

Malala and the right to learn in the 21st century

«I don't mind if I have to sit on the floor at school. All I want is education. And I'm afraid of no one.»
(Malala Yousafzai)

Even in the 21st century education isn't a priority or a right for thousands of boys and girls in Africa and Asia: many of them are forced to work since they are young in the countryside, in the mines, in the factories in awful condition without sanitary guarantees. Sometimes they won't see their families anymore in the future, probably they will be moved in other countries or cities (as the child labor in the cocoa industries in Ivory coast or Ghana) and they are underpaid. In the poorest African countries, as Mali, Sud Sudan, Congo, young boys are enlisted in the army in order to fight for their own country but few of them have the right to study. The condition is worst for women because a lot of them aren't able neither read or write and so that they will never be able to work in the future and they will be only mothers and wives as in the European middle age condition. Moreover, are not so unusual many sexual violence against little girls and they became mothers and forty or fifty years old men's wives when they are fourteen or fifteen years old. About 123 million children, according to the latest UNICEF report, don't go to school, 40% of them live in poor countries and 20% of them in war zones as Iraq, Syria, in the Middle east.

In the latest years, some global no-profit organization as "Save the children" or UNICEF has been trying to solve this situation, discussing with government, helping families and giving financial supports from the Western countries as Europe or the USA. In some cases, in the major cities some schools are opened but in the countryside sometimes there are only boys who have the right to learn.

In this oppressive and hopeless situation, a voice was risen up in Pakistan in 2012 and it was the sweet and strong voice of the young Malala Yousafzai currently Nobel Peace Prize. She is known all over the world for her campaigns but some years ago, in 2012 she was a girl whom Talibans tried to kill for her strength's struggles for women rights.

Malala, a Pakistan fifteen years old girl lived in the city of Mingora, and she regularly went to school before Taliban government imposed a stop to girls' education. Malala and other girls for some days tried to ignore that ban but the situation got worst. On 9th October 2012 on a bus to come back home from school Malala was with her friends, they were laughing and talking when suddenly the bus was stopped by a military Taliban convoy and the soldiers got in with handguns and rifles. She was hit in her head by several bullets but she didn't die immediately; she was dying but at Peshawar hospital the doctors removed all the bullets. The Taliban mouthpiece, Ihsanullah Ihsan, claimed the attack and Malala was threaten as a disloyal and foul symbol to be killed in the future. Malala was moved to Birmingham hospital where she was healed and since then with her family she is living in the UK.

On 12th July 2013, she was invited to the ONU glass palace in New York and she promoted the children education all over the world; in the 2014, she was awarded with the Nobel Prize for Peace for her struggles for and equal education. She began a national symbol in Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, in all these countries in which the girls are deprived of their own rights.

Every year, on the international day for children's right (20th November) she and her story are remembered in schools and in the television programs but it isn't enough. Malala is a girl who has succeed to oppose to Taliban regime and now she has a degree at Oxford University and she's an activist, a campaigner, a blogger known all over the world, she wrote a autobiography and she is helping ONU for the aims in the 2030's agenda especially in the struggles for poverty and inequalities. But on the other hand, in too many countries children can't go to school, they haven't