beitz (2009: 56), one of the biggest human rights abuses was accepted and kept quiet: violence against women. Violence against women cuts across class, culture and regional differences. Violence against women not only takes a direct physical form, but it is also psychological and includes the deprivation of basic needs.

Violation of human rights can happen to all people in this world, because every human has same rights even they are women, men, child, they are have same rights. Kumar (2003: 42) says that human rights are those minimal rights which every individual must have against the state or other public authority by virtue of his being a member of the human family, irrespective of any other consideration. According to Beitz (2009: 13), everyone has human rights and responsibilities to respect and protect this rights may, in principle, extend across political and social boundaries.

Women and girls are often forced into prostitution. However, sexual assaults, which often involve sexual mutilation and forced pregnancy, are quite common. Trafficking in women is a form of sexual slavery in which women are transported across national borders and marketed for prostitution (Maiese, 2003: 25). Violation of human rights happened because we didn’t respect each other, as a human we must respect each other because we life together and we need each other to life in this world. Women and children is a weak people so they are usually become a victim of violations.

**B. Research Method**

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative research. It is a library research while data sources need literary data. This kind of research has purpose to analyze literature using a sociological approach. There are some steps to conduct the research. They are: (1) determining the type of the study (2) determining the object of the study (3) determining data and data source (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining technique of data analysis.
The object of the study is Violation of Human Rights Reflected in Malala Yousafzai and Crishtina Lamb’s I Am Malala Memoir (2013). It is analyzed by using a sociological approach. There are two data sources which are needed to conduct this research. They are primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data are the main data obtained from all the words, dialogues, phrases and sentence in the play. The source of primary is Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb’s I Am Malala memoir (2013). The secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, and some articles related the to the play. The sources of secondary data are taken from other sources related the study, such as : website, dictionary, and some books which support the research. In conducting the study, the reseacher uses the techniques in collecting the data as follows: (a) Reading the original memoir I Am Malala several time (b) determaining the characters of memoir (c) taking notes of important thingsfor primary and secondary data source (d) Classifying data by determaining the relevat data.

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive analysis. The steps which it taken by the researcher in analyzing the data are as follows: the first is analyzing the data based on its characters and the structural of analysis the memoir. The second step is analyzing the data based on sociological approach. Focus will be paid on the violation of human rights.

C. Research Findings and Discussion

a. Social Aspect

Pakistan is most agrarian societies. There are many people living in swat arround mountain and river. Swat has fertile lands so many plants grow in there. Family organization is strongly patriarchal, and most people in Pakistan live with large extended families, they usualy live in one house with their big family. The eldest male, whether he is father, grandfather, or partenal uncle is family leader. in this memoir the authors tell that she lived in a village around the mountain.
“We lived in the most beautiful place in all the world. My valley, the Swat Valley, is a heavenly kingdom of mountains, gushing waterfalls and crystal-clear lakes” (Malala, 2013: 15).

“People had lived by the river in Swat for 3000 years and always seen it as our lifeline, not a threat, and our valley as a haven from the outside world” (Malala, 2013: 187).

“In Pashtun society it is very hard to stomach a cousin being more popular, wealthier or more influential than you are” (Malala, 2013: 34).

“The village was very poor, but when we arrived our extended family would lay on a big feast” (Malala, 2013: 59).

People in Pakistan usually have seven or eight childrens. They live together in one house with their big family. Malala’s family has three children, it is the small family.

“Three children is a small family by Swati standards, where most people have seven or eight” (Malala, 2013: 20).

Women’s place in society has been secondary to that of men, and they have been restricted to the performance of domestic chores and to fulfill the role of dutiful wife and mother.

“As in most families, the girls stayed at home while the boys went to school. ‘They were just waiting to be married,’” says my father” (Malala, 2013: 27).

“The women spent their days looking after the children and preparing food to serve to the men in their bujra upstairs” (Malala, 2013: 58).

People in Pakistan usually arrange the marriages for their daughters or sons. Endogamy is widely practiced.

“In our society marriages are usually arranged by families” (Malala, 2013: 21).
“A khan’s daughter can’t marry a barber’s son and a barber’s daughter can’t marry a khan’s son” (Malala, 2013: 138).

In the village many men leave their home to work in another place, so there were many families with no men. In this memoir the authors tell that many women are leaved by their husband, their husbands are just back to the home once a year.

“The few concrete houses had been built by families who sesons or fathers had gone south to work in the mine or to the Gulf, from where they sent money home” (Malala, 2013: 60).

“There were many families with no men. They would visit only once a year, and usually a new baby would arrived nine month later” (Malala, 2013: 60).

b. Economic Aspect

Pakistan is poor country, there are many primitive village. Many villages have difficult acces to visit, because the village is around mountains and river. There are no electricity. In this memoir the authors show the condition of the poor village, for example:

“Their village of Barkana was very primitive and they lived crammed together in a one-story ramshackle house with a mud roof which leaked whenever it rained or snowed”(Malala: 2013: 27).

“The only way to croos the river is by rope brodges or on a pulley system by which people swing themselves across in a metal box. The foreigners call the, suicide bridges, but we love them” (Malala, 2013: 57).

“Scattered up and down the hiils there were houses made on wattle and daub, like my granfather’s, and these often collapsed when there were floods. Children sometimes froze to death in winter” (Malala, 2013: 60).

“At night the village was very dark with just oil lamps twinkling in houses on the hills” (Malala, 2013: 62).
The economy is semi-industrialized, with centres of growth along the Indus River. Most of people that live around Indus River and mountains, they live like another famers in their country. Because of that condition, Pakistan becomes a agricultural country. They have to leave their home to work in another place. Many widows work as house asistent with her children.

“People had lived by the river in Swat for 3000 years and always seen it as our lifeline, not a threat, and our valley as a haven from the outside world” (Malala, 2013: 187).

The men in their country must leave their country to work in another place, they live their house and their family. Because they just have a little land so they must work in another place.

“Our family owned little land and my father did not want to end up going south to work in the coal mines like many of his classmates” (Malala, 2013: 32).

“The best that most village boys could hope for was to go to Saudi Arabia or Dubai and work in construction” (Malala, 2013: 32).

c. **Political Aspect**

In Pakistan the prime minister is appointed by the members of the National Assembly through vote. The prime minister of Pakistan solely leads the executive government which is independent of the state parliament. The prime minister candidates must promote himself to the people by doing the campaign. Women in Pakistan didn’t vote, this is only applied to the men.

“Usually politicians only visited during election time, promising roads, electricity, clean water and schools and giving money money and generators to influential local people we called stakeholders, who would instruct their communities on how to vote. Of course this only applied to the men; women in our area don’t vote” (Malala, 2013: 60).
In Pakistan the government is under military ruler. The government is very
dictator, this is cause why there are many conflicts in Pakistan.

“Musharraf was our fourth military ruler” (Malala,2013: 71).
“In Pakistan we were still under a dictatorship” (Malala,2013: 80).

The conflicts cause many violations in Pakistan, there are many bombing and
many armies attacked. In this memoir the authors show the conflict in Pakistan
like the conflict between Talibam and Militans.

“Ten days later a suicide bomber blew himself up in the army barracks at
Dargai, on the way from Islamabad to Swat, and killed forty-two
Pakistani soldiers” (Malala,2013: 112).

“A few days later they attacked an army convoy travelling in the
direction of Swat and killed thirteen soldiers”(Malala,2013: 119).

“The following day a suicide bomber attacked another army truck in
Swat, killing seventeen soldiers and thirteen civilians. Then all that night
we heard dar dar dar, the boom of cannons and machine guns from the
hills. It was hard to sleep” (Malala,2013: 121).

“There were now 12,000 army troops in the region four times as many as
their estimates of the Talibam along with tanks, helicopters and
sophisticated weapons. Yet 70 percent of Swat was under Talibam
control” (Malala,2013: 154).

There are also conflict between Muslims and Hindus from India, this conflict
is caused when Jinnah wanted the rights of Muslims in India to be recognized,
but the majority of people in India were Hindus.

“Millions of Muslims crossed from India, and Hindus traveled in the
other direction. Almost two million of them were killed trying to cross
the new border” (Malala,2013: 85).

The conditions in Pakistan becomes not comfortable since Fazullah comes, he
introduces himself as an Islamic reformer and an interpreter of the Quran. in the
beginning he is a wise people but acctually he is a hypocrite peeople. He is bad
people but many people believe him. He wants to close the schools, he does not permit girls to go to school and get education.

“Within six months people were getting rid of their TVs, DVDs and CDs. Fazlullah’s men collected them, into huge heaps on the streets and set them on fire, creating clouds of thick black smoke that reached high into the sky” (Malala, 2013: 105).

“Women are meant to fulfill their responsibilities in the home, only emergencies can they go outside, but then they must wear the veil” (Malala, 2013: 107).

“Every day it seemed a new edict came. Fazlullah closed beauty parlors and banned shaving, so there was no work for barbers” (Malala, 2013: 110).

“His men stopped health workers giving polio drops, saying the vaccinations were an American plot to make Muslim women infertile so that the people of Swat would die out” (Malala, 2013: 111).

d. Cultural Aspect

Pakistan has many celebrations in their country, because most of people in Pakistan are Muslims so there are many Muslim celebrations, such as Eid-dul-fitr and Eid-dul Adha. In this memoir the authors show many celebrations in Pakistan.

“We always went to the village for the Eid holidays” (Malala, 2013: 55).

“Eid happens twice a year- Eid ul-fitr or “Small Eid” marks the end of the Ramadhan fasting month, and Eid ul- Adha or “Big Eid” commemorates the Prophet Abraham’s readiness to sacrifice his son Ismail to God” (Malala, 2013: 56).

“In our tradition on the seventh day of a child’s life we have a celebration called woma (which means “seventh”) for family, friends and neighbors to come and admire the newborn” (Malala, 2013: 55).

People in Pakistan have unique custom when they are eating. They eat with their hand without spoon. There are a peculiar system called wesh, redistribute the
land of the new village, so everyone has the chance to work. It is also shown in this memoir.

“We would sit on the floor around a long plastic sheet which my mother laid with food, and eat with our right hands, as is our custom, balling together rice and meat” (Malala, 2013: 22).

“It was a peculiar system called wesh under which every five or ten years all the families would swap villages and retribute the land of the new village among the men so that everyone had the chance to work on good as well as bad land” (Malala, 2013: 23).

In Pakistan women are expected not to mix with men. There are also many teenagers that have married. Women can’t go out without a male, it is the tradition in Pakistan.

“In our culture women are expected not to mix with men when they are not related to” (Malala, 2013: 167).

“While boys and men could roam freely about town, my mother and I could not go out without a male relative to accompany us, even if it was a five-year-old boy! This is was the tradition” (Malala, 2013: 25).

There are many traditions that discriminate women from men. The authors also show in this memoir.

“If there were eggs, they would only be for the boys. When chicken was slaughtered for dinner, the girls would get the wings and the neck while the luscious breast meat was enjoyed by my father, his brother and my grandfather” (Malala, 2013: 28).

“We have a custom called swara by which a girl can be given to another tribe to resolve a feud” (Malala, 2013: 63).

Pakistan have unique wedding tradition, usually marriage is arranged by the family. One day Malala’s mother must sell her wedding jewelry to help
her husband, although wedding jewelry is an important thing. There are also wedding rules about widow and widower.

“It is our tradition for the bride to receive furniture or perhaps a fridge from her family and some gold from the groom’s family” (Malala, 2013: 49).

“In our culture wedding jewelry is a bond between the couple. Often women sell their jewelry to help set up their husbands in business or to pay their fares to go aboard” (Malala, 2013: 51).

“Nobody can marry a widow without the permission of her family” (Malala, 2013: 63).

e. Science and Technology

In Pakistan there are many technology is and they have used many modern technology such as Television, Handphone, Radio, computer, and there is internet connection. They can send e-mail and skype. It’s shown in this memoir, for example:

“Our radio coverage dptread across the valley and neighboring districts” (Malala, 2013: 115).
“Although we had a computer there were frequent power cuts and few places had internet acces” (Malala, 2013: 142).
“One day I saw my father and his friends watching a video on his phone” (Malala, 2013: 157).
“I wrote an email to General Abbas explaining the situation” (malala, 2013: 183).
“...,communicates with his people by Skype” (Malala, 2013: 205).
“After my school closed down I continued to write the blog” (Malala, 2013: 151).

In Some places in Pakistan there are many people can’t read or write, because teachers don’t like to be posted to remote schools. But we can show the progres of science in Pakistan such as they can make hydroelectric projects.

“They are dirty, black and stupid,” people would say. “Let them be illiterate” (Malala, 2013: 41).
“The village received no electricity from the government, so many villangers got their power from these makeshift hydroelectric projects” (Malala, 2013: 59).

Malala writes her diary in a blog but she didn’t use her real name, because it’s too dangerous to use her real name. She writes about school and burqa. The diary received attention, some newspapers printed extracts. And when Malala is shot by the Taliban there are many people show their sympathy in Facebook and twitter. It shows that people in Pakistan have used modern technology in their country.

“It was thrilling to see my words on the website. I was a bit shy to start with, but after a while I got to know the kind of things hai Kakar wanted me to talk about and become more confident” (Malala, 2013: 145).

“After my school closed down I continued to write the blog” (Malala, 2013: 151).

“Beyonce had written me a card and posted a photo of it on Facebook, Selena Gomez had tweeted about me and Madonna had dedicated a song. There was even a message from my favorite actresses and social activist” (Malala, 2013: 270).

In Pakistan there are many religious schools, and the students are religious too. It is because Pakistan is Islamic homeland. It shows in this memoir, for instance:

“Many of our madrasas, or religious schools, were opened at that time, and in all schools religious studies, what we call deeniyat, was replaced by islamiyat, or islamic studies, which children in Pakistan still have to do today” (Malala, 2013: 30).
f. Religious Aspect

The state religion in Pakistan is Islam, there are also another religions such as Hinduism. In Pakistan Muslims are divided into the different two parts, that are Sunni and Shias. It can be shown in this memoir, for instance:

“Now we are a country of 180 million and more than 96 percent are Muslim. We also have around two million Christians and more than two million Ahmadis, who say they are Muslims though our governmet says they are not” (malala,2013: 85).

“I am proud that our country was created as the world’s first Muslim homeland, but we still don’t agree on what this means” (Malala,2013: 85).

Islam came to their valley in the eleventh century, but in ancient times Swat was a Buddhist kingdom. It shows in this memoir, for instance:

“Islam came to our valley in the eleventh century when Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni invaded from Afghanistan and became our ruler, but in ancient times Swat was a Buddhist kingdom. The Buddhist had arrived here in second century and their kings ruled the valley for more than 500 years” (Malala,2013: 17).

Muslim in Pakistan is split between Sunnis and Shias, but most Pakistanis are Sunnis. Malala and her family are Sunnis. They share the same fundamental beliefs and the same Holy Quran.

“We muslims are split between Sunnis and Shias, we share the same fundamental beliefs and the same Holy Quran, but we disagree over who has the right person to lead our religion when the Prophet, PBUH, died in the seventh century” (Malala,2013: 87).

“Sunni comes from the Arabic for “onewho follows the traditions of the Prophet, PBUH.” But a smaller group believed that leadership should have stayed within the family of the Prophet, PBUH, and that Hazrat Ali, his son-in-law and cousin, should have taken over. They become known as Shias, shortened from Shia-t-Ali, the Party of Ali” (Malala,2013: 86).

“most Pakistanis are Sunnis like us, more than 80 percent- but within that we are again many groups” (Malala,2013: 86).
There are many religious groups in Pakistan, such as Barelvis, Deobandi and Ahl-e-hadith. It is shown in this memoir, for instance:

“By far the biggest group is the Barelvis, who are named after an nineteenth-century madrasa in Bareilly, which lies in the India state of Uttar Pradesh. Then we have the Deobandi, named after another famous nineteenth-century madrasa in Uttar Pradesh, this time in the village of Deoband. They are very conservative and most of our madrasas are Deobandi. We also have the Ahl-e-Hadith (people of the Hadith), who are Salafists. This group is more Arab-influenced and even more conservative than the others” (Malala, 2013: 87).

There were also Blasphemy law, it is primarily seen as offering protection Muslim and Islam, and thus Cristians, Hindus and other religious minorities are frequent the targets of persecutions by right-wing Islamist groups and banned outfits, it can be shown in this memoir:

“In Pakistan we have something called the Blasphemy Law, which protects the Holy Quran from desecration” (Malala, 2013: 192).

In this memoir the authors showed many aspects, such as social aspect, political aspect, economical aspect, religious aspect, cultural aspect, science and technology. After analyzing this memoir the researcher will discuss about those aspects.

First is social aspect, in this memoir the authors showed the social life of people in Pakistan. In Pakistan many people live with their big family in one house, they live together with their grandfather, grandmother, uncle, father, mother, and their childrens. The eldest men in their house is the leader of their family. Marriage in Pakistan is arranged by family, they arrange marriages for their daughter and their son. Because A khan’s daughter can’t marry a barber’s son and a barber’s daughter can’t marry a khan’s son, so the family arrange the marriages for their family. In Pakistan society three or four children are small
family, most people in Swat has seven or eight children. Malala’s family just have three children so they are a small family, Malala just live with her mother, her father and her brothers.

People in Swat live around the hindus river and around mountain. They have fertilizer land, there are many water falls. In holiday many people from the city come to the Swat to spend their holiday. In their society women are born just to become mother and wife, they get different treatment from the government and also from their family. In Pakistan women didn’t permit to go to school and get education, they are born just to work in the kitchen, cooking, washing, and serve the food from their family and their husband. They just stay at home and waiting for their husband. Women in Pakistan get different treatment beginning when they are was born. In Swat there is celebration for the boy baby but not for girl. Most of men leave their home to work in another place, so there are many home without a men, just women waiting for her husband and taking of children.

Second is economic aspect, from the discussion of the authors in this memoir, we can show that Pakistan is a poor country. Many poor family is live in there, included Malala family. They are poor people because they live in the house that just has two rooms, one of that room is used to school, because Malala’s father wants to have his own school. There are many primitive villages and they have difficult acces to visit and no electricity. Because they live around mountain and river many people in Swat must leave their home to work in another place, they have to leave their family. Their income is low, so it just enough to buy foods for their big family. Usually they get food from their own garden, because they have fertile land so they get vegetables or fruits from their own garden. Many widows work as house assistant with her children.

Third is political aspect, Pakistan is a democratic country. They do the election to chose the prime minister and president of the country. The candidates must do campaign when he becomes the candidat of the election. Usually when they do campaign, they introduce his programs and his mission. In this memor
the authors show some prime ministers in Pakistan like their first prime minister women in Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, Zulfikar Bhutto, and Yusuf Raza Gilani. Malala is very proud of Benazir Bhutto, she loves her so much because Banazir is the first female prime minister in Pakistan and the first in the islamic world. In this memoir the authors also show there are many political or religious groups in Pakistan such as MMA or the Mutahida Majelis e-Amal, was a group of five religious parties, FATA or Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Tehril-e-Nifaz-e-Mohammadi or TNSM this group is founded by Sufi Mohammad.

In Pakistan there is Arabization because there are many madrasas that have been built by Saudi money and many young men have passed through them. In Pakistan conflict between Taliban and Militans is a big problem. Taliban is the most dangerous group in Pakistan, they called them as Jihadi because they believed that they were do jihad. Conflict between them makes many violations in Pakistan, like that happened with Malala when she was shot in her head by the Taliban when she is in the shool bus. Taliban also banned CD and DVD shops, they closed girl’s school, there are many bombers in the country, war between militan and taliban, shooting in every where, violations for childrens and women and it makes people scared. Taliban is led by Mullah, they take over the country and burning girl’s schools. Taliban didn’t permit the girls to go to school, they said that the girl’s schools is haram.

Pakistan is still under the dictatorship, they are under the military rules. Taliban would shot women and threaten them until they stay at home, because they do not permit girls to go outside even though going to market, they must stay at home waiting for her husband or her father, serve the foods to them. The Taliban destroyed everything old and brought nothing new, they took money from the people who chopped down precious trees for timber and then demanded more money to let their trucks ass, they also destroyed the Buddhist statues and stupa, the Taliban believed any statue or ainting was haram, and they kill soldiers. This condition makes Pakistan become a scary country.
Fourth is cultural aspect, there are many celebrations day in Pakistan, the religious celebrations or cultural celebrations. The religious celebrations such as the celebration of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha. Eid-ul-Fitr or small eid marks the end of the Ramadan fasting month, Eid-ul-Azha or big eid commemorates the Prophet Abraham’s readies to sacrifice his son Ismail to God. In there tradition, there is a celebration called woma, it is the celebration the seventh day of a child’s life, but this celebration just do for a boy baby.

There is also unique traditions in Pakistan when they eat. Usually they sit on the floor around a long plastic, they eat with their right hands they balling togeher rice and meat. Men in Pakistan use turban and the women use shawl over their heads. Women in Pakistan are expected not to mix with men when they are not related to. There is also tradition that women can be given to another tribe to resolve a feud, usually the marry with old men to resolve it, because the marriage are arangged by the family.

The next aspect is science and technology aspect, from this memoir we can show that Pakistan have used modern technology such as computer, television, radio and there is also internet acsess. In this memoir we can show that people in Pakistan can use the handphone to cominicate each other, they can write e-mail and send e-mail, they also can use skype, watching video in a phone, can make their own blog like Malala did.

But in some places in Pakistan there are many people who can’t read and write because they are lived in remote place and there were no teacher. In another place we can show the progres of the science, because people can make hydroelectric projects to get electricity. In village there is no electricity so prople make their own electricity by making hydroelectric projects.

The last in religious aspect, the sate religions in pakistan is Islam, and created as the world’s first Muslim homeland. There are also another religions in there, such as Christians, Ahmadis and Buddhist. In Pakistan muslim is split between Sunnis and Shias, they share the same fundamental beliefs and the same Holy
Quran but the most Pakistanis are Sunnis like Malala and her family. There are also many groups, the biggest group is the Barelvis, Deobandi, Ahl-e-Hadith who are Salafists.

There were also Blasphemy law, it is primarily seen as offering protection Muslim and Islam, and thus Cristiano, Hindus and other religions minorities are frequent the targets of persecutions by right-wing Islamist groups and banned outfits.

D. Conclusion

The whole analyses on *I Am Malala* by using sociological approach can be concluded are as follows:

First, *I Am Malala* is a memoir created by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb, this memoir took place in Pakistan and discussed the social conditions in there. This memoir tells about the real life story of Malala Yousafzai. This memoir tells about social society, political, economical, cultural, religious, and scientific and technology in Pakistan. This memoir discuss about the real life conditions of people in Pakistan in the late twentieth century. So we can see the people conditions in pakistan from this memoir, because the authors discuss that conditions clearly.

Second, based on sosiological analysis, this memoir discusses the social conditions in Pakistan such as there are many people in there living in the Swat around mountain and river. They live together with their big family in one home, usually people in pakistan have seven or eight childrens and they arrange the marriages for their daughter or sons. And then the economic conditions in Pakistan such as men in there must leave their home to work in another place because Pakistan is a poor country and there are many primitive village in there. Many villages have difficult acces to visit and many widow work as house assistant with her childrens. They also discuss the political conditions in Pakistan for example, Pakistan is a country that is lead by a
president and prime minister, the prime minister is appointed by the members of the National Assembly through vote. But women in there didn’t permit to vote this is only applied to the men. From this memoir we can see that Pakistan is under the military rule and the government is very dictator. The conditions is very scaring because there are many was between Taliban and Militan, there are also many violations that killed many people. Cultural condition is also discuss clearly in this memoir. People in Pakistan have many celebration days, religious celebrations and cultural celebrations. They celebrate the religious day suc as Eid-dul-fitr and Eid-dul-Adha, Eid-dul-fitr or Small Eid marks the end of the Ramadhan fasting month, and Eid-dul-Adha or Big Eid commerates the Prophet Abrahams’s readines to sacrifice his son Ismail to God. They also have a unique custom when they eat with their big family. They also have traditions that discriminate between men and women in there such as, girl can be given to another tribe to resolve a feud. The next is science and technology in Pakistan, in Pakistan there were many modern technology and they have used many that technology for example, television, handphone, radio, computer, and there were internet connection. In some place they can make hydroelectric to get electricity. And the last is the religious in Pakistan, in this memoir the authors tells that Pakistan is first Muslim homeland because more than 96 percent in there are Muslim. There are also another religions such as Hinduism, Cristians, and Ahmadis, Muslim in Pakistan are divided into different two parts, that are Sunni and Shias.

Third, the authors, through *I Am Malala* depict the real conditions in Pakistan, they want to show that there are many violations in there such as, women violations, children violations, war that killed many people and political conflicts. And through this memoir the authors showed the struggle of Malala to get free education for women in Pakistan, because women in there are not permitted to go to school, they just stay at home, cooking, cleaning the home, washing and waiting for her father or her husband back home.
Fourth, In *I Am Malala*, the authors make a satire about that conditions through character’s characterization, narration and dialogue. In this memoir many narration and dialogue showed the real condition in Pakistan. we can show what they feel and they do from the narration and dialogue in this memoir.

Five, this memoir is very attractive memoir. In this memoir the setting took place in Pakistan and several cities in there like Mingora, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Haripur, Shangla, Abbottabad, and Karachi. Then other places are in England, Arabia, and New York. This memoir uses traditional plot that consists of exposition, complication, climax and resolution. This memoir also uses flashback plot or telling about past events. The authors use standard English and give some Pakistan’s word, the authors also use language style like hyperbole, simile, and metaphor. This memoir uses short sentence and long sentence in the narration and dialogue. It also contains diction, and the language that is used in this memoir is simple and easy.

Malala is an insparable girls from Pakistan, a girl who is very strong and brave. She is very brave to speake out about the education and about her story to the world. She was ever shot in her head by the Taliban, but she saved. She becomes a insparable girl and always struggles for free education. she uses this memoir to tell about her real life and tell about the women conditions in Pakistan especially about the education condition in there. She wants the readers to show that it is very hard to women in there to get education and to get their rights. From this memoir we can show that there are many violations and discrimination of women. From the story of this memoir Malala and Christina want to tell to the reader that the women position in Pakistan is very weak. She wants the equality of education for men and women in Pakistan and they have same rights as a human being. She always believes in God and she is never scared with the Taliban that want to close women’s school.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


