

**HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE NOVEL *HALF THE SKY*
BY WUDUNN AND KRISTOF
(SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY)**



THESIS

**Presented to the Faculty of Letters Bosowa University in Patrial
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Department**

**ZHAFIRAH FARAH RIZQIKAH
45 17 051 018**

**FACULTY OF LETTERS
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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THESIS

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Arranged and Submitted by

ZHAFIRAH FARAH RIZQIKAH

4517051018

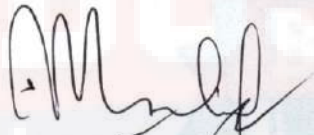
Has been defended In front of the Skripsi Examination Committee

ON

February, 22th 2022

Approved By

Supervisor I



Dra. Dahlia D. Moeliet., M.Hum.
NIDN. 09 12096701



Supervisor II



Asyrafunnisa S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN. 09 01077002


Known By

Dean Of Faculty of Letters



Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN. 09 01077002

Head of English Department



Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN. 09 08068601

Date of Approval 23/02/2022

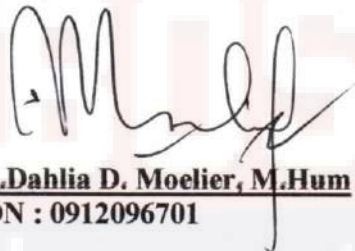
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Nama : **ZHAFIRAH FARAH RIZQIKAH**
Register Number : **45 17 051 018**
Faculty : **FACULTY OF LETTERS**
Study Program : **ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

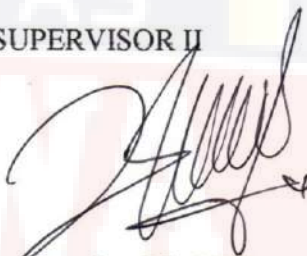
APPROVED BY

SUPERVISOR I

SUPERVISOR II



Dra. Dahlia D. Moelir, M.Hum
NIDN : 0912096701



Asyrafunnisa, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN : 0903099002


KNOWN BY

Dean of Letter Faculty

Head of English Department



Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN : 09.0117.7062



Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN : 09.0806.8601

Date of Approval...¹⁹⁻⁰²⁻²⁰²².....

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Makassar, February 2022

The Writer

Zhafirah Farah Rizqikah

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

States truthfully that the thesis entitled **Human Rights in the novel Half the Sky by wudunn and Kristof** and all of the result are truly my own work, and it is not the works of others. If it is proven later that either some or entire part of this thesis is the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanction for my dishonesty.

Makassar 15 February 2022



The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink over a 1000 Indonesian postage stamp. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text '1000 METERAI TEMPEL' and 'E2022AJX713535075'.

The Writer

Zhafirah Farah Rizqikah

UNIVERSITAS
BOSOWA

ABSTRACT

Zhafirah Farah Rizqikah. 2022. 4517051018. *Human Rights in the Novel Half the Sky by Wudunn and Kristof.* English Language and Literature Program, Faculty of Letters. Bosowa University. Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa.

This research intends to analyze human rights violations and social conditions which affect human rights violations portrayed in the novel “Half the Sky” by Wudunn and Kristof.

The research used descriptive qualitative research method through sociological study. There are two sources of data they are primary data and secondary data. The primary data was taken from the novel “Half the Sky”. Meanwhile, the secondary data were taken from journal, thesis, and article. The writer used a sociological study to describe the social conditions that affect human rights in the novel “Half the Sky”.

The result of this research, the writer find the author’s way to portrayed the kinds of human rights and the social conditions which affect human rights violations in the novel “Half the Sky” by Wudunn and Kristof. From the finding of data, showing that Wudunn and Kristof portrayed 4 violations of human rights, they were rape, trafficking, prostitution, and Kidnapping. The social condition which affect human rights violations occur due to low economic conditions so that mothers would raise their daughters and sold them to prostitution brothels was instead been sold into a brothel to be used as a sex slave, beside that social conditions of the Ethiopia people who have a tradition of married the perpetrators of kidnapping and rape crimes with their victims, so that men who did not have enough money to pay the dowry preferred to kidnap and rape women to make it easier for men to marry women who are victims of crime.

Keywords: Human Rights, Sociological Study, and Half the Sky

ABSTRAK

Zhafirah Farah Rizqikah. 2022. 4517051018. *Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Novel Setengah Langit karya Wudunn dan Kristof*. Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier dan Asyrafunnisa.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelanggaran HAM dan kondisi sosial yang mempengaruhi pelanggaran HAM yang digambarkan dalam novel “Half the Sky” karya Wudunn dan Kristof.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan studi sosiologis. Ada dua sumber data yaitu data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diambil dari novel “Half the Sky”. Sedangkan data sekunder diambil dari jurnal, tesis, dan artikel. Peneliti menggunakan kajian sosiologis untuk mendeskripsikan kondisi sosial yang mempengaruhi hak asasi manusia dalam novel “Half the Sky”.

Hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan cara penulis untuk menggambarkan jenis-jenis HAM dan kondisi sosial yang mempengaruhi pelanggaran HAM dalam novel “Half the Sky” karya Wudunn dan Kristof. Dari temuan data menunjukkan bahwa Wudunn dan Kristof menggambarkan 4 pelanggaran hak asasi manusia, yaitu pemerkosaan, perdagangan manusia, pelacuran, dan Penculikan. Kondisi sosial yang berdampak pada pelanggaran HAM terjadi karena kondisi ekonomi yang rendah sehingga para ibu akan membesarkan anak perempuannya dan menjualnya ke tempat pelacuran malah dijual ke rumah bordil untuk dijadikan budak seks, selain itu kondisi sosial masyarakat Etiopia yang mempunyai tradisi mengawinkan pelaku tindak pidana penculikan dan pemerkosaan dengan korbannya, sehingga laki-laki yang tidak mempunyai cukup uang untuk membayar mahar lebih memilih menculik dan memperkosa perempuan untuk memudahkan laki-laki menikahi perempuan korban tindak pidana.

Kata kunci: HAM, Kajian Sosiologi, dan Half the Sky

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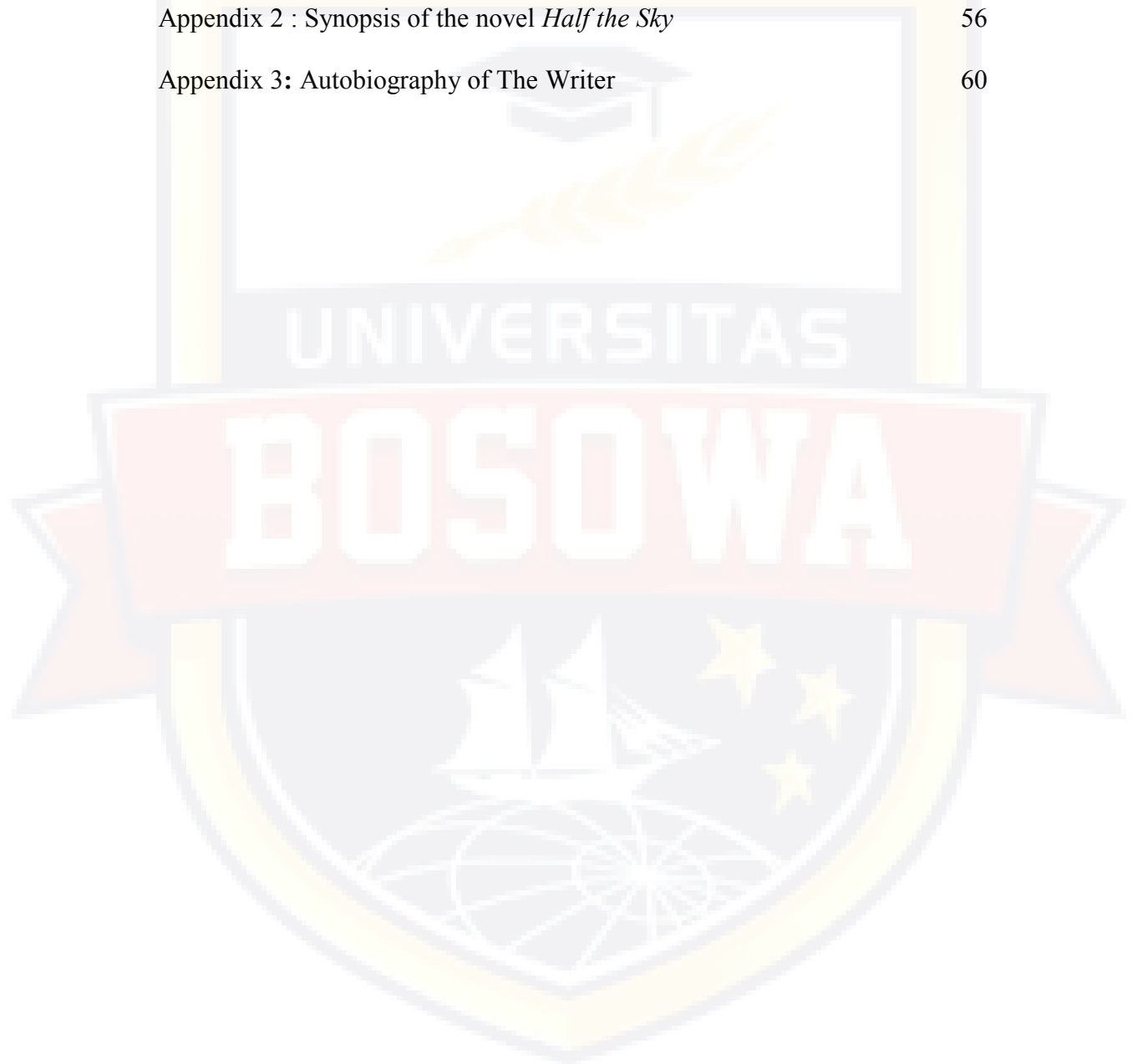
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background and reason for choosing the title, scope and limitation of the research, research question, objective of the research, and the significance of the research.

A. Background

Literature is the art of written or it can assume that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, but not every written document can be defined as literature. (Evan, 1971:139). Literary work as the picture of the world and human life. The main criteria that is putted on the literary work is truth, or everything that wants to be pictured by the author. (Pradopo, 1994:26).

Literature is the work of verbal and written creation regarding the author's intentions which communicated and is referred to as being aesthetics. Literature has three subjects; drama, poetry, and prose. The prose is divided into two, namely fiction prose and nonfiction prose. Fiction refers to literature created from the imagination. Mysteries, science fiction, romance, fantasy, crime thrillers are all fiction genres. Meanwhile, nonfiction refers to literature based on fact, including biography, business, cooking, health, languages, religion, art, and music, history, etc. (Cuddon, 1998:471).

Literature reveals many things about life. Although literature is the author's imagination, the result of the author's taste and soul cannot be separated from observations, experiences, and lessons about human's life or other living creatures in the real world which are then realized by the author in the world of fiction.

One of the social problems that has been the subject of literature is human rights. Human rights are one of the elements of the concept of the rule of law, human rights are basically a right that is owned from birth or a basic right that is owned by humans as an individual beings. His view states that human rights are basic rights given to humans to shape their lives in accordance with freedom, equality and respect for human dignity as individual beings.(Nijhoff, 2003:1).

Human rights are rights that are naturally inherent in humans, without which humans cannot live as humans. Human rights are based on the fundamental principle that all human beings have natural dignity regardless of gender, skin color, language of origin, nation, age, political belief and religion. Human rights are basic rights that are naturally inherent in every person which have basic and universal. (Alimi, 1999:13).

One of the novels that talks about human rights is *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof. *Half the sky* begins by outlining the most cruelest ways in which human rights are violated trafficking and slavery, prostitution, rape and honour killings, and maternal morality. The authors do not flinch from describing experiences that are horrifying testimony to the deeply rooted gender inequality that persist around the world.

The book also explores the reasons for such discriminatory practices including attitudes toward religion and traditional cultural beliefs effectively stoking the reader growing sense of moral outrage. For example, that the world leaders are effectively ignoring the 500,000 women die each year either giving

birth or trying to cope with unplanned births, by relegating maternal morality to a human issues.

The authors note that there are many readers can support humans rights around the world. First, stop treating rape and sex trafficking as a women's problem, it is a human right issues and affects everyone. Second, support organizations working at the grassroots level with local women leaders. Third, approach these like civil rights issues. There are no less important than the others because the primarily affect human, and it should be treated like the 19th century anti slavery movement. Once focus on maternal morality, sexual violence, and human trafficking of the authors make the real changed.

By a story which is described by Wudunn and Kristof, the writer would focus on analyze more about the human rights especially the violations of human rights that portrayed in the novel and the social conditions which influences human rights violation.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

The novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof has an important role in educating the public that the novel succeed represented how the social condition affected on human rights violation. This topic is something that can be found in society, anywhere with any different culture. Therefore, it is necessary to understand how human rights violations and social conditions happened. Besides, this topic need to keep raised and poured back to the society because it is a problems that occur in society itself.

C. Problem of the Research

Writer found problems to be investigated after reading the novel by Wudunn and Kristof, because of the social problems contained in the novel *Half the Sky*, the writer investigated what kind of human rights violations and how are the social conditions affect human rights violation in the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof. The author's intention to describe what kind of human rights violations and social conditions of these problems is to provide readers with a better understanding of the social problems that arise.

D. Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer limited the research on human rights in the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof. This current study would analyze the human right in the novel. Based on the identification of the problems, the scope of the research are mentioned as follows:

1. The kinds of human right in *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof.
2. The social conditions that affect human rights violations in *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof.

E. Research Question

In this research, the writer would propose two questions as follows:

1. What kind of human rights violations portrayed in the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof?
2. How are the social conditions affect human rights violations portrayed in the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof?

F. Objective of the Research

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of human rights violations portrayed in the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof.
2. To describe the social conditions which affect human rights violations portrayed in the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof.

G. Significance of the Research

The significance of this research, the research would expected to develop knowledge about literary works especially in human rights issues. The benefits in this study are divided into two namely theoretically and practically benefits. The two benefits can be explain as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research can help and contribute to the study of literature, especially the sociological study about human rights violations in the novel, can increase knowledge and become reference for students and readers especially for students majoring in English literature who want to make another research.

2. Practically

This research can increase interest in reading more about literature, and socially aims to introduce readers and literary connoisseurs to a literary work, and can help the readers in understanding the contents of the story of the novel *Half the Sky* with Wellek and Warren sociological study. The results of this study gives people insight into what to do when dealing with human rights

violations and how to look human rights problems as one of the social issues that should be the responsibility of everyone in society.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents previous study, definitions of literature, novel, human rights, and this chapter also discusses theoretical approach.

A. Previous Studies

There are many researches that have relation with human rights in literary works, Colaguori (2010) with the title *Symbolic violence and the violation of human rights continuing the sociological critique of domination*. Analysed about the conceptual underpinnings of Pierre Bourdieu's concept of "symbolic violence" as a recent entry in the sociological tradition that is concerned with the critique of domination. The purpose of this research explained the conceptual underpinnings of Pierre Bourdieu's concept of "symbolic violence" as a recent entry in the sociological tradition that is concerned with the critique of domination.

This research also considers the usefulness of the concept in examining forms of domination emerging in the present crisis phase of post 9/11 neo-liberalism, and calls for the application of the concept in analyses of human rights violations. It is also proposed that there is a dialectical relationship between symbolic violence and the perpetration of repressive physical violence.

Both symbolic violence (soft) and concrete (hard) violence are understood sociologically as forms of social control, and not as biological or psychological expressions of human aggression. In the process of collecting data, this research belongs to the type of qualitative research using descriptive methods. This research reminds the reader of the various challenges in defining violence more

generally and also that the way we understand violence has implications for its amelioration.

Another previous study was arranged by Potts et al. (2011) with the title *Measuring Human Rights Violations in a Conflict Affected Country: Result from a Nationwide Cluster Survey in Central African Republic*. From the analysis concluded about Measuring human rights violations is particularly challenging during or after armed conflict. A recent nationwide survey in the Central African Republic produced estimates of rates of grave violations against children and adults affected by armed conflict, using an approach known as the “Neighborhood Method”. This experience shows it is possible to collect representative, population-based estimates regarding the occurrence of grave violations in difficult and politically unstable settings. However, it is exceedingly difficult to calibrate innovative approaches to measuring grave violations when no gold standards exist. While it is likely that all events suffer from under-reporting, there is evidence that these events are occurring, particularly in the north of the country.

Another previous study was arranged by Singh et al. (2012) with the title *Human Rights Violations Among Sexual and Gender Minorities in Kathmandu, Nepal*. From the analysis concluded that Nepal has experienced sporadic reports of human rights violations among sexual and gender minorities. Our objective was to identify a range of human rights that are enshrined in international law and/or are commonly reported by sexual and gender minority participants in Kathmandu, to be nonprotected or violated. This research represented different socioeconomic classes, occupations (sex workers, government employees, students), and

residence status (local residents, migrants from India, some displaced as a result of the conflict). Quotes from the participants and parenthetical explanation for unfamiliar words. Sexual and gender minorities in Nepal experienced a range of human rights violations. Future efforts should enroll a larger and more systematic sample of participants to determine frequency, timing, and/or intensity of exposure to rights violations, and estimate the population-based impact of these rights violations on specific health outcomes.

Another previous study was conducted by Scorgie et al. (2013) with the title *Human Rights Abuses and Collective Resilience among Sex Workers in Four African Countries: a Qualitative Study*. Analyzed that Sex work is a criminal offence, virtually throughout Africa. This criminalisation and the intense stigma attached to the profession shapes interactions between sex workers and their clients, family, fellow community members, and societal structures such as the police and social services. explore the impact of violence and related human rights abuses on the lives of sex workers, and how they have responded to these conditions, as individuals and within small collectives. These analyses are based on data from 55 in-depth interviews and 12 focus group discussions with female, male and transgender sex workers in Kenya, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Data were collected by sex worker outreach workers trained to conduct qualitative research among their peers. In describing their experiences of unlawful arrests and detention, violence, extortion, vilification and exclusions, participants present a picture of profound exploitation and repeated human rights violations.

This situation has had an extreme impact on the physical, mental and social wellbeing of this population. Overall, the article details the multiple effects of sex work criminalisation on the everyday lives of sex workers and on their social interactions and relationships. While criminal laws urgently need reform, supporting sex work self-organisation and community-building are key interim strategies for safeguarding sex workers' human rights and improving health outcomes in these communities. If developed at sufficient scale and intensity, sex work organisations could play a critical role in reducing the present harms caused by criminalisation and stigma.

Another study was conducted by Abeid et al. (2014) with the title *Community perceptions of rape and child sexual abuse: a Qualitative Study in Rural Tanzania*. Rape of women and children is recognized as a health and human rights issue in Tanzania and internationally. Exploration of the prevailing perceptions in rural areas is needed in order to expand the understanding of sexual violence in the diversity of Tanzania's contexts. The aim of this study therefore was to explore and understand perceptions of rape of women and children at the community level in a rural district in Tanzania with the added objective of exploring those perceptions that may contribute to perpetuating and/or hindering the disclosure of rape incidences. A qualitative design was employed using focus group discussions with male and female community members including religious leaders, professionals, and other community members.

The discussions centred on causes of rape, survivors of rape, help-seeking and reporting, and gathered suggestions on measures for improvement. Six focus

group discussions (four of single gender and two of mixed gender) were conducted. The focus group discussions were recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analysed using manifest qualitative content analysis. The participants perceived rape of women and children to be a frequent and hidden phenomenon. A number of factors were singled out as contributing to rape, such as erosion of social norms, globalization, poverty, vulnerability of children, alcohol/drug abuse and poor parental care.

Participants perceived the need for educating the community to raise their knowledge of sexual violence and its consequences, and their roles as preventive agents. In this rural context, social norms reinforce sexual violence against women and children, and hinder them from seeking help from support services. Addressing the identified challenges may promote help-seeking behaviour and improve care of survivors of sexual violence, while changes in social and cultural norms are needed for the prevention of sexual violence.

Another study was conducted by Arulrajah & Steele (2018) with the title *UK Medical Education on Human Trafficking: Assessing Uptake of the Opportunity to Shape awareness, Safeguarding and Referral in the Curriculum*. Analysed that Human trafficking is a serious violation of human rights, with numerous consequences for health and wellbeing. Recent law and policy reforms mean that clinicians now hold a crucial role in national strategies. 2015 research, however, indicates a serious shortfall in knowledge and confidence among healthcare professionals in the UK, leading potentially to failures in safeguarding and appropriate referral. Medical education is a central point for trafficking

training. We ascertain the extent of such training in UK Medical Schools, and current curricular design. Freedom of Information requests to the 34 public UK medical schools, which included a preliminary question on education provision, supplemented with follow-up questions exploring the nature, delivery and format of any education, as well as future curriculum development. Medical education on trafficking in the UK is variable and often absent.

To produce future clinicians who are competent and capable, there is a need for expanded education on trafficking and research into optimal curriculum design. The UK's new Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner should work with medical schools to develop an educational strategy urgently to fulfil the UK Government's plans and commitments. Both in the UK and around the world, human trafficking education presents a critical opportunity to address human rights and safeguarding to a generation of new doctors.

Based on some previous studies, this current study will analyzed Wudunn and Kristof novel *Half the Sky*. This topic is still urgently investigated because Wudunn and Kristof is the author of Humanism who are asked to be seen. In this study it is some different object from the research in a previous study, this research will be more focused on Human rights. This research will be more directed to the human rights violation and the social condition which affect human rights violations.

B. Literature

Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. Literary works are part of the community. Literature was born from the imagination of a writer, as well as reflections of social phenomena. Therefore, the presence of a literary work is a part of community life. Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literary work, Klarer (2004:14).

As literature in the more exact sense of the word, it can be said that literature is the basic expression and thinking of the people have witnessed in life, what people have experienced about life, what people have contemplated and felt about the aspects of life that attracted them directly and profoundly.

Literature is relation of life, seeing it is way of reproducing or recreating the experience of life in the words, just of painting reproduces or recreates certain figures or scenes in out of line or color. Knowledge face value it suggested that it is life which literature imitates or mirror, in the other words the subject matter of literature is the manifold experiences of loving people.

Literature is a literary work which there is a beautiful art that comes from human life. Literary work is a beautiful art that comes fom human life. Literary is the result of the expression of feeling and describe imagination of the author. Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination. It means that literary works closely related to life. Life journey

is often recorded in literature. However, literature is not only a portrait of life. Literary works are often an expression of a person's feeling which reflect the reality of life, as a literary work, literature has a beauty that encourages a person to read and enjoy, Jones (1968:1).

Literature is also benefit to expand knowledge because it presents stories based on real world condition, literature also stimulates the brain to visualize every scene that occurs in it and it is very useful to train the imagination, Hossain (2015:64).

Literary work is an expression of human life that cannot be isolated from genuine society, it may be a reflection of social culture that shapes the avoidance between the author and the social circumstances. Literary work is a reflection of human life, sometimes it has a connection with the author's life, such as telling about what the authors feels, sees, and faces in the social life, but sometimes comes from the authors imagination or sees interesting things, Ghazi (2008:14).

Besides that, reading literature also provides an opportunity to dive into different world. By reading literary works, the brain will be stimulated to think more deeply, especially when the novel that is read contains many allegories that are difficult to understand, Thagard (2010:50). Based on three definitions mentioned above, it can be concluded that literature is an expression of thought and feeling, literature is also related to life experience, the words used in literature is very powerful, effective and even compelling, and also literature provides entertainment and inspires the hidden facts. Literature is derived from the Latin word, *litteratura*, meaning writing formed with letters, literature most

commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, represents the culture and tradition of a language or a people, Riyadi (2017:235).

One of the popular form of literature is the novel. Novel is a rather long and simple prose because it only tells the purpose of an incident that led to a conflict resulting in a change in the fate of the perpetrators. Novels reflect on and describe the reality that is seen, felt in a certain form with certain influences or ties associated with the achievement of human desire. A novel is a story with a long plot filling one or more books, which composes human life, which is imaginative, tells human life until conflicts occur that can lead to changes in fate for the perpetrators, Sumaryanto (2019:39).

Talking about literary works, the relationship between literary works and social problems based on literary works as realistic portraits. Therefore, literary works can show symptoms that the author can described through language about conditions that indirectly receive influence from the general public, even the existence of the community can also show a reflection on the social symptoms that exist around them, Ardias et, al. (2019:47).

Literary work is a form and work of art whose object is human and their lives by using language as the medium. Literary work in the form of creativity in a beautiful language contains a series of inner experiences and imaginations that come from the appreciation of the authors social reality. Literary work is an expression of inner self through language in a way of describing. This description can be description in the form of the life facts authors, the authors insight into realities of life, it can be the pure imagination authors that is not related to the

realities of life (recorded), or the intuition desire authors, and it can also be a mixture of the two. However, literature is more important, Nasution (2019:47)

C. Novel

Novel developed in England and America. Novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, as biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination, Septiyana (2019:10).

Novel is a story that plays in the world of people and things around us, it is not deep and describes more events from life by the author. Novel expresses a concentration of life in every tense moment with focus on life. Novels develop from forms of psychology that an immersive story that plays out in the human world and more describe a person's life. The elements that build the novel are intrinsic elements and extrinsic element, Nugiyantoro (1995:10).

Generally a novel tells about the characters and their behavior in everyday life. The language of the novel tends to be colloquial language, the language of the most commonly used in society by that's why novels are said to be a genre that is most sociological and responsive cause very sensitive to fluctuations sociohistorical, Khuta (2004:336).

Another definition of novel is also remarked by Gordon (1961:2) that novel is a process narrative, which is based firmly on the events of contemporary life and it tells the story about the life experience of human being as that author could

see, hear, feel, experience, and imagine. The definition of novel illustrated that novel is a type of literary work of art that narrates the imagination aspect of human life. It is a piece of fiction or a prose narrative, based firmly on the events of contemporary life. It tells the story of ordinary man and women in, and probable situation as human being.

Interesting novel is established by the conflicts which make the story become just like in the real life. The movement of the story can be the resolution of a conflict, such as a clash between one character and another, between the character and his environment or his personality, a clash of process in the universe, and even a struggle for meaning on the part of the reader who read the novel, Forster (1966:17).

In analyzing a literary work, we have to consider the elements of the literary work and to be aware of its detail as a work of art. The literary work has two main elements which can be analyzed, they are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Novel is a type of prose that contains elements of character, plot, fictional setting that tells of human life based on the author's point of view and contains life values, processed with srorytelling and physical techniques that are the basis of the convention writing, Zaidan (2007:136).

Novel is a literary work that becomes a creative place to tell a story for the author. A long prose which has a layer of the story of the life of a person who lies around it. A novel is a form of work that is contained in a type of literature. When viewed in terms of content, novels have longer and more environmental content.

Novels generally describe life and human interactions, as well as human interactions with their environment, Payuyasa (2019:74).

Whatever the sub-categories of the novels are, the underlying point of its essence is the manifestation of its form. It is not an absolute standard of being longer to be a novel. As long it is built under conventional kind of writing that is narrated in prose and cover intrinsic elements as a unity it would be said as a novel, Tarigan (1993:76).

D. Human Rights

Human rights inhere in human beings regardless of sex, race, national origin, tribe, marital status, state of economic development, culture, history, geography, religion or social status. This means that these values we call human rights must not be made to look like they are gifts from the state, but values that evolve from society. The approach in their propagation must therefore be from the bottom, where the individual must be made to identify with the life sustaining values from their cultural milieu, and these are abundant in their various art forms,(Chanda 1998:71).

Human rights are rights inherent in every human being. The emergence of human rights is a response and reaction to various actions that threaten human life, but as rights, human rights essentially exist, when humans are born on earth. Therefore, human rights have become a fundamental matter. In the continuity of human life. Because it is very important, human rights must be protected and guaranteed universally, Muhtaj (2005:6).Rights are true, really exist, great power

to demand something, authority, property, possession, power to do something because it has been determined by laws, and regulations. Right power oversomething, degree or dignity, Anwar (2001:164).

Fischer (1963:12) has a succinct point when he argues that art represents humanity in as far as it corresponds to the ideas and aspirations, the needs and hopes of a particular historical situation. It follows then that one alternative to teach human rights is through the appreciation of art from various cultures and identifying those human, life sustaining values carried in such art. This must consequently bring about a metamorphosis in man apprehension of the world, in his relationship with other individuals or groups in society. One way of educating the public about the importance of human rights is through literary works such as the novel *Half the Sky* which describes human rights violations and asks people to open their eyes to a very big humanitarian problem.

a. Human Rights According to Expert

According to Asshiddiqie and Abbas (2015:1) human rights means talking about the dimensions of life human. Human rights exist not caused by society and goodness of the state, but on the basis of his dignity as a human being. Recognition of the existence of humans as living creatures God Almighty, deserves positive appreciation.

According to Budiarjo (1977:120) Human rights are rights owned by humans that have been obtained since birth and presence in the midst of people's lives. This right exists in humans regardless of nation, religion, class, gender, because it is a universal right. The basis of all human rights is that

everyone should have the opportunity to develop according to their talents and aspirations.

According to Locke (1960:119) human rights are rights that are directly given by God Almighty to every human being as natural rights. Therefore, there is no power in this world that can uproot it. These human rights are fundamental in nature or also to every human life and are also in essence very sacred. All individuals are owned by nature, an inherent right to life, freedom and property that is their own which cannot be transferred or revoked by the state, except with the consent of the owner.

b. Kinds of Human Rights

Various kinds of human rights and example of their actions that exist in society will be better understood and realize the real existence of human rights. Below are the kinds of human rights and example, as follows:

1. Personal Rights

The right to privacy is a fundamental right that is essential to autonomy and the protection of human dignity and aims to form the basis on which many human rights are built, example the right to embrace and practice the religion and beliefs of each individual. the right not to be tortured and coerced, Djafar (2005:32).

2. Social and Cultural Rights

Social and cultural rights are identical to Basic Humanities, where the Humanities of Latin word Human, humane, cultured, and virtuous.

What is meant by pursuing Basic Humanities is not the same as the humanities cultural knowledge which involves philosophical and artistic skills in sculpture, dance and others. In a set of basic concepts of basic socio-cultural science in an interdisciplinary manner, it is used as a tool for approaching and solving problems that arise as well grow in the people.

Thus the basic social and cultural sciences share alternatives point of view on solving socio-cultural problems in society. Sourced on the description obtained from the study of basic socio-cultural science. In social and cultural rights, it examines social, humanitarian and cultural issues, and the basic approach that comes from the basics of integrated social science, example the right to determine, choose, and get an education. Nurqomah (2021:3).

E. Sociological Study

In analysing a literary work, it should use theoretical framework to give a depth explanation and to understand the phenomena. In this cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. In this case, the writer uses sociological approach in analyzing a novel through social conditions in certain time portrayed in literary work.

Sociology and literature are related each other, consequently all the elements of the content of fictional literature relation to the existance of a social reality, Goldman (1975:8). In the content of fictional literature, the author emphasizes that sociology is the scientific study of man and his society, social

interactions, social institution and process, and the structure and system of society. For example, a novel as a kind of literary work is necessary both biography and social chronicle. A particularly important fact is that the situation of the writer in relation to the world has created, in the novel different from the situation in relation to the world of any other literary form.

Talking about the sociology of literature, according to Eagleton (1976:3) that literary theory is not merely as sociology of literature, concerned with how novels get published and whether they mention the working class. Its aim is to explain the literary work more fully and this means a sensitive attention to its forms, styles and meanings. But it also means grasping those forms, styles and meaning as the products of a particular history. All of the art bears the imprint of its historical epoch, but that great art is that in which this imprint is most deeply marked. Most student in literature are taught otherwise, the greatest art is that which timelessly transcended its historical conditions. Lies not in its historical approach to literature, but in its revolutionary understanding of history itself.

The term society mentioned earlier was derived from Latin word *socius*. The term directly means association, togetherness, gregariousness, or simply group life. The concept of society refers to a relatively large grouping or collectivity of people who share more or less common and distinct culture, occupying a certain geographical locality, with the feeling or identity or belongingness, having all the necessary social arrangements or insinuations to sustain itself, Doda (2005:62).

The common tendency in sociology has been to conceptualize society as a system, focusing on the bounded and integrated nature of society. Great founders

of sociology had also focused on the dynamic aspect of society. Such early sociologists as Comte, Marx and Spencer grasped the concept of society as a dynamic system evolving historically and inevitably towards complex industrial structures, Swingwood (1991:313).

Sociology of literature could be analyzed at least in three perspectives. The first, text means that a writer was analyzed literary works as a human life reaction. Literary works could be pointed to human life or it could be emerged or contained the element of social life. A text is usually sorted, classified and then analyzed the sociological meaning. Second, a biography perspective which was a writer could be analyzed literary work by the author. Third, a writer analyzed the acceptance of the society to the literature text, Endraswara (2003:80).

Sociology is a social science which is the result of the latest scientific developments. Sociology appears later in the development of knowledge because sociology is based on progress achieved by other sciences. Sociology of literature is applied in this study because it is able to increase understanding of literature in relation to society, explaining that the image does not conflict with reality even though literary works are consumed imaginatively, but the imaginative framework cannot be understood outside the empirical framework and literary works are not only individual symptoms but are symptoms social.

If literary works are related to the sociology of literature, then it will have a very broad meaning. Sociology of literature talks about the ways in which humans adapt to their environment. Literary works are related to people's lives, even humans are often able to determine the value of a literary work. The novel *Half*

the sky can be seen as a picture of reality which was adapted into a novel that portrays social life that affects the occurrence of human rights violations in several countries. Ratna, (2004:1).

Literature and sociology are always dependent each other. The most important of this interdependent relationship is that literature is the social institution and it uses the medium of language, a social creation. Meanwhile, sociology depicts life and life is a social reality in literary work, Wellek and Warren (1985:94). Sociology as the science of social relations studies the society and gets its subject matter from different sources, literature being one of them. As a social product, literature reflect human society, the human relation and the world in which we live, interact and move.

Literature, like sociology, critically examines the realistic picture of human life. Therefore, it has known as the mirror and controller of the society. Sociology tries to study the literary facts and their impact on social relation. In this study, the writer used one of the concepts of the sociology of literature approach by Wellek and Warren. This concept is considered the closest in researching the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof. The core of this theory, literature and sociology are interconnected to create literary works. Literature, like sociology, critically examines the realistic picture of human life, such as in the novel.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents and explains type of the research, source of data, procedures of data collection, and method of analyzing

A. Type of the Research

This research used descriptive qualitative research method by using sociological approach. Siswantoro (2005:56) explain that the descriptive method can means as trouble shooting procedures by describing the state of the subject or object of the research at the present in this time based on the fact that appear or as it is.

In other interpretation that can say descriptive method advice to the research conducted only based on the fact or social phenomenon empirically live in authors, who recorded and researched are the elements of literary work. In this research analysis and collectt the data in the form of words, phrases, sentences, or dialoque that are relevant to the object of this study, where the data will be explained systematically to achieve accurate and factual results.

B. Sources of Data

Data source is the source where data is collected. The writer used data sources taken from a novel entitled *Half the Sky* written by Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl Wudunn published by Vintage books, United States in 2010, the length of this book is 254 and it has 14 chapters.

C. Procedures of Collecting Data

In this research, to analyze the data the research used some steps, as follows:

1. The writer read the novel several times accurately to get the essence of research to make it easier for the writer to analyze everything related to the human rights.
2. Noting and quoting. In this method, the writer will take notes and quotes every expression and statement that supports the data to identify human rights violation.
3. Collect some of data that related with the object of the research.
4. The writer classified kinds of human rights violations in the novel.
5. The writer interpret the social conditions which affect the human rights violations in the novel.

D. Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer used descriptive qualitative data. To interpret the social conditions which affect the human rights violations, the writer used sociological approach, theory by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren then the writer interpreted the data and then draw conclusion based on the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding

Based on the classification, the research found 24 quotations from Wudunn and Kristof novel *Half the Sky* with 254 pages showing that Wudunn and Kristof portrayed 4 violations of human rights, they were rape, trafficking, prostitution, and kidnapping. All the quotations would be shown, as followed:

1. Human Rights Violations Portrayed in the novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof.

a. Rape

Table 1

Table below showed the data finding based on rape:

No	Pages	Rape
1.	4	Data 1: Finally they drugged me: They gave me wine in my drink and got me completely drunk.” Then one of the brothel owners raped her. She awoke, hungover and hurting, and realized what had happened. “Now I am wasted,” she thought, and so she gave in and stopped fighting customers.
2.	10	Data 2: An essential part of the brothel business model is to break the spirit of girls, through humiliation, rape, threats, and violence. We met a fifteen-year-old Thai girl whose initiation consisted of being forced to eat dog droppings so as to shatter her self-esteem. Once a girl is broken and terrified, all hope of escape squeezed out of her, force may no longer be necessary to control her.
3.	13	Data 3: “Then they locked me inside the room with the man. The man told me to lock the room from the inside. I slapped him.... Then that man forced me. He raped me.”
4.	29	Data 4: “I was terrified to see this huge man in front of me,” she said. “I cried a lot and fell to his feet, pleading. But I couldn’t make him understand me. He pulled off my dress, and the rapes went on for a month like that. He made me sleep naked beside him, and he drank a lot.... It was a very painful experience. I

		had lots of bleeding.”
5.	61	Data 5: The Rape is a reflection of the gender-based violence that is ubiquitous in much of the developing world, inflicting far more casualties than any war. Surveys suggest that about one third of all women worldwide face beatings in the home. Women aged fifteen through forty-four are more likely to be maimed or die from male violence than from cancer, malaria, traffic accidents, and war combined.
6.	62	Data 6: Rape is so stigmatizing that many women do not report it, and thus writers have difficulty tabulating accurate figures. Yet some evidence suggests that it is very widespread: 21 percent of Ghanaian women reported in one survey that their sexual initiation was by rape; 17 percent of Nigerian women said that they had endured rape or attempted rape by the age of nineteen; and 21 percent of South African women reported that they had been raped by the age of fifteen.
7.	62	Data 7: One impediment for women planning to run for political office in Kenya is the cost of round-the-clock security. That protection is needed to prevent political enemies from having them raped; gangsters calculate that female candidates can be uniquely humiliated and discredited that way. The result is that Kenyan women candidates routinely carry knives and wear multiple sets of tights to deter, complicate, and delay any attempted rape.
8.	63	Data 8: In many poor countries, the problem is not so much individual thugs and rapists but an entire culture of sexual predation. That’s the world of Woineshet Zebene. Woineshet, a light-skinned black girl in Ethiopia, She grew up in a rural area whereraping girls is a time-honored tradition.

From the table above, there were 8 data. Below showed the data analysis of rape:

Data 1:

Based on the sentence **“Finally they drugged me: They gave me wine in my drink and got me completely drunk.”** Then one of the brothel owners **raped her.** It could be classified as rape. Meena was frustrated and tried to fight the customers who came to the brothel, but every time she fought Meena was hit

with a belt, stick, and iron so Meena gave up and stopped fighting the customers. Violence against women was not only a crime, it was also a form of gender-based human rights violations that result in physical, sexual, psychological pain or suffering to women, including threats, coercion.

Data 2:

Based on the sentence **“An essential part of the brothel business model is to break the spirit of girls, through humiliation, rape, threats, and violence.”**Data 2 could be classified as rape. Once a girl was crushed and frightened, all hope of escape was squeezed from her, strength may no longer be needed to control her. The victim factor an important role in being able to overcome or resolve this rape case, this requires courage from the victim to report the incident to the police, because in general the victim experiences threats of raped again from the perpetrator and this became the victim afraid and traumatized.

Data 3:

Data 3 explained rape, the sentence **“Then they locked me inside the room with the man. The man told me to lock the room from the inside. I slapped him.... Then that man forced me. He raped me.”** Explained how Naina was framed with her mother. Naina was locked in one room and raped by the men who trap Naina. Forms of prostitution such as the practice of selling sexual services or also known as commercial sex workers should be considered as one of the ills of society that had a long history, even considered as a form of deviation from the sacred norms of marriage.

However, the development of the practice of prostitution did not separate from the cultural value of society in the omission which provided opportunities for this practice to continue to develop from time to time.

Data 4:

Data 4 described rape, the sentence **“He pulled off my dress, and the rapes went on for a month like that. He made me sleep naked beside him, and he drank a lot....”** The data explained about Geeta who came from a poor village. Geeta had no idea that her aunt had a brothel in Sonagachi. Geeta was raped by a customer who was in a brothel. Geeta recounts her painful and bleeding experience. The cause of children deciding to work was due to family poverty factors, the relationship between families that was not harmonious, environmental influences, the influence of peers and adults, the existence of high public appreciation for children who worked compared to children who does not work, the dynamics of community economic development.

Data 5:

Data 5 represented rape, the sentence **“The Rape is a reflection of the gender-based violence that is ubiquitous in much of the developing world.”** The sentence explain the rape that often occurred in developed countries. Women was being susceptible to disability and even death due to violence by men than from cancer, malaria or traffic accidents. A large study by the World Health Organization found that in most countries, between 30 percent and 60 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual

violence by a husband or boyfriend. Violence against women by intimate partners is a major contributor to women's ill health, said former WHO director-general Lee Jong-wook.

Data 6:

Data 6 showed rape, the sentence “..... **21 percent of Ghanaian women reported in one survey that their sexual initiation was by rape**” the data explained how writer find it difficult to make an accurate tabulation of numbers to record the number of victims of rape so stigmatizing that many women does not report it. In countries like Ghana, Nigeria, and South Africa, 17 to 21 percent of women was experienced rape or attempted rape from the age of 15. Children are a group that is very vulnerable to sexual violence because children was always positioned as weak or helpless and dependent tall with the adults around them. That was what made children helpless when threatened not to tell what happened.

Data 7:

Data 7 categorized as rape, the sentence “**The result is that Kenyan women candidates routinely..... any attempted rape.**” The data described how the obstacles faced by women if they wanted to enter the world of competitors in Kenya. Women had to pay money to hire 24 hour security. Competitors brought down female political candidates by being raped. Women in Kenya must wore tight pants and carry a knife regularly and complicated any attempted rape.

Data 8:

Data 8 represented rape, the sentence **“Woineshet, black girl in Ethiopia, she grew up in a rural area where raping girls is a time-honored tradition.”** The sentence explained that rape which was a cultural tradition in Ethiopia. A girl named Woineshet Zebene a light-skinned black, grew up in a rural area. All women was potential victims of rape and all men was potential rappers. The act of rape has no boundaries. It could be happened to anyone and anywhere, because it was a social attack against women, irrespective of religion, race, age, color, and economic status. In the majority of cases, rape was a deliberately planned act in which rapists carefully select their victims as well as the time and place to perpetrate the crime. Rapists took advantage of circumstances and looked for opportunities to got their victims alone, particularly targeting young girls. In every act of rape the sexual act was a means of expressing the aggressive needs and feelings that operate in the perpetrator. The coercion a variety of forms, involving the used of physical force, threat, or planning by the rapist to rape the targeted woman or girl.

b. Trafficking**Table 2**

The table below showed the data finding based on trafficking:

No	Pages	Trafficking
1.	9	Data 1: Yet it’s not hyperbole to say that millions of women and girls are actually enslaved today. (The biggest difference from nineteenth-century slavery is that many die of AIDS by their late twenties.) The term that is usually used for this

		phenomenon, “sex trafficking,” is a misnomer.
2.	9	Data 2: In those places, brothels do not lock up women, and many women work on their own without pimps or brothels. Nor is the problem exactly “trafficking,” The horror of sex trafficking can more properly be labeled slavery.
3.	24	Data 3: “But many of the Nepali girls being trafficked are good girls, too.” “Oh, yes, but those are peasant girls. They can’t even read. They’re from the countryside. The good Indian middle-class girls are safe.”
4.	29	Data 4: As far as Geeta could see, the supposed campaign by DMSC to prevent trafficking was simply an illusion peddled to outsiders. Even when she was finally allowed to stand on the street outside the brothel to wave to customers, she was closely watched. Contradicting the notion that the girls get a decent income, Geeta was never paid a single rupee for her work. It was slave labor, performed under threat of execution. Other women who worked in Sonagachi after DMSC took control offered similar stories.
5.	32	Data 5: In the Netherlands, legalization has facilitated health checkups for women in the legal brothels, but there’s no evidence that sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) or HIV has declined. Pimps in the Netherlands still offer underage girls, and trafficking

Based on the table above, there were 6 data. Below showed the data analysis of trafficking:

Data 1:

Data 1 represented trafficking, the sentence “.....**The term that is usually used for this phenomenon, “sex trafficking,” is a misnomer.**”

Death was prone to occur in the late twenties due to AIDS. There were many factors that cause trafficking, one of which was public ignorance of this human trafficking, because most of them are from poor families who came from rural areas, those with limited education and knowledge, who was

involved in serious economic and social problems, family members who was facing economic crises such as loss of husband's or parents' income.

Data 2:

Data 2 described trafficking, the sentence “..... **Nor is the problem exactly “trafficking,”The horror of sex trafficking can more properly be labeled slavery.”** The data explained how women sold themselves without pimps. In brothels, there was no strict rules so many women came to offer themselves as sex slaves. The definition of trafficked due to forced prostitution did not always depend on a pimp, so many women sell themselves.

Data 3:

Data 3 categorized trafficking, the sentence “**But many of the Nepali girls being trafficked are good girls,.....**” The sentence discussed people who thought that Nepales girls who deserved to be sold was peasant girls who could not even read and came from rural areas, while girls who was safe from trafficking were Indian girls who had a good middle-class economic conditions. Trafficked in persons, the majority of whom was women and children, was a vulnerable group. For this reason, it was easy for children to become victims of Trafficking. Especially those who came from economically disadvantaged people, and those with limited education and knowledge.

Data 4:

Data 4 showed trafficking, the sentence **“As far as Geeta could see, the supposed campaign by DMSC to prevent trafficking was simply an illusion peddled to outsiders.”** The data explained that Geeta did not get freedom, even if Geeta stands in front of the brothel waving to customers Geeta was still under close surveillance. Geeta never got paid for her work, just as Geeta was subjected to forced labor carried out under threat of execution. Another woman who worked at Sonagachi also made the same statement as Geeta. Forced labor or forced service was a working condition that arises through a method, plan, or pattern that is intended to make someone believe.

Data 5:

Data 5 contained trafficking, the sentence **“..... Pimps in the Netherlands still offer underage girls, and trafficking.”** The data explained the Netherlands, female workers have access to health facilities worked in legal brothels, but data on HIV infection was not declining. Pimps in the Netherlands still offered underage girls and offer trafficked. Slavery was the act of placing someone in the power of another people.

c. Prostitution

Table 3

The table below showed the data finding based on prostitution:

No	Pages	Prostitution
1.	3	Data 1: Meena is an Indian Muslim who for years was prostitute in a brothel run by the Nutt, a low-caste tribe that controls the local sex trade. The Nutt have traditionally engaged in prostitution and petty crime, and theirs is the world of intergenerational prostitution, in which mothers sell sex and raise their daughters to do the same.
2.	9	Data 2: In Hong Kong, we knew an Australian prostitute who slipped Sheryl into the locker room of her “men’s club” to meet the local girls, who were there because they saw a chance to enrich themselves. We certainly didn’t think of prostitutes as slaves, forced to do what they do, for most prostitutes in America, China, and Japan aren’t truly enslaved.
3.	9	Data 3: The problem isn’t sex, nor is it prostitution as such. In many countries- China, Brazil, and most of sub-Saharan Africa- prostitution is widespread but mostly voluntary (in the sense that it is driven by economic pressure rather than physical compulsion).
4.	10	Data 4: Numbers are difficult to calculate in part because sex workers can’t be divided neatly into categories of those working voluntarily and those working involuntarily. Some commentators look at prostitutes and see only sex slaves; others see only entrepreneurs. But in reality there are some in each category and many other women who inhabit a gray zone between freedom and slavery.
5.	12	Data 5: Vinod and Pinky locked him up, forced Naina into the new clothes, and the girl’s career as a prostitute began. “My ‘mother’ was telling me not to get scared, as he is a nice man,”
6.	29	Data 6: During her first three years as a prostitute in Sonagachi, Geeta was not allowed outside and had none of the freedoms that DMSC claims exist. She was beaten regularly with sticks and threatened with a butcher’s knife. “There was a big drain in the house for sewage,” Geeta recalled. “The madam said, ‘If you ever try to run away, we’ll chop

		you up and throw the pieces down this drain.”
7.	32	Data 7: At least initially, the number of illegal prostitutes increased, apparently because Amsterdam became a center for sex tourism. The Amsterdam City Council found the sex tourism and criminality so vexing that in 2003 it ended its experiment with “tolerance zones” for street prostitution, although it retained legal brothels. The bottom line? Customers can easily find an underage Eastern European girl working as a prostitute in Amsterdam, but not in Stockholm.

From the table above, there were 7 data. Below showed the data analysis of prostitution:

Data 1:

Data 1 represented prostitution, the sentence **“Meena is an Indian Muslim who for years was prostitute in a brothel run by the Nutt..... and theirs is the world of intergenerational prostitution.”** Prostitution was something that was considered despised by some people or something that was considered taboo by religion, but it should be noted that some women did this because they did not have enough income for their families, the state should be present as a good job provider. Meena was a mother who has to fulfill her responsibilities towards her children and that was her right as a free human being even though it was against her conscience or her religion. The state must be presented to protect the rights of every citizen or even facilitate it.

Data 2:

Based on data above, the sentence **“Australian prostitute who slipped Sheryl into the locker room of her “men’s club” to meet the local girls.....”** Prostitution was something that women may do for opportunism or

because of economic desperation. Some people chose prostitution as a shortcut to fulfilling their economic needs. The dominant factor that caused a person to choose prostitution as a source of income was the difficulty of finding employment, low levels of education. Low economic pressure is a factor for someone to fall into prostitution.

Data 3:

Data 3 showed prostitution, the sentence **“In many countries- China, Brazil, and most of sub-Saharan Africa-prostitution is widespread but mostly voluntary.”** Prostitution, the number of sex workers could not be calculated and categorized as those who worked voluntarily and those who work voluntarily. In addition, many women live between the freedom zone and the slavery zone. About prostitution, there are three world views: abolitionism where prostitutes were considered victims, regulation where prostitutes were considered workers, and prohibition where prostitutes were considered criminals. Today all of these views are represented in several Western countries.

Data 4:

Data 4 contained prostitution, the sentence **“..... working involuntarily. Some commentators look at prostitutes and see only sex slaves.”** Prostitution, that figure originated in research by Kevin Bales, who ran a fine organization called Free the Slaves. It was difficult to calculate data on sex workers because of the categories of those who worked voluntarily and those who work voluntarily. Most sex workers lived between the zone of

freedom and the zone of slavery. Forms of exploitation of sex workers included forced labor or forced services, slavery, and practices similar to slavery, forced labor services was a worked condition that arised through a method, plan, or pattern intended to make a person believe that if he did not a certain job, then he or the person who was his dependents would suffer both physically and psychologically.

Data 5:

Data 5 represented prostitution, the sentence **“Vinod and Pinky locked him up, forced Naina into the new clothes, and the girl’s career as a prostitute began.”** Naina was forced to work as a prostitution. Naina's mother told to change her clothes then tried to calm her son down and told him that the boy who was the first customer was a good man. prostitution was considered an easy option in earning a living because their colleagues in the village have already done it and for the local community prostitution was an alternative job.

Data 6:

Data 6 showed prostitution, the sentence **“During her first three years as a prostitute in Sonagachi.‘If you ever try to run away, we’ll chop you up and throw the pieces down this drain.”** Geeta had been working as a prostitute for three years in Sonagachi. Geeta did not get an exit permit and has no freedom. Geeta also experienced physical violence, such as being beaten with sticks and threatened with a butcher's knife. The factors child trafficking include the lack of awareness and wrong thinking concepts in the

community, the poverty factor that forces many families to planned their life support strategies including employing their children, and the cultural factor of the population.

Data 7:

Data 7 represented prostitution, the sentence **“At least initially, the number of illegal prostitutes increased, apparently because Amsterdam became a center for sex tourism The Amsterdam City.”** The city of Amsterdam became the center of sex tourism. The Amsterdam city council found high levels of sex tourism and crime so in 2003 it ended the experiment for a tolerance zone for street prostitution but the city council kept prostitution legal. Customers could easily found underage Eastern European girls working as prostitutes in Amsterdam, but not in Stockholm. De Wallen, which was part of Amsterdam's old town, was also home to many other adult-only attractions, such as sex shops, sex theatres, peep shows, sex museums, and a cannabis museum. Amsterdam Mayor Femke Halsema said the "storefront" had to be closed because the women who worked there had been victims of verbal abuse from nosy tourists.

d. Kidnapping

Table 4

The table below showed the data finding based on kidnapping:

No	Pages	Kidnapping
1.	4	Data 1: “I was eight or nine years old when I was kidnapped,” Meena begins. She is from a poor family on the Nepal border and was sold to a Nutt clan, then taken to a rural house where the brothel owner kept prepubescent girls until they were mature enough to attract costumers.
2.	24	Data 2: And what’s a young man going to do from the time when he turns eighteen until when he gets married at thirty?” “Well, is the best solution really to kidnap Nepali girls and imprison them in Indian brothels?” The officer shrugged, unperturbed. “It’s unfortunate,” he agreed. “These girls are sacrificed so that we can have harmony in society.
3.	63	Data 3: In the Ethiopian countryside, if a young man has an eye on a girl but doesn’t have a bride price (the equivalent of a dowry, but paid by the man), or if he doubts that the girl’s family will accept him, then he and several friends kidnap the girl, and he rapes her. “Stealing is a very shameful act in the villages,” he said. “If someone steals a goat, the people would beat him up.” But kidnapping a girl is okay?
4.	64	Data 4: For two days the kidnappers casually battered Woineshet. Her family and a teacher went to the police and demanded that they rescue her. As the police approached, Zebene returned to the village from the capital as soon as he heard of his daughter’s kidnapping, and he was not inclined to have his loving, studious daughter marry the man who had raped her. They decided that Woineshet would report the rape as a crime. Aberew and his family became increasingly concerned that they might be prosecuted, so they devised a solution: Aberew kidnapped Woineshet again, took her far away, and then resumed the beatings and rapes, demanding that she consent to marriage.

From the table above, there were 4 data. Below showed the data analysis of kidnapping:

Data 1:

Data 1 represented kidnapping, the sentence **I was eight or nine years old when I was kidnapped, Meena begins.....** ” The data explained that Meena from a poor family on the Nepal border and was sold to a Nutt clan, then taken to a rural house where the brothel owner kept prepubescent girls. Meena thought that it was better to die than live like that. Meena jumped from the balcony, but nothing happened event break a leg.

Data 2:

Data 2 described kidnapping, the sentence **“Solution really to kidnap Nepali girls and imprison them in Indian brothels? The officer shrugged, unperturbed.“It’s unfortunate**” The data explained how social conditions affect the occurrence of prostitution that occurs in Nepal. Men who was young to adulthood, when unmarried, men think they would kidnap Nepalese girls and put them in brothels and become victims of prostitution. There was not many parties involved in protecting children's rights and taking concrete steps. Likewise, efforts children's rights that was violated by the state, adults, or even their parents, did not pay much attention to the interests of the children's future. Children was soulmates, images, and mirrors of the future, family assets, religion, nation, and state.

Data 3:

Data 3 categorized kidnapping, the sentence **“If a young man has an eye on a girl but doesn’t have a bride price then he and several friends kidnap the girl, and he rapes her.”** The data explained the state of a village in Ethiopia. A man who was unable to pay a dowry to marry a girl or was hesitant to get the blessing of a girl's family, then a man prefers to kidnap a girl so that the price of a girl will fall and make it easier for men to get the blessed and no more dowry to marry a girl who has been kidnapped.

Data 4:

Data 4 represented kidnapping, based on the sentence **“For two days the kidnappers casually battered Woineshet.... took her far away, and then resumed the beatings and rapes.”** the data explained about the Woineshet kidnapped. For two days Woinshet was kidnapped and raped. Zebene, the father of Woinshet, returns to the village after hearing about his daughter's case. Zebene did not want to see her daughter marry the man who kidnapped and raped her child. Zebene decided to report kidnapping and rape as crimes at the police station. It was personal and cultural beliefs and economic status that are most often associated. In the case of Ethiopia, there was various other complex contributing factors, such as culture, tradition, and poverty.

B. Discussion

The data showed that all the violation of human rights of John theory were employed by all the characters.

1. Human Rights Portrayed

Rape culture affects every woman. Rape of one woman was degradation, terror, and restriction for all women. Most women and girls limit their behavior because of rape. Most women and girls live in fear of rape. Men, in general, no. Thus rape served as a powerful means by which the entire female population was placed in a subordinate position to the entire male population, although many men did not rape, and many women have never been victims of rape. This cycle of fear was the legacy of the Rape Culture. The depiction of rape by all characters in the novel showed 8 data from 8 sentences.

Human trafficking involved the use of force, fraud, or coerced to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Every year, millions of men, women, and children was trafficked worldwide. It can happen in any community and victims could be any age, race, gender, or nationality. Traffickers might use violence, manipulation, or false promises of well-paid jobs or romantic relationships to lure victims into trafficking situations. The depiction of trafficked by all characters in the novel showed 5 data from 5 sentences.

Prostitution, the selling of sexual services, was yet another controversial sexual behavior. Many people, and especially those with conservative, religious views, believed prostitution was immoral because it involved sex for money, and they considered prostitution a sign of society's moral decay. Many feminists believed that prostitution was degrading to women and provided a context in which prostitutes are robbed, beaten, and/or raped. These two groups of people might agree on little else, but they both hold strong negative views about prostitution. The depiction of prostitution by all characters in the novel showed 5 data from 5 sentences.

Kidnapping was the unlawful detention of a person through the use of force, threats, fraud or enticement. The purpose was an illicit gain, economic or material, in exchange for liberation. It might also be used to pressure someone into doing something or not doing something. The depiction of kidnapping by all characters in the novel showed 4 data from 4 sentences.

2. Social Conditions Affect Human Rights Violation Portrayed

Sociology as a science of social relations that studies society and got was subject matter from various sources, one of which was literature. As a social product, literature reflects society, human relations, and the world in which we live, interact and move. Literature, like sociology, critically examines the realistic view of human life. Therefore, it was known as a reflection and controller of society. While Sociology tried to study literary facts and social relations.

The data showed that the social conditions that influence the occurrence of human rights violations are due to various backgrounds. Such as rape and kidnapping occurred because someone's social circumstances was urgent for a reason. As was the tradition in Ethiopia, if someone was unable to pay a dowry to marry a girl, then the solution was to kidnap and rape the girl who would be married because of Ethiopian tradition, the perpetrator of kidnapping and rape must marry the victim.

Social conditions influence the occurrence of trafficking and prostitution, such as in a region in Nepal due to weak economic conditions in which mothers sold sex and raised their daughters to do the same. Traditions such as selling children into prostitution are common in Nepal. Trafficking occurred in one area in Poipet, Cambodia, one of which was because he was trapped with one of the jobs offered that promised to get a job at a hotel but what happened was instead been sold into a brothel to be used as a sex slave.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestion. The writer concluded the finding of the study and giving suggestion to the further study.

A. Conclusion

The novel *Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof showed human rights violations portrayed, they were rape, trafficking, prostitution, and kidnapped. From the novel half the sky, it could concluded that human rights violations could happened to anyone regardless of social status, occupation, economic status, ethnicity, and religion. From the finding of data, there were 8 data of rape, 5 data of trafficking, 7 data of prostitution, and 4 data of kidnapping.

The social conditions affect human rights violations portrayed in the novel *Half the Sky*, that affect with various social conditions, cases of human rights violations in the form of rape and kidnapping occur because of the social conditions of the Ethiopia people who have a tradition of married the perpetrators of kidnapping and rape crimes with their victims, so that men who did not have enough money to pay the dowry preferred to kidnap and rape women to make it easier for men to marry women who are victims of crime. Based on the data, it could be concluded that trafficked and prostitution occurred due to low economic conditions so that mothers would raise their daughters and sold them to prostitution brothels.

B. Suggestion

This writing still a lot of lacks, so that the writer hopes it will be continued and study deeper by another to the student, especially to student of English Literature department, and generally to those who are interested in the study of literature. The author focused on the sociological approach in the novel *Half The Sky* and uses the theory of Rene Wellek and Austin Warrent. The writer suggest that the further research of the novel *Half The Sky* will be improve with different theory such as psychoanalysis of the characters in the novel *Half the Sky*.



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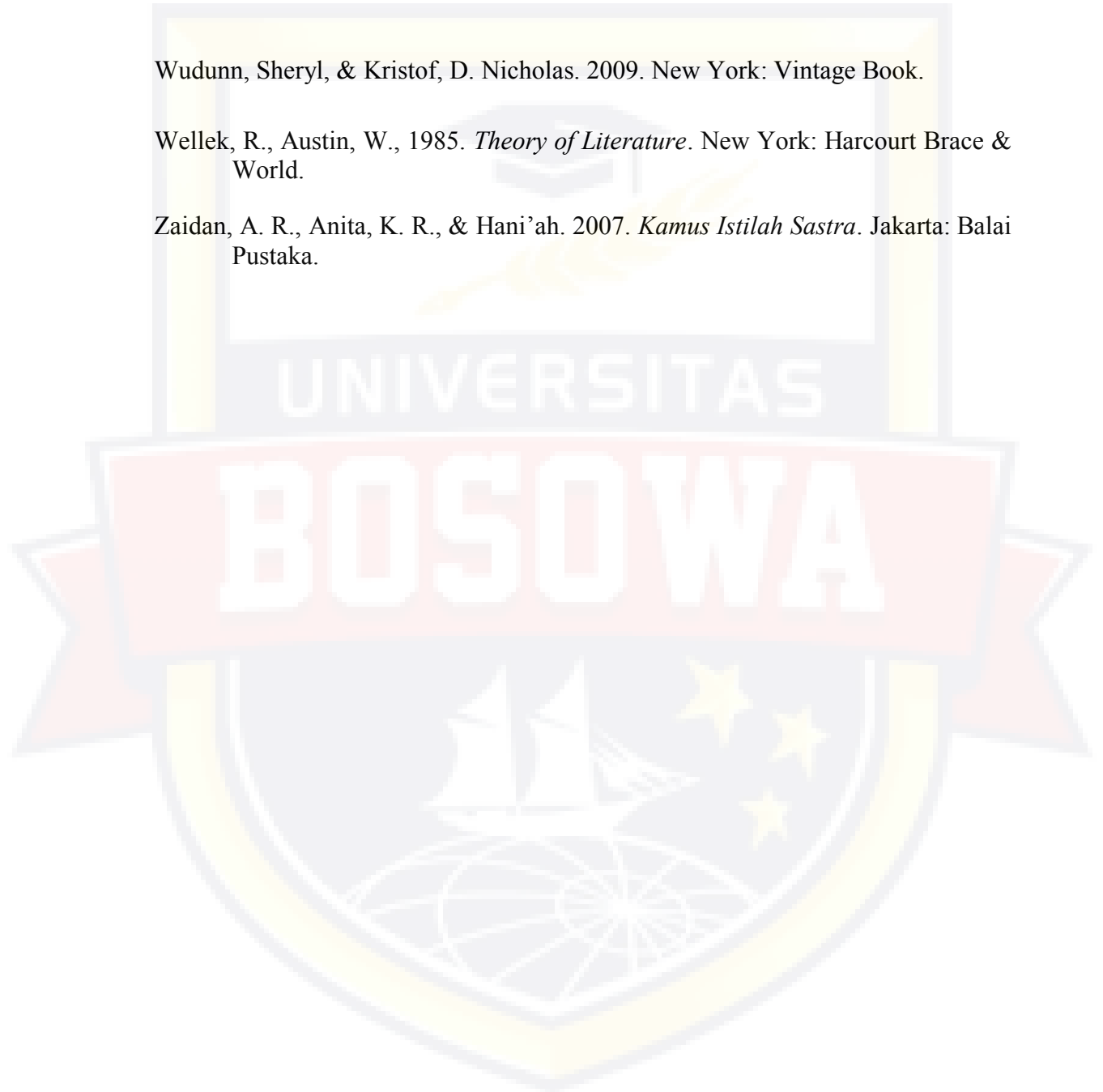
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SHERLY WUDUNN AND NICHOLAS KRISTOF



Husband and wife Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn are journalists and focus on a unique brand of reporting centered on human rights abuses and advocacy. They are the first married couple to win a Pulitzer Prize in journalism for their coverage of China's Tiananmen Square democracy movement, they co-wrote "China Wakes: The Struggle for the Soul of a Rising Power" (Vintage, 1995) and penned the best-selling "Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide" (Vintage, 2009). Addressing worldwide maltreatment, marginalization, and brutality towards women, "Half the Sky" draws a compelling picture of the trials and triumphs of women struggling for opportunity and equality.

Kristof, a *New York Times* columnist, and WuDunn, a former *Times* foreign correspondent who now works independently on multimedia projects involving women's issues, make their first case effectively, drawing on their years of research (and it's clear they know the subject and its complexities very well). They tell how women are promised work, then sold into sexual slavery and imprisonment, while authorities turn a blind eye. They tell how these women are beaten, and raped, and drugged if they try to resist the men who have bought

them; how many contract AIDS from forced sex work without protection, and die in their twenties; and how returning them to families and normal life is complicated by shame and addiction.

They tell how in some cultures it's accepted practice for a man to rape the woman he wants to marry to force her to submit to him, and how in others it's common for rape to be used as a weapon by criminals, or in family feuds—the perpetrators secure in the knowledge that shame will prevent the victim from reporting the attack to the authorities (and will often result in the victim's suicide).

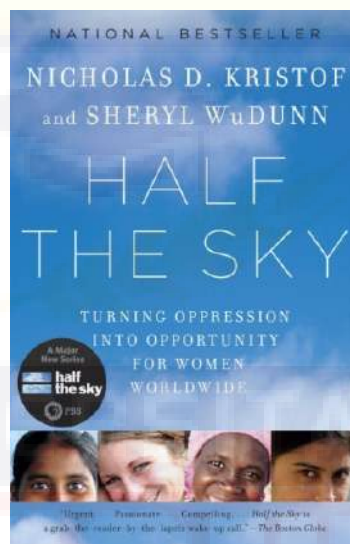
They describe how families and states fail to invest in education and healthcare for women, so that girls who could be an economic asset to their families and country instead end up controlled by and dependent on male relatives, undernourished and often dead at a young age from preventable diseases, or African women who suffer fistulas in childbirth (a painful, embarrassing condition, but curable by a simple operation) are abandoned to die on the edges of villages. They describe how some traditions that may be seen as oppressive, and are at least very dangerous to women's health, like genital cutting, can become so ingrained in a culture that women themselves support them.

The first Asian American to win a Pulitzer Prize, WuDunn is a business executive, entrepreneur, and best-selling author. She has special expertise in Asia, entrepreneurship, global women's issues, and philanthropy. As an investment banker, she currently helps growth companies, including those operating in the fields of new media technology, entertainment, social media, healthcare, and the emerging markets, particularly China. In conjunction with "Half the Sky," she helped launch the development of a robust multimedia effort, creating a thoughtful, effective philanthropic strategy that includes an online social game for Facebook, the PBS documentary series, and outreach with many Nongovernmental organization.

Nicholas married Cheryl WuDunn in 1998. Their wedding took place at St. Mary's Presbyterian Church. Cloud to West Orange. Cheryl's sister and one of Nicholas's friends were the bridesmaids and groomsmen. Nicholas and Cheryl only have one son. His name is Gregory Christophe. His date of birth is unknown. He was born in Hong Kong. He was accepted at Harvard where he studied philosophy. He was a two-time John Harvard scholar. Gregory speaks both Mandarin and Spanish, but no English. Gregory has also received the Thomas Wood Award for Journalism, the Detour Award and the Lucy Allen Paton Award. Oscar (2021:3).



Appendix 2

SYNOPSIS OF THE NOVEL *HALF THE SKY*

In *Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide*, married Pulitzer Prize winning journalists Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn issue a global call to action against “the paramount moral challenge” of the century: gender inequality in the developing world. Kristof and WuDunn admit that they once considered women’s oppression to be little more than a “fringe issue.” It wasn’t until a year after they reported from Tiananmen Square, where several hundred protesters were massacred by government forces, that they came upon a demographic study that forced them to question their “journalistic priorities.”

According to the research, “thirty-nine thousand baby girls die annually in China because parents don’t give them the same medical care and attention that boys receive.” It was the equivalent of the Tiananmen Square death toll “every week,” yet the news hadn’t “transfixed the world” as the massacre had. In fact, the study didn’t appear in the news at all.

Half the Sky is a work of narrative nonfiction intended to close the gap between research, reporting, and action. The book's fourteen chapters are each subdivided into two sections. In the first section, Kristof and WuDunn expand upon one of their previously published New York Times features. Wary of evidence that suggests that people are less likely to help when overwhelmed by statistics, the authors use an individual woman's story to personify one of three principal forms of abuse: "sex trafficking and forced prostitution; gender-based violence, including honor killings and mass rape or maternal mortality." In the second section of each chapter, Kristof and WuDunn explain how "social entrepreneurs" have transformed small deeds into programs that make a big difference.

The authors make it clear that the issue of gender inequality is not isolated to developing countries. Gender inequality exists in developed countries, and has been widely ignored. However, the problem is especially lethal in parts of the developing world. In many places around the world girls are valued less than boys are, and this can have devastating effects on their health and well-being.

The authors detail stories of many women, including Prudence, an Ethiopian girl who was nearly turned away for lack of money during labor pains. The authors paid her bills, but the girl died three days after surgery because of poor facility conditions. These stories and others in the book shows cruelty inflicted regularly on females across the globe. Women are routinely subjected to domestic violence and rape and even drugged if they resist men. Indeed, they are forced to do sex with rogue men without condoms. That exposes them to STDs such as HIV/AIDS. The authors show how some cultures have normalized the practice of raping women.

After convincing the reader that this state of affairs can no longer be tolerated, the authors use the latter part of the book to share what they believe are some of the most promising strategies for changing this brutal reality. Their top three choices: investing in education, microfinance strategies, and the effective

exercise of political will. They also argue passionately for greater investment at the grassroots level, a cause the Global Fund for Women has championed for more than 20 years.

The fervor of the book can be attributed to the authors' self-confessed status as recent converts to the cause of women's rights. This is both the book's greatest strength and its greatest weakness. Although it offers valuable insights into the lives of individual women, the book may frustrate readers seeking deeper analyses of the complex.

The authors of *Half the Sky* lay out the problems they will address in their book, including sex trafficking, gender-based violence (including honor killings and mass rape), and maternal mortality. They also reference solutions such as girls' education and microfinance. Other issues that are important need to be addressed as well, but these three issues have a greater effect on women's rights than others do. Additionally, while many human rights issues exist globally, women's oppression is one of the most serious ones that needs to be addressed first because it has more opportunity for change than other problems do, factors that contribute to extreme gender discrimination.

The book misses the opportunity to make the critical point that the realization of women's rights depends on the existence of secular civil space that is only possible after societies have achieved genuine separation of church and state. That separation was crucial for the gradual emancipation of women in the West, a struggle that has taken centuries. Women in the developing world are trying to achieve their rights in compressed time frames most of their societies gained independence from Europe.

The fervor of the book can be attributed to the authors' self-confessed status as recent converts to the cause of women's rights. This is both the book's greatest strength and its greatest weakness. Although it offers valuable insights into the lives of individual women, the book may frustrate readers seeking deeper analyses of the complex factors that contribute to extreme gender discrimination.

It is critical that the message we take away from this book is not simply horror at the epidemic of global gender violence and injustice. *Half the Sky* reminds us that women also hold solutions to our world's greatest challenges. If Sakena Yacoobi and the girls of Afghanistan can risk their lives to overcome illiteracy, poverty, and violence, then we must be their allies by holding our own governments, corporations, and philanthropic sectors to their promises to realize women's rights. That would make the sky that women hold up a little lighter and our collective futures much brighter. an colonizers barely 50 years ago.

According to the US Department of State, "between 600,000 and 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year, 80 percent of them women and girls, mostly for sexual exploitation." Srey Rath, a cheerful, extroverted teenager from rural Cambodia, was one of them. At fifteen, Rath and four friends traveled together to neighboring Thailand, where a jobs agent had found them temporary work in a restaurant. Once the girls were well across the Thai border, however, their agent transferred them to a group of gangsters who forced them onward into Malaysia.

There, Rath and her friends were held captive in a brothel, where they were raped, drugged, and beaten. The United States' global sex trafficking estimates suggest a shameful passivity, but the true extent is far worse. Millions more are excluded from the data because of a bureaucratic technicality: "trafficking" is a term applied only to those who cross an international border.

It does not apply to Meena Hasina, who was not yet ten years old when she was stolen from her family, sold to a brothel owner, and raised in a communal home for prepubescent girls. Once she was "mature enough to attract customers" at the age of twelve, she too was raped, drugged, and beaten. But Meena was never smuggled beyond the Indian border, and so she was never truly trafficked. Hanafiy (2016:1).

Appendix 3

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER

Zhafirah Farah Rizqikah, She was born in Makassar, 20 April 1999. She is the first daughter of two siblings from Alfian and Arnida, S.E. She completed her elementary education in SD Al-Ashri Telkomas Makassar from 2005-2011, after that, she continued in SMPN 01 Polewali from 2011-2014, then she continued in SMAN 01 Polewali from 2014-2017. Finally, in 2017 she chose to continue her studies at the Bosowa University and took the English literature department of literature majors because she wanted to improve her English knowledge and also want to know more about literature. She has joined the organization, namely the Literature Student Executive Board serves as member of Public Relations Department over a period.