

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

All people in this world have same rights which called human right. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Human rights are freedoms established by custom or international agreement that impose standards of conduct on all nations. Human rights are distinct from civil liberties, which are freedoms established by the law of a particular state in its own jurisdiction.

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 (Kumar, 2003: 42). Everyone has human rights and responsibilities to respect and protect this rights may, in principle, extend across political and social boundaries (Beitz, 2009: 13).

According to Weiss and Hubert (2001 : 142), 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, women abuse, etc. Types of human rights violation include child trafficking, dowry, sexual harassment, early marriage, child labor, polygamy, genocide, slavery, medical experimentation, war crimes and rape are common (Sozzi, 2008 : 52).

Abuse is one types of violations but it can take different forms. An elderly person can be the victim of many types of abuse at the hand of one or several individuals of their entourage. There are different behaviors and attitudes which characterize the various types of abuse. There are many types of abuse such as

physical abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, and sexual abuse (Sozzi,2008: 59).

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.

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).

Incidents of inhuman acts keep occurring throughout the world. People are being deprived of basic human necessities. Basic human rights have been taken away in the name of communal discrimination, fundamentalism and racial discrimination. Women and children have suffered the most because of these violations (Maiese,2003: 33).

*I am Malala* is the great memoir in the middle 2013 by Malala Youzafzai 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. In October 2012, Malala was targeted by the Taliban and shot in the head as she was returning from school on a bus. She miraculously survived and continues her campaign for education. In recognition of her courage and advocacy, Malala was the winner of Pakistan's National Youth Peace Prize in 2011 and was nominated for the International Children's Peace Prize in the same year. She is the youngest person ever nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize. She was one of four runners-up for *Time* magazine's Person of The Year and has received numerous other awards. Malala continues to champion universal access to education through the Malala Fund, a nonprofit organization investing in community-led programs and supporting education advocates around the world (Malala,2013).

The second author is Christina Lamb, she is one of the world's leading foreign correspondents. She has reported on Pakistan and Afghanistan since 1987. Educated at Oxford and Harvard, she is the author of five books and has won a number of awards, including Britain's Foreign Correspondent of the Year five times, as well as the Prix Bayeux-Calvados, Europe's most prestigious award for war correspondents. She currently works for the *Sunday Times* and lives in London and Portugal with her husband and son. ( Malala,2013)

When the Taliban took control of the Swat Valley in Pakistan, one girl spoke out. Malala Yousafzai refused to be silenced and fought for her right to an education. In October 2012, when she was fifteen, Malala almost paid the ultimate price. She was shot in the head while riding the bus home from school, and few expected her to survive. Instead, Malala's miraculous journey from northern Pakistan to the halls of the United Nations in New York. At sixteen, she became a global symbol of peaceful protest and the youngest nominee ever for the Nobel Peace Prize. *I Am Malala* is the remarkable tale of a family uprooted by global terrorism, of the fight for girls's education, of a father who, himself a school owner, championed and encouraged his daughter to write and attend school, and of brave parents who have a fierce love for their daughter in a society that prizes sons (Malala,2013).

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*”.

### **B. Literature Review**

There are two research papers that using *I Am Malala* as the object of research in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. First research paper entitled “*PERSONALITY OF MALALA REFLECTED IN MALALA YOUSAFZAI & 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 YOUSAFZAI & CRISHTINA LAMB'S I AM MALALA (2013) MEMOIR : A FEMINIST APPROACH*” by Putri Adhi Pamungkas. She analyses inequality of education for girls by using feminist approach. She analyses the inequality of education for girls in this memoir. Both of research papers are still in the process finishing, in order to getting bachelor degree in of education in English department.

### **C. Problem Statement**

The problem of the study is “How is violation of human rights reflected in Malala Yousafzai & Christina Lamb's *I am Malala* memoir?”

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the writer gives limitation to focus on Sociological approach. It is emphasized on the violation of human rights reflected at Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb's *I am Malala*, memoir by employing Sociological perspective as the primary approach.

### **E. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem statement above, the writer formulates the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze *I am Malala*, memoir based on its structural elements.

2. To analyze *I am Malala* memoir especially for violation of human rights by using a Sociological Approach.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

The writer hopes this research can be useful for the other. The writer expects the benefits of the study into two, they are as follows:

##### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

This study is expected to give a new contribution and information to the larger body of knowledge, particularly the literary studies on *I am Malala* (2013) memoir by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb's.

##### **2. Practical Benefit**

The study is expected to fulfill the final project of the researcher for getting bachelor degree of education in English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS).

#### **G. Research Method**

This research uses qualitative method:

##### **1. Research Object**

The research object of the study is Malala Youzafzai & Christina Lamb's *I am Malala* published in 2013.

##### **2. Type of the Research**

The research uses qualitative research. In analyzing the data, the researcher will apply sociological approach.

##### **3. Data Source**

###### **a. Primary Data Source**

The primary data source is *I Am Malala* (2013) novel written by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb.

###### **b. Secondary Data Source**

The secondary data sources are from other sources related to the study, such as website, dictionary, and some books that support the analysis.

#### **4. Technique of Data Collection**

The methods of collecting data are documentation the picture and note taking with the following steps:

- 1) Reading the original novel for several times
- 2) Determining the object that will be analyzed
- 3) Taking notes of important thing both of primary and secondary data source
- 4) Classifying and determining the relevant data
- 5) Browsing on the internet to search the information that relates with the novel.

#### **5. Technique of Data Analysis**

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive analysis. It concerns with structural elements of the Memoir *I Am Malala* (2013) memoir written by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. The collected data are interpreted and analyzed in detail by using Sociological approach. Then the writer draws conclusion based on the analysis.

### **H. Paper Organization**

The research is divided into six chapters. Chapter I is introduction of the research that includes the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II presents the underlying theory. It covers the sociology of literature, types of sociology of literature, the principles of sociology of literature and theoretical application. Chapter III includes social background of the Pakistan and all of the aspect. Chapter IV includes the structural analysis of the memoir by describing character and characterization, setting, a point of view, plot, theme and of the novel and a brief discussion. Chapter V presents the sociological analysis and discussion dealing with the problem of the memoir. Chapter VI consists of conclusion and suggestion.