

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The rise of the phenomenon of gender inequality does not only occur in the national sphere but also the international sphere. The role of women in gender inequality is interesting to discuss. Women are always seen as having a lower position than men, this means that women have less control over resources, power and also less opportunity in all areas of life. This fact is ironic that in a country where "all humans are created equal", there are many gender roles that are limited and complicated in society. So from these limitations, sex discrimination can happen. Even though women and men are equal, but sometimes this fact is often ignored (Anjani, 2019).

Gender equality is not only fundamental human rights, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15-49 have reported experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within 12 months and 49 countries currently have no laws protecting women from domestic violence. Progress is occurring regarding harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), which has declined by 30% in the past decade, but there is still much work to be done to eliminate such practices (The United Nations, 2016)

Nowadays the inequality of gender still often happens in some countries especially the country that has less economic growth but high populations such as Pakistan. As an Islamic state that embraces the patriarchal culture of women is considered as the number two creature after men, so they do not have the right to freedom for themselves without the permission of men. Discrimination against women begins at their birth. In most families, boys are considered more important than girls. While girls face many restrictions on all aspects of their lives,

most of them are not permitted to make independent decisions in their lives.

Most women cannot move beyond the patriarchal status given to them, so that they remain excluded from the development of the skills needed to become part of the workforce. Employment is also a very important fact to consider in gender discrimination. In Pakistan, 98 percent of top managers in banks and other financial institutions and industrial units are male. This clearly shows that women are not treated equally as candidates for top management positions. Men are given priority over women in countries where women have more populations. (Daily Times, 2019)

The Pushtun tribe is one of the tribes have inhabited Pakistan for centuries, in Mingora District (valley) of Swat Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Pakistan. Malala Yousafzai was born on July 12, 1997, lived with her family. She is the daughter of the couple Ziauddin and Tor Pekai Yousafzai and has two younger brothers. Her early life was very pleasant because his residence was a popular tourist destination and was known for its summer festivals. (Veronika Yasinta, 2018)

Malala's father was the founder of a private school for men and women in Mingora called "Khushal School" and was a human rights activist. Malala grew up in a school environment founded by her father so that since childhood Malala has been interested in education and loves reading books. Even though she grew up in a school environment and was educated by an educated father, Malala's mother was just an ordinary housewife who could not even write and read (Malala Yousafzai, Christina Lamb, 2014).

The living conditions of the people in Pakistan, especially in the Swat region, worsened when the Taliban came and influenced the existing policies. The Taliban group led by Maulana Fazlullah was initially friendly to attract the sympathy of the surrounding population. Fazlullah introduced himself as

an Islamic reformer and interpreter of the Qur'an, then encouraged the Swat population to implement Islamic sharia, which according to him, was almost lost to the age.

Swat residents initially liked the application of Islamic law, because people were frustrated with the justice system in Pakistan which replaced the community justice system in the Swat valley since the region merged into Pakistan. Likewise, the government's incapability in fulfilling promises and decreasing corruption has made the Taliban's teachings to be easily accepted by the people. But over time the Taliban began to show their true faces. The Taliban issued various restrictions because it was not following Islamic law, such as prohibited from playing and listening to music, prohibited from singing and dancing, prohibited from watching television, girls are declared forbidden to go to school, adult women are prohibited from leaving the house without a mahram companion and must wear a *burqa*, adult men must maintain beards and so forth. Anyone who violates will be flogged to death. many of the people of Swat who had wealth decided to leave and move out of Swat and who had no money were forced to stay and resign themselves to being victims of the brutality of the Taliban. The girls who were afraid of the Taliban threat finally decided to quit school according to the Taliban's orders. Besides, schools that continued to send their daughters to school one by one began to be blown up. but this does not apply to Malala Yousafzai, she still dares to come to school and fight the arbitrary rules imposed by the Taliban (Malala Yousafzai, Christina Lamb, 2014)

A Taliban called Malala and shot her three times. One bullet pierced her head and lodged in her shoulder. Malala is seriously injured. On the same day, she was taken to a Pakistani military hospital in Peshawar. Four days later, she was flown to Birmingham, England, to receive intensive care. Although it requires a lot of surgeries, including repairing the facial nerve to repair the left side of her paralyzed face, she does not suffer

from severe brain damage. In March 2013, she started school in Birmingham. After the shooting, massive support flowed into her side (Malala Yousafzai, Christina Lamb, 2014).

This case was revealed to the public and world leaders, human rights, feminists, religion to the United Nations, and condemned what the Taliban did to Malala. The Taliban responded to the Malala case probably because of pressure from international figures and international humanitarian agencies contacting Malala and tried to explain that she was attacked because of her critical attitude towards Taliban authority in Pakistan and even the Taliban asked her to return to Pakistan to continue school safely as long as it complies with the regulations set by the Taliban, one of which is the obligation to wear Burqa for women. Then Malala did not approve the offer from the Taliban because according to her the right to go to school was not because of the Taliban but because it was her right as a servant of God.

Malala's attitude became a pro and contra in Pakistan and some political elites in Pakistan saw that Malala was only looking for sensations of what happened to her but that did not become a reason for Malala to continue fighting for women's rights even though she was not in her country but she is struggling by standing and speaking on international forum. In 2014, Malala won the Nobel Peace Prize when she was 17 years old. Malala became the youngest person to win the award.

The Nobel Peace Prize is given as a much-needed form of attention, appreciation, and funding for people and organizations who are trying to bring peace on Earth. The Nobel Peace Prize winner was chosen by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, which consists of five members appointed by the Norwegian parliament. The Nobel Peace Prize aims to give credit to those who have made a big step towards bringing peace to the world. (Sandra Grauschopf, 2018)

Malala Yousafzai was chosen for her work and efforts on projects focused on children related to the right of young people to education. She fights for their rights, their right to live in peace, their right to be treated with dignity, their right to get the same opportunities as others, their right to get the education and also her efforts to make peace a reality.

Malala with her father Ziauddin Yousafzai founded a nonprofit organization named The Malala Fund this organization aims to provide 12 years of free safe and good quality education for every girl around the world. The Malala Fund announced an agreement to hold a local education campaign program worth the US \$ 10 million worldwide, including Pakistan. Besides that, The Malala Fund also oversees several programs in Pakistan such as building schools for children in conflict areas, improving classrooms, and providing school supplies for girls. (Faisal Irfani, 2019)

B. Research Question

Based on the aforementioned background, the research question can be formulated as in the following :

How does Malala Yousafzai play role in fighting against gender inequality that exists in Pakistan (2008-2014)?

C. Theoretical Frameworks

The theory is an analytical tool that explains why an event can occur and when things that are predicted can occur. The use of theory is to explain and describe something. Besides, this concept is also used to regulate and identify phenomena that attract attention. The theory is intended to combine several concepts or sets of concepts into one clear explanation that shows how these concepts are logically, neatly, structured and systematic (Robert Jackson, Georg Sorensen, 1999)

In analyzing and answering the research questions above and as a writing guide, this undergraduate thesis will use one concept. whereby the concept has goals and correlations that are related to each other which of course will be the main tool for analyzing the issues of gender disparity that occur in Pakistan and knowing the injustices received by Malala Yousafzai who must have violated the values of human rights. Thus, with this theoretical frameworks, the author can explain and describe the main causes of gender disparity or inequality in Pakistan and the role of Malala Yousafzai as an activist in fighting for the human rights of women and children as well as changing the structure and perspective of government and society addressing the practice of injustice for women and children.

1. Transnational Advocacy Network

Transnational Advocacy Network is a network of advocacy activities that involve activists from two or more countries who work together to achieve goals or activities in a country that forms a network with activists in other countries. activist networks that form coalitions and operate in various countries play more of a pressure group. The target of the Transnational Advocacy Network is a policy in a country or international organization (Nur Azizah, 2013).

Transnational Advocacy Network according to Margareth Keck and Kathryn Sikkink is a communication structure whose members are motivated by the similarity of ideas or values and they exchange information and services voluntarily, reciprocally and horizontally. These actors work together in an organized manner to raise new issues or norms or phenomena. (Keck, M.E., & Sikkink, K., 1998).

Some of the areas of issues advocated by the Transnational Advocacy Network are mainly those related to values about human rights, the environment, women, infant health, and indigenous people who are excluded. Therefore we can connect

with advocacy and campaigns by Malala Yousafzai in demanding equal rights between men and women. Advocacy is closely related to Malala as a symbol of Liberal Feminists. Malala demands the right and participation that women should have in all matters such as proper education.

The Strategy of Transnational Advocacy Network in mobilizing the community and pressure on governance is as follows:

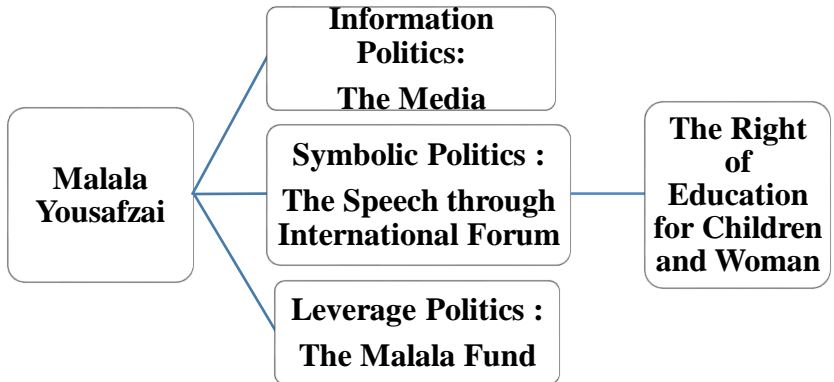
1. Information Politics strategy: the ability to quickly and precisely develop information that is politically useful and directs where the information will produce a large influence.
2. Symbolic Politics strategy: the ability to use symbols, actions or stories that can describe and represent the issues brought to the wider community.
3. Leverage Politics strategy: whereby members of the network gather actors who have the power to influence the wider community, to be able to strengthen the movements made by the members of the network.
4. Accountability Politics strategy: where the community or members of the network can maintain and supervise the government to maintain policies that are following their goals (Keck, M.E., & Sikkink, K., 1998).

According to the concept of the Transnational Advocacy Network, seven major actors are able to contribute, those are:

1. NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) of national and international scale, researcher and advocacy organizations
2. local social movements
3. foundations
4. media
5. religious organizations, trade activity actors, Intellectuals

6. parts of regional and international intergovernmental organizations
7. parts of the executive or parliamentary body of a government (Keck, M.E., & Sikkink, K., 1998)

The Implementation of TAN :



D. Hypothesis

Based on the concept used by the writer to answer the problem described above, then conclusions can be drawn regarding Malala Yousafzai efforts in fighting against gender inequality in Pakistan in 2008-2014 is as follows:

- 1) In using Information politic strategies, Malala used internet media such as blogs. Malala writes on the BBC Urdu blog under the pseudonym Gul Makai, Malala described the difficulties faced by children and women in Pakistan especially in the Swat Valley where Malala lives.
- 2) About Symbolic Politics, Malala became a symbol of women's struggle in Pakistan and throughout the world.

Malala fought for the rights of women and children through international forums.

- 3) In Leverage Politics strategy, Malala shown her power as a figure who influenced the world, she with her father Ziauddin Yousafzai established the Malala Fund to help and support the education of girls in several countries.
- 4) In Accountabilty Politics Strategy, Malala's action indirectly forces the government of Pakistan to support the good quality of education and economic empowerment for woman.

E. Research Methods

The research methodology used in conducting this research is a qualitative method. This research uses secondary data that will be collected from books, journals, articles, news, and related written resources. In this study, the author uses a thematic analysis technique. According to Boyatzis, (1998) thematic analysis is "a method for identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns (themes) within data. And further, then this it can interpret various aspects of the research topic" (Richard E.Boyatzis, 1998). The researcher uses a thematic approach of deductive analysis in which the writer determines the theory first and then enters the data into the themes available in the theory.

F. Research Scope

This research focuses on a certain period from 2008 – 2014. However, it also does not rule out the possibility that the writer will touch data or facts that are beyond the scope of the study if deemed necessary.

G. Outline

This research has five chapters which will be arranged as follows:

Chapter I: This chapter contains the Background, Research Questions, Theoretical Framework, Hypotheses, Research Methodology that guides the author to the next chapter.

Chapter II: This chapter will explain the background of Malala Yousafzai and the gender disparity in Pakistan.

Chapter III: This chapter will explain the conditions of inequality of women under the authority of Taliban groups in Pakistan.

Chapter IV: This chapter will explain the efforts of Malala Yousafzai in fighting for women's rights through an international forum and her achievement.

Chapter V: This chapter will summarize all the material written above.