
Women Movement in Modern Pakistan Found in Novel “I Am Malala”

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Abstract

This study discusses the bad conditions experienced by women in Pakistan and their actions to fight for these conditions in the modern era as seen in the novel "I Am Malala" by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. In analyzing the data, the researcher used descriptive analysis and informal methods in presenting the research results. In this study, the author applies the theory of liberal feminism from Mary Wollstonecraft which makes literary works as a reflection of society. The researcher analyzes and provides an overview of Malala's life then the author relates it to the theory. The method used to analyze the data in this study is a qualitative research method, where the researcher conducts research on a literary work by describing it based on the facts (data) which is then followed by analysis with the aim of getting an overview of the aims and objectives of the study. The data source for this analysis is the novel I Am Malala itself. From the results of the analysis, it was found that women have liberal feminism in education, work and work, which is shown by Malala to have the opportunity to have freedom of choice.

Keywords: education, equality, movement

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature is a replica of a person's real life in a society which the literary work is created. As a replica of person's real life, Literature also called a creative works because they are written with creativity without forget the sense, aspirations, and opinions when responding to objects outside of himself, as well as individualistic and cultural peculiarities. So that the expression of the work comes out of the power of intuition and imagination in addition to the power of absorbing the reality of life. Literary works are one of the people ways to express their feelings, experiences, arguments, and facts or events in social life at the time that is made into a work and it also referred to as the work of the author's imagination and reflect on the problem of social problems that occur in society. Meanwhile, literary works called as an art because they used a beautiful language to convey content rather than literary works. So that the literary

work itself is able to present new arguments, opinions or judgments about the literary work, and the analysis can be poured back into scientific works covering the world of literature itself.

There are some genres of literary such as Novel, Drama, Poetry, and Short Story. The work which is going to be analyzed in this thesis is novel. The novel is one form of literary work that much in demand by the general public. It also calls a long narrative story that tells about events and behaviors experienced or done by characters. The author who wrote a novel is referred to as a novelist. The content of the novel is longer and more complex than the content of the short story and has no structural and rhyme limits. A novel usually tells or describes the life of humans who interact with the environment and also their neighbors. In a novel, usually, the author tries as much as possible to provide an overview and direction to the reader to know the hidden message and meanings as a description of the reality of life through a story contained in the novel. In the novel, it cannot be separated elements of fiction. One of them is the theme. The theme is the subject of a story the author wishes to convey through the story. Thus, the story not only contains a series of events arranged in a chart but also has a specific purpose. As the main idea that builds the structure of essay content. A theme is also a story in a novel that concerns all problems in human life. They can be related to power, oppression, affection, and so on. Themes are rarely written explicitly by the author. To find out, it takes an appreciation of all parts of the essay. It could be the theme is delivered to the plot, characters, and language or other symbols that the author uses in the novel.

The writer chooses *I am Malala* as the object of the research. *I am Malala* is one of the works written by Malala Yousafzai, with the help of Christina Lamb. *I am Malala's* novel which is so many activists interested with that story, *The Girl Who Stood Up For Education and Was Shot by the Taliban* is an autobiography. In the modern era 21st century, women are fighting for freedom in education, without fear of opposition, even though at present, the threat is getting closer to him. It is an action that is rarely performed by young people in this sophisticated era. The woman who was born on July 12th, 1997 had the honoring of the Nobel for women's education. Swat Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northwest Pakistan, where the local Taliban banned girls from attending school.

As the author of *I Am Malala*, Malala Yousafzai began writing at the age of 11 years, starting from her tenacity and courage, her parents finally supported her to continue the struggles her father had begun. Malala is known as a young activist who wants to fight for and advance women's rights, especially in the field of education. Malala's struggle is not easy, she lives and goes to school in an environment controlled by Taliban. Taliban is a hard group in Pakistan, Taliban strongly condemns women's activities outside the home, including going to school. And several schools in Pakistan were forced to close because of the threats carried out by Taliban. Seeing these conditions Malala's heart and mind were touched to be able to

fight for the right to education for women. Starting in 2008, Malala began speaking and giving speeches in public, radio and television. She boldly expressed his desire to fight for women's rights to education, he loudly opposed Taliban. Since Taliban took all the rights to women and forced women to quit school, making malala families forced to live by moving to avoid Taliban attacks. Since early 2009, Malala began writing articles for one of the news stations called BBC Urdu. Since the writing was loaded, Malala's writings began to attract attention throughout the world, in detail, malala writes for each event he witnessed. Malala tells how horrific living in the midst of a war under the Taliban government, but he still hopes that someday there will be peace in his country, and he will continue to promote education for girls.

There are some approaches to analyzed literary work. One of them is Feminist Approach. Feminism is a movement of women's emancipation; the movement strongly advocates about the improvement of women's position and rejected differences in degrees between men and women. To solve the problems contained in the novel story is needed a theory of literary study. Where literary studies can be grouped in several approaches, and that approach needs to be adjusted to the problems in the novel. So that the problem can be analyzed in a focused manner. Feminist approaches are usually used in solving problems found in women's social life. Feminism was born in the early 20th century, which was pioneered by Abrams in his book *A Room of One's Own* (1999). Etymologically feminists come from the word *femme* (woman), meaning women who aim to fight for women's rights, as social classes. Feminist goals are balance, gender equality. In a broader sense, feminists are a women's movement to reject everything that is deemed inappropriate for women, alienated and degraded by the majority culture, both in the fields of education, politics and economics and social life in general. Feminist theory as a tool for women to fight for their rights relating to racial class conflicts, especially gender conflict. In literary theory that is used in a sustainable manner, feminists are a women's movement that almost occurs throughout the world. This movement was due to an awareness of the differences between men's rights and women's rights. In relation to literature, the relevant fields of study include: literary traditions of women, female authors, female readers, female language characteristics, female figures, and so on.

In relation to cultural studies, women's issues are more related to gender equality. Feminists, especially issues relating to women, are generally associated with emancipation, the women's movement that advocates for equal rights with men, both in the political and economic fields, as well as in the socio-cultural movement in general. In the literature, the struggle and women's movement has been questioned since the 1920s, marked by the presence of novels that reveal the problems of forced marriage, matchmaking, and oppression of women. Examples of male domination, both in the form of the main character in fictional works contained in literature and factual characters as authors, can be seen in both

old literature and modern literature. Consciousness has changed since the 1970s, since the birth of popular novels, followed by the presence of a number of writers and female figures.

This novel describes the life and struggle of a Pakistani woman named Malala Yousafzai. Where, she was born and raised in an environment whose security is threatened by the Taliban, the position of women in Pakistan is full of struggle, their existence and identity are always under pressure and hidden, for anyone who gives birth to a daughter is not a good sign for the family. But not for Ziauddin, Malala's father, he was happy to withdraw the birth of Malala, a little girl who was present in the midst of a happy little family. For Pashtun people, women do not have an important role in life, politics, or other roles, women only have the role of being a housewife, giving birth, serving a husband, preparing food, etc., and when they are born, Pashtun culture must hide girls it was behind the curtain and without a party to distribute fruits like the birth of a boy.

With the resistance and struggle arising from Malala, women who oppose criminal rules and conditions without fear of threats imposed on them, unconsciously feminism has been born in Malala. That's the reason why researchers choose the study of feminism to analyze the problems found in the novel *I am Malala*. Heard Malala's persistence in the discussion of the Taliban group. During school, Malala got resistance from the Taliban by shooting his head and ears 3 times. After recovering from a critical condition. Malala returned to her struggle to get educational rights for women. The struggle carried out by Malala did not stop there, by opposing him to continue making his speech in public to fight for what he thought was right. He thinks that girls should provide the same educational opportunities as boys and girls. The Taliban gave a warning because she might be the target, but Malala was very challenging issued by the Taliban. Against activities parthiarki culture, where women are not suitable for conducting activities outside the home, Malala is really out of the house to teach in a school built in business.

This contrast of feminism has increased Malala's fighting spirit to fight for her rights. What the Taliban did against Malala to kill him in order to fight his struggle for educational rights of girls in Swat, on the contrary, increasingly encouraged Malala to carry out activities and campaigns to make the world more aware of the importance of education for everyone, especially women. From the results of the analysis above it can be concluded that awareness of the same position between men and women appears in my novel *Malala*, both in family and society. In *I am Malala* novel by Malala Yousafzai and Cristina Lamb shows that a feminist aura embodied in the form of the movements of a girl who overcame three bullets has succeeded in improving her smile and fighting for and campaigning for the right to education for women. That's the reason why the researchers chose to analyze the ones suitable for analyzing the

problems available in novel I am Malala. The aim of feminism is to increase the position and degree of a woman to suit the position and degree of men. To achieve this goal, use various methods. One benefit is getting the same rights and opportunities as men.

Based on the phenomenon above the researcher will analyze this research by using feminism approach. Feminism approach is used to analyze about the problem of women in society. This research will focus on the struggle to equality in education, and the way in fighting for equality by main character in I am Malala novel by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb.

Thus, the researcher hopes this research can give the advantages for those who like to analyze about the Struggle of woman how to get equality and the researcher also expect this research can be a model of research to develop skills in literature. Accordingly, the research conducted a research entitled *“Women Movement In Modern Pakistan As Found In The Novel “I am Malala” by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb.”*

As a reference for conducting this research, researchers took several previous studies related to this research (see : Khoiriyah & Nugroho (2016), Khattak (2011), Ulum (2016), Pamungkas (2015), Alfian (2016)). Therefore, some previous studies had been done, moreover, this study did not find research with the same title as this research. The first study discusses the existence of women but uses the same approach. The second research is feminism in education using a different approach. The last is a journey against justice using an Islamic feminist approach.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Method of the research is a set of rules, activities, and procedures used by researchers to conduct the research. Therefore, the researcher discusses a research design, object of the research, method of collecting the data, method of analyzing the data and method of presenting research result.

Research design is the steps that the researcher takes in doing the research. The steps are from finding the phenomena until getting a conclusion. Research is the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data in order to understand a phenomenon Leedy & Ormrod (2016).

The researcher takes data to be analyzed such as narration and dialogue. Descriptive qualitative research was applied in this research because the data was not describe by number. The researcher uses the liberal feminism theory for taken the data. The data is taking from I am Malala by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. According to Creswell (2014), in a qualitative research, the object/participants to be studied determined by the researchers (purposeful sampling) is to select or selection of the best people or places that can help us in understanding a phenomenon. In this research the object of the research is

women movement in modern Pakistan found in *I Am Malala* by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. The data of the research is taken from the narration and dialogue which is connecting the approach used.

In this research uses intrinsic and extrinsic ways to analyze “*I Am Malala*” novel. According to L. S. Abrams (2010) a work of literature as something which stands free from what is often called "extrinsic" relations to the poet, or to the audience, or to the environing world. The first step is the researcher analyze intrinsic elements, they are plot, characters, point of view, setting and theme. The extrinsic that is the researcher wants to analyze is Women Movement in Modern Pakistan by using Mary Wollstonecraft theory. There are several stages in analyzing data ; first, The data that have been collected is sorted before being analyzed; then, Exploring and reviewing data by connecting related with feminism of literature theory by Mary Wollstonecraft; then, After that, analyzed the selected data associated with the formulation of the problems; and the last, the researcher draws the conclusions based on the data analyzed.

In this part, the researcher will present the method that used in presenting research result. According to Creswell (2014) Using a qualitative strategy of inquiry, all the data will be presented by words or sentences. The data may also provide a chronological narrative of the lives of individual or group social beings, detailed descriptions of events and experiences, theories generated from the data, or in depth analysis of one or more cases. In this research, the research presented by using word or sentences in analyzing the Women Movement in Modern Pakistan found in *I Am Malala* by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the preliminary analysis, the researcher presents the results of data analysis based on the research that has been carried out in the novel "*I Am Malala*" by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. There are seven elements of fiction. Elements of fiction are plot, characters, viewpoints, settings and themes. The purpose of this chapter is to find answers to the problems raised in chapter one. The following are the further explanations about these elements:

3.1 The bad condition faced by Woman in Modern Pakistan as found as in *I am Malala*.

In this part of the research, the researcher will discuss the data found in the novel and analyze it based on the theory of Mary Wollstonecraft. Researchers will also find answers to the research formulations previously proposed in this section.

Bad conditions can be defined as events that are detrimental to certain parties, both individuals and groups. Especially for women in the Swat Valley - Pakistan who experienced several treatments against women's freedom of action and voice. Bad condition is a description of discrimination, violence,

shooting, killing, trauma, and threatening violently. So that it creates a traumatic side of a woman's personality to continue an independent life which we consider appropriate in the embrace of every living being, be it male or female. There are several bad conditions found in the novel "I Am Malala" such as:

3.1.1 Discrimination.

Discrimination is an act of differentiating treatment of ethnicity, age, culture and other characteristics. It is an action and problem that was first carried out and raised by a group of Taliban. Discrimination is shown through the prohibition and deprivation of rights that should be owned by every individual, especially women. This phenomenon of discrimination can be shown from the narration, actions and dialogue of the characters in the novel "I Am Malala" by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. The phenomenon below is taken from the novel "I Am Malala" by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb which is proved the phenomenon of discrimination received by women in Pakistan. Mary Wollstonecraft said; "Contending for the rights of woman, my main argument is built on this simple principle, that if she be not prepared by education to become the companion of man, she will stop the progress of knowledge and virtue; for truth must be common to all, or it will be inefficacious with respect to its influence on general practice." (Page.3)

Then, at the end of 2008, Fazlullah's deputy Maulana Shah Dauran announced on the radio **that all girls' schools would close. From 15 January girls must not go to school, he warned.** First I thought it was a joke. 'How can they stop us from going to school?' I asked my friends. 'They don't have the power. They are saying they will destroy the mountain but they can't even control the road.' (Page.76)

From the quotation above, it can be concluded that the system of gender difference between men and women carried out by a group of Taliban is clearly revealed. With a system of forced closures for schools that were deliberately set up for women. Through radio broadcasts, Fazlullah as the leader of the Taliban group announced that "that all girls' schools would close". At the same time, the threat also followed the announcement that Fazlullah had announced that **"From 15 January girls must not go to school, he warned"**. Malala as the main character of this novel thinks that what Fazlullah said is a joke, then thinks how they can have the heart to stop girls from going to school, while in her view school is a bridge for every girl to achieve her dreams. Wollstonecraft said "Into this error men have, probably, been led by viewing education in a false light; not considering it as the first step to form a being advancing gradually towards perfection." (Page 56). It is clear from the quote above that there is a system of discrimination in the form of a prohibition for girls to go to school.

Other discrimination in prohibition form can also be seen from other quotes below;

We heard about Shabana's death the next morning. **On Mullah FM, Fazlullah said she deserved to die for her immoral character and any other girls found performing in Banr Bazaar would be killed one by one.** We used to be proud of our music and art in Swat, but now most of the dancers fled to Lahore or to Dubai. Musicians took out adverts in the papers saying they had stopped playing and were pledging to live pious lives to appease the Taliban. (Page 77)

Not only about the differences between women and men in receiving education, but it can be seen from the other side, namely regarding the announcement that was re-broadcast from the Radio which was founded by the Taliban group, confirming that every woman deserves to die if caught dancing in the Banr Bazaar. Which is a narrow street in the city of Swat, where artists perform music and dance that are the pride of the people of Swat. Shabana's one of the dancers who was Muslim was killed because she was considered immoral in nature, it was clearly seen when Fazlullah said "**any other girls found performing in Banr Bazaar would be killed one by one.**" Everyone around was fond of asking and watching Shabana dance but did not respect her. This is an act of prohibition where a woman is not worthy to show her ability in the world of dance, while men are free to do so.

We also heard that Taliban had attacked a shopkeeper because an unaccompanied woman was looking at the lipsticks in his beauty shop. '**There is a banner in the market saying women are not allowed to be in your shop unaccompanied by a male relative and you have defied us,' they said.** He was badly beaten and nobody helped him. (Page.87)

From the quotation above, discrimination continues to be carried out by the Taliban, whatever according to the Taliban the rules are opposed, they deserve to be rewarded for what they have done. Even with violence and even murder, the Taliban will do it selflessly. Same with the previous quotation.

3.1.2 Violence

Violence is the second bad condition experienced by women in the novel "I Am Malala" by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. Violence is a form of physical attack that can destroy objects and take the life of any individual or group of people involved. Violence can be in the form of bomb attacks, shootings, to murders aimed at certain groups and communities. Here are some quotes about violence in this novel.

I had gone to bed when just before midnight the militants struck. Benazir's bus was blown up in a wave of orange flame. My father told me the news when I woke up the next morning. He and his friends were in such a state of shock that they had not gone to bed. Luckily, Benazir survived because she had gone downstairs to an armoured compartment to rest her feet just before the explosions, but 150 people had been killed. **It was the biggest bomb ever to have gone off in our country. Many of the dead were students who had made a human chain around the bus.** They called themselves Martyrs for Benazir. At school that day everyone was subdued, even those who had opposed Benazir. We were devastated but also thankful that she had survived. (Page.68)

From the quotation above, the researcher knows that the attacks carried out by the militants are not only for ordinary people, of course also against people who are more influential. Benazir is a woman who serves as a leader in one of the parties in Pakistan who got an attack that had been planned by the Taliban by blowing up the bus that Benazir and her coworkers were traveling in. The violence or attacks that occurred took many victims with very large numbers as Malala said in the following quote **“It was the biggest bomb ever to have gone off in our country. Many of the dead were students who had made a human chain around the bus.”** The violence perpetrated by these people continues to acts in other forms, as in the quote below;

One of the worst times was the fasting month of Ramadan in 2008. During Ramadan no food or drink can pass a Muslim’s lips in daylight hours. **The Taliban bombed the power station so we had no electricity, then a few days later they blasted the pipeline so we had no gas either.** The price of the gas cylinders we used to buy from the market doubled so my mother had to cook on a fire like we did in the village. She didn’t complain – food needed to be cooked and she cooked it, and there were others worse off than us. But there was no clean water and **people started dying from cholera. The hospital could not cope with all the patients and had to erect big tents outside to treat people.** (Page.75)

From the quotation above shows that the attacks carried out by the Taliban are increasingly senseless and cause more suffering. The attacks they carried out had an impact on the activities, the economy of the community and worse on the health of the Pakistani people, especially the Swat valley. In order to survive, Malala and her family cook using firewood. Even though it is difficult, they are still grateful and fight for the situation they are in, because there are still many people who have had a worse fate than them due to the incessant attacks carried out by the Taliban.

They killed Shabana on a bitterly cold night in January 2009. She lived in Banr Bazaar, a narrow street in our town of Mingora which is famous for its dancers and musicians. Shabana’s father said a group of men had knocked at her door and asked her to dance for them. She went to put on her dancing clothes, and when she returned to dance for them, they pulled out their guns and threatened to slit her throat. This happened after the 9 p.m. curfew and people heard her screaming, ‘I promise I’ll stop! I promise I won’t sing and dance again. Leave me, for God’s sake! I am a woman, a Muslim. Don’t kill me!’ **Then shots rang out and her bullet-ridden body was dragged to Green Chowk.** So many bodies had been left there that people started calling it the Bloody Square. (Page.77)

From the bold sentence above, it shows that the Taliban have carried out heinous acts in the form of coercion to the murder of Shabana. Shabana, who works as a musician, is considered inappropriate for Muslim women by the Taliban.

3.1.2 Threat

Threats are actions that show a plan of attack against predetermined targets against individuals or groups who are considered to be against and violating the rules. The Taliban has been monitoring the community and activities suspected of opposing the rules that the Taliban have introduced without the involvement of the government and officials first. Among them can change plans to kill and bomb certain parties and places. With the constant threats made by the Taliban, making freedom is something that is difficult to achieve for the people who fight for it.

According to the theory written by Mary Wollstonecraft that “Women, I argue from analogy, are degraded by the same propensity to enjoy the present moment; and, at last, despise the freedom which they have not sufficient virtue to struggle to attain. But I must be more explicit.”(Page.55). There are several quotes that include the threats made by the Taliban against the Pakistani population, especially against the residents of the Swat valley whose capital is Mingora.

Our school was a haven from the horrors outside. All the other girls in my class wanted to be doctors, but I decided I wanted to be an inventor and make an anti-Taliban machine which would sniff them out and destroy their guns. **But of course at school we were under threat too, and some of my friends dropped out. Fazlullah kept broadcasting that girls should stay at home and his men had started blowing up schools, usually during night-time curfew when the children were not there.** (Page.161)

The data above shows that the Taliban had planned to blow up the schools during the curfew. The Taliban threatened and ordered the children to stay indoors so some of Malala's friends decided to drop out of school as a result of the threats. The threat that breeds fear to continue something that has been started is evidence of some of his people wanting to give up and not wanting to fight for what they deserve.

One day a lady called Shehla Anjum turned up at our hostel. She was a Pakistani journalist living in Alaska and wanted to meet me after she had seen the documentary about us on the New York Times website. She chatted with me for a while then with my father. I noticed she had tears in her eyes. Then she asked my father, ‘Did you know, Ziauddin, that the Taliban have threatened this innocent girl?’ **We didn’t know what she was talking about so she went on the Internet and showed us that the Taliban had that day issued threats against two women – Shad Begum, an activist in Dir, and me, Malala. ‘These two are spreading secularism and should be killed,’ it said.** I didn’t take it seriously as there are so many things on the Internet and I thought we would have heard from elsewhere if it were real. (Page.112)

The quotation above shows that the threat was directed at Malala and one of the activists named Sha-Begum. Previously, Malala did not understand what she had heard, so Shela, a Pakistani journalist, pointed out something that was happening on the internet at that time, it is the plan to arrest and kill

Malala because she was considered to have spread secularism or actions that argued that morality should not be based on religious teachings. Although Malala thought it was not a threat that would really happen. Threat after threat continues and increasingly leads to Malala. The threat is shown in the quote below;

Still, it was with a heavy heart that we returned to Swat. When my father went to the police they showed him a file on me. **They told him that my national and international profile meant I had attracted attention and death threats from the Taliban and that I needed protection.** They offered us guards but my father was reluctant. Many elders in Swat had been killed despite having bodyguards and the Punjab governor had been killed by his own bodyguard. He also thought armed guards would alarm the parents of the students at school, and he didn't want to put others at risk. When he had had threats before he always said, 'Let them kill me but I'll be killed alone.'(Page.113)

The quotation above confirms that the existence of Malala's profile has attracted attention, now that the threat of death from the Taliban is near Malala. When Malala should have needed protection, her father Ziauddin felt it was not a wise move because it would make people around Malala feel worried, especially in the school environment. Malala was still taught by her father to remain firm and brave. It is the same with what Ziauddin said when he also received death threats from the Taliban.

3.1.3 Trauma

Trauma is an attitude of mental change experienced by a person either because of an event that is directly experienced or that is just heard, seen and experienced by others. Trauma arises because of bad actions or events such as violence, murder, threats and other heinous acts. From these bad actions bring up thoughts that are sometimes considered to be excessive. However, in this case, the attitude of trauma can be understood according to certain conditions and circumstances. Mary Wollstonecraft said that women should be able to create a positive atmosphere around them without any anxiety, so that women are able to give birth to virtues that can be imitated. There are several quotes that state the attitude or mental changes experienced by Pakistani people due to bad actions carried out by the Taliban.

One day a man from along the street came and told us that it had been announced in the mosques that there would be a curfew the next day. We didn't know what a curfew was and were anxious. There was a hole in the wall to our neighbours' house, Safina's family, through which we used to communicate with them, and we knocked on the wall so they would come to the hole. **'What does it mean this curfew?' we asked. When they explained, we didn't even come out of our rooms because we thought something bad might happen. Later the curfew took over our lives.** (Page.68)

From the words above shows that the impact of violence and attacks carried out by the Taliban. The rules and the imposition of a curfew were announced by the Taliban through nearby mosques. Many people do not understand what is meant by the imposition of a curfew on Malala's family and neighbor Safina. After Malala was told the meaning of the curfew, Malala and her neighbors felt anxious and did

not dare to go out at night, when Malala thought something bad would happen if they went out at night, then the attitude of trauma to the actions of the Taliban who often carried out attacks and bombings the night brings out the weak attitude of women. The quote below also shows a bad mental attitude due to the actions of the Taliban, namely:

The days when we used to go for trips or for picnics seemed like a dream. **No one would venture from their homes after sunset. The terrorists even blew up the ski lift and the big hotel in Malam Jabba where tourists used to stay.** A holiday paradise turned into a hell where no tourist would venture. (Page.76)

The quotation above explains that the traumatic experienced by Malala and her friends has an impact on the activities they used to do. As a result of the announcement issued by the Taliban, no one dared to leave the house after the sky turned dark. Malala and her friends who used to have a habit of going on excursions or picnics, now consider vacations and picnics as something that may be difficult to repeat, given that the Taliban has now controlled almost half of the city's population with the bombing of hotels and tourist attractions other.

3.2 The Struggle of Women in Modern Pakistan to Make Movement.

Movement is a form of struggle, an action taken for a change from conditions or situations that are considered unilaterally detrimental and even oppressive, with the aim of gaining freedom. Freedom of opinion, freedom of education, and freedom of work. In feminist theory, Mary Wollstonecraft said “Besides, if women be educated for dependence; that is, to act according to the will of another fallible being, and submit, right or wrong, to power, where are we to stop?” where women also deserve to make their own choices to achieve the goal of a better life. But if oppression continues to make it seem as if women feel they will forever have the bad luck of not having a chance to speak up, then how are we supposed to stop it? Of course women must have the courage whatever the conditions and risks that must be faced.

The same is true for Malala's actions against the Taliban. Even Malala is considered to have committed several actions that lead to secularism. However, Malala resolutely and courageously broke the wrong opinion about herself through the movements she fought for all women in Pakistan, especially children who should be educated from an early age, so that in the future children can choose to obey the rules that are proper and appropriate. Deserves to be obeyed. In the novel *I Am Malala* by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb, there are several data on the forms of movement that Malala has taken in fighting for the rights of women, namely:

3.2.1 Joining Interview

Having the opportunity to voice out rights and opinions is very influential on the success or failure of a movement. In the novel *I Am Malala* by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb, the campaign is one of Malala's movements to achieve equality between women and men in obtaining the right to education. From the quote below it shows;

We didn't have a car so we went by rickshaw, or one of my father's friends would take us to the interviews. One day my father and I went to Peshawar to appear on a BBC Urdu talk show hosted by a famous columnist called Wasatullah Khan. We went with my father's friend Fazal Maula and his daughter. Two fathers and two daughters. To represent the Taliban they had Muslim Khan, who wasn't in the studio. I was a bit nervous but I knew it was important as many people all over Pakistan would be listening. **'How dare the Taliban take away my basic right to education?'** I said. There was no response from Muslim Khan because his phone interview had been pre-recorded. How can a recording respond to live questions? (Page.74)

The quotation above shows that it was Malala who at that time had a fiery desire to voice her opinion. Malala wanted to go to a place where a BBC Urdu journalist invited herself and several others to a talk show for an interview about the Taliban. However, due to limited transportation media, Malala and her father left using a bajaj, one of her father's friends, Ziauddin.

As a representative of the Taliban, the media invited Muslim Khan by telephone. Even though she was nervous, Malala thought she couldn't pass up this opportunity. When Malala voiced her opinion about the Taliban who are considered to have taken action that girls do not need to go to school, the above words clearly show that Malala is against by saying **"How dare the Taliban take away my basic right to education?"**. The opposition received no response from Muslim Khan, and Malala wondered how she could have known his response over the phone? Then, after that Malala felt this was a good start, judging by the following quote about the movement she did.

Our headmistress Madam Maryam had studied at Sangota, and her younger sister Ayesha was a pupil there, so she and some of the other Sangota girls transferred to our school. The monthly school fees were never enough to cover all our outgoings so the extra fees were welcome, but my father was unhappy. He went everywhere he could demanding the reconstruction of both schools. Once he spoke at a big gathering and held up an audience member's baby girl and said, **'This girl is our future. Do we want her to be ignorant?'** The crowd agreed that they would sacrifice themselves before giving up their daughters' education. The new girls had horrible stories. Ayesha told us how one day on the way home from Sangota she had seen a Taliban holding up the severed head of a policeman by its hair, blood dripping from the neck. The Sangota girls were also very bright, which meant more competition. One of them, Rida, was excellent at making speeches. She became a good friend of mine and of Moniba's, which sometimes caused fights as three is a tricky number. Moniba often brought food to school and would just bring one spare fork. 'Are you my friend or Rida's?' I asked Moniba. (Page.75)

Madam Maryam, a woman who has a profession as a school principal where Malala received her education, also firmly and bravely voiced her opinion in a large gathering while lifting the baby girl of one of the attendees at the event, Madam Maryam said **“This girl is our future. Do we want her to be ignorant?”** What was conveyed by Madam Maryam received a positive response from the audience, the audience agreed that they were willing to sacrifice anything, including themselves, for the education of their daughters. From the quote above, it shows that the action taken by Madam Maryam is clearly a movement that fights for the rights that girls should have.

I couldn't understand what the Taliban were trying to do. 'They are abusing our religion,' I said in interviews. **‘How will you accept Islam if I put a gun to your head and say Islam is the true religion? If they want every person in the world to be Muslim why don't they show themselves to be good Muslims first?’** (Page.77)

This time, Malala did not only speak about the rights of girls to get an education. But also how the Taliban also persecute their religion, as seen in her interviews. Malala said firmly; **“How will you accept Islam if I put a gun to your head and say Islam is the true religion?”** Malala understands that something had teach is good to apply, it would be better if the person who made the teaching applied it first. But the opposite for the Taliban, which is why Malala has a strong determination to continue to fight and move to correct the wrong views that the Taliban hold against them.

3.2.2 Personal Journal.

Writing and taking notes are actions that imply the contents of the mind or give birth to ideas, main thoughts and ideas in a written work. Writing is also a movement to convey voting rights in the form of words that are assembled into writing. In theory Mary Wollstonecraft argued that “Ah! why do women, I write with affectionate solicitude, condescended to receive a degree of attention and respect from strangers, different from that reciprocation of civility which the dictates of humanity”. Through her writing, Malala wants to attract the attention of the media and the government, with the hope that her writing will be read and change will occur. There are several quotes about movement through writing by Malala in the novel *I Am Malala* by Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb;

My first diary entry appeared on 3rd January 2009 under the heading I AM AFRAID : ‘I had a terrible dream last night filled with military helicopters and Taliban. I have had such dreams since the launch of the military operation in Swat.’ **I wrote about being afraid to go to school because of the Taliban edict and looking over my shoulder all the time.** I also described something that happened on my way home from school: ‘I heard a man behind me saying, “I will kill you.” I quickened my pace and after a while I looked back to see if he was following me. To my huge relief I saw he was speaking on his phone, he must have been talking to someone else.’ (Page.80)

From the quotation above, it shows that Malala's movements are not only in the form of action, but also Malala is fighting for passively. Through Malala's writings, she summarizes every side of Malala's feelings. Feelings of fear, worry and trauma are part of Malala's days in life. Malala has been living on the nightmares and shadows of military terror since the Taliban launched a military operation in Swat. Malala said I wrote about being afraid to go to school because of the Taliban edict and looking over my shoulder all the time. Of course, Malala has a goal in her writing to hope that there will be a positive response from the readers and her writing will be forwarded to the government and the government can take action on what is happening in her country. The quote below shows that Malala's struggle continues

The diary of Gul Makai received attention further afield. Some newspapers printed extracts. The BBC even made a recording of it using another girl's voice, and I began to see that the pen and the words that come from it can be much more powerful than machine guns, tanks or helicopters. We were learning how to struggle. And we were learning how powerful we are when we speak. (Page.81)

The quotation above shows that Malala's movement through her writings is starting to show results. It is evident from several newspapers that have published and printed his writings. Gul Makai is a pseudonym used by the media to protect Malala's profile. Likewise, the BBC media has made a recording by changing the voice of another woman to maintain Malala's privacy and security. Malala increasingly had the enthusiasm to continue her struggle where when she began to see that what they have written and spoken through pens and words has more power than rifles and other combat equipment. Malala realizes how Malala and her other friends have a strong potential to fight for what is their right as girls.

After my school closed down I continued to write the blog. **Four days after the ban on girls' schools, five more were destroyed. 'I am quite surprised,' I wrote, 'because these schools had closed so why did they also need to be destroyed?** No one has gone to school following the Taliban's deadline. The army is doing nothing about it. They are sitting in their bunkers on top of the hills. They slaughter goats and eat with pleasure.' I also wrote about people going to watch the floggings announced on Mullah FM, and the fact that the police were nowhere to be seen. (Page.84)

From the words above, it shows that Malala's movement through her writings has not subsided. Even though her school has been closed by the Taliban, Malala continues to blog. In her writings, Malala contains her comments and criticisms against the Taliban who have carried out school closures, why should they continue with the demolition of their school buildings. Not only that, Malala continued her writing by criticizing the government system that doesn't care about what the Taliban has done to her country and the people who deliberately went to witness the caning of the Taliban leader Fazlullah and the fact that the security forces did not show action. Malala's movements through her writings contain feelings of disappointment that cannot be freely expressed or voiced. Malala makes a way of opposing

and telling the world what they are facing in her country through her writings.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data on the novel *I Am Malala*, the researcher concludes that the struggle for gender equality between women and men are against the bad conditions experienced by women, which is represented by the main character, Malala, in the novel *I Am Malala* by Malala. Yousafzai and Christina Lamb. In this novel there is a connection between the phenomenon of liberal feminism and the storyline, especially in the conflict

In the novel *I Am Malala*, Malala experiences many bad conditions when carrying out her activities as well as her rights as a woman and a social being, namely prohibition, violence, threats and trauma. In the novel *I Am Malala*, Malala make a movement to fight for women's rights as social beings, namely: Attended several interviews and wrote a book about voicing women's rights which had been silenced and usurped by the rulers who lead the Swat Valley, Pakistan.

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