Your Name

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

Final Paper

1) What is the difference between male and female circumcision? Include what part(s) of the genitals are cut.

Male and female circumcision constitute mutilation of healthy organs on persons without their consent and without valid medical reasons. On the facts, the distinction is therefore unjustifiable. On the other hand, such a distinction is counterproductive. Indeed, an Egyptian peasant who has five daughters and five boys will not understand why he can circumcise his boys but cannot circumcise his daughters while the two operations have the same name: Khitan or tahara . As a result, it is not possible to fight effectively against female circumcision without fighting male circumcision. Moreover, the distinction between male circumcision and female circumcision is contrary to the principle of non-discrimination, a principle recognized in all international documents.

2) Do circumcision and FGM involve removal of erogenous tissue?

Although the origin of the practice of excision and infibulation remains poorly known, we know that it is old. According to Correa (1984), the Greek historian Herodotus makes mention of it in the fifth century BC, thus in paranoiac times. It appears that it precedes Islam, even though many observers are convinced that it is a demand of Islam and that religion is its source. Unlike male circumcision, which is mainly observed by Jews and Muslims, excision is rooted in the cultural foundations of many peoples, separated by distance, ethnicity, race and religion (Muslims, Catholics, Protestants, Copts, Animists, Jews and non-believers).

3) Explain each of the following reasons for BOTH circumcision and FGM. Answer in detail.

1. Religion: Jesus strongly attacked the religious authorities of his time. He denounced the law of retaliation (Mt 5: 38-39) and the stoning of adultery (John 8: 3-11). But we do not find any concrete position of Jesus regarding circumcision. Of the four Gospels, only the Gospel of Luke tells us that Jesus was circumcised "when the eight days were fulfilled" (Luke 2:21). But there is no position on the part of Jesus in this area in the canonical Gospels.

When non-Jews began to become Christians, there was a great debate about circumcision reported by the Acts of the Apostles. After Peter answered the invitation of an uncircumcised Roman centurion and converted him, the circumcised Christians of Jewish origin took him to task, accusing him of entering the uncircumcised and eating with them (11: 2-3). Peter justified his gesture with a vision in which he heard a voice telling him three times: "What God has cleansed you, do not say it defiled" (10: 15-16 and 11: 8-10). But the circumcision did not hear it that way: "Some of those who came down from Judea taught the brethren," If you do not circumcise according to the custom that comes from Moses, you cannot be saved "(15: 1). The question was dealt with in a meeting of the apostles and elders held in Jerusalem (15: 2). James arbitrates the debate by deciding that "we must not bother those pagans who are converted to God." That they are only asked to abstain from what has been defiled by idols, illegitimate unions, stifled flesh. and blood "(15: 19-20).

The Koran, the first source of Islamic law, mentions neither male circumcision nor female circumcision. Muslim writers, however, find a justification for male circumcision in verse 2: 124: "When his Lord tested Abraham by certain orders and he did it, God said," I will make you a guide for men. " .

Using certain accounts of Muhammad, classical and modern Muslim writers interpret the term "orders" as referring to the circumcision of Abraham. Now, as Abraham is a role model for Muslims, they must act as He has done: "Then we revealed to you, Follow the religion of Abraham, a true believer" .

2. Sexual benefits

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3. Customs

It is customs in some of the religions such as Arab and Jews

4. Conformity

It is conformity among many of the religions.

5. Health benefits/hygiene

It also helpful for the health benefits and hygiene.

6. Social concerns/aesthetics

In social concerns, at many places it is considered normal and at some places it is considered as immoral.

4) Considering the reasons for circumcision in question 3 – what, if any, are acceptable reasons for male circumcision

If you are/want to be a parent, would you consider circumcising your son(s)? Explain why.

Male circumcision involves cutting, often without anesthesia, a larger or smaller part (up to one third) of the skin (foreskin) of the penis located under the glans, sometimes damaging the frenulum. This debate is found among Muslims. Some classical Muslim jurists are satisfied with a rounded cut of a small part of the foreskin. Others believe that circumcision should be worn on the entire foreskin to clear the glans completely. If the foreskin comes to push to cover the glans again, or if the circumcision is not complete, Jewish and Muslim authors advocate to redo the circumcision. If the child is born without a foreskin, the Jews plan to run a drop of blood from the glans, and some Muslims plan to move the knife to the location of the foreskin of the child "as a sign of fulfillment of divine command “.

5. Are circumcision and FGM performed without consent of the child, person or adult performed on?

If circumcision and FGM are performed at consent/request of parent? Do you think a parent/guardian has the right to make this type of decision? Why or Why not?

Female circumcision often involves wounding, usually shorn of anesthesia, partially or totally the foreskin of the clitoris (anatomical equivalent of the foreskin of the penis) and / or the clitoris (anatomical equivalent of the glans of the penis).

6. Are circumcision and FGM performed by an adult who is circumcised?

Yes, FGM can performed by an adult who is circumcised. Adult circumcisions are frequently achieved without immobilizers and necessitate 4–6 weeks of self-denial from masturbation or communication after the process to permit the wound to heal.

7. How are the effects of FGM minimized by those who support it? [what was said in the documentaries]

According to documentary, it is found that FGM is by definition wild and mutilating while male circumcision is not so bad.

8. Under what conditions are circumcision and FGM performed? What kind of tools, anesthesia, etc. are utilized? Refer to the differences in the documentaries/videos and discussed in class. [be thorough]

The main reason for FGM is the regulator of women's sexuality; it is characteristically sexist and biased, and an appearance of male control and domination.

9. What are long term psychological, emotional and/or mental effects of circumcision and FGM?

The lasting psychological effects on girls and women can be traumatic, which can lead to mental health problems and sexual dysfunction.

10. What long-term physical harm or debility can be caused by circumcision and FGM? [sex, intimacy, child birth, etc]

The procedure can cause bleeding, urinary and long-term problems, cystitis, infections, infertility, as well as complications in childbirth and increase the risk of mortality of the mother and baby.

Use the AHA Foundation https://www.theahafoundation.org/ to answer the following:

11. What are current views, opinions, concerns, ideas, statistics, etc. regarding female genital mutilation? (if you need, you can also use other website information for this question)

3 million girls are undergo with this issue.

12. What are the current strengths and weaknesses of anti-FGM legislation in the U.S.?

The strength and weakness of anti FGH legislation in the U.S is that it deal with the issue with the sensitivity necessary to inform and sensitize families, communities and religious leaders that FGM is not necessary as part of the ritual of passage of girls to adult life and therefore, ultimately, should not be accepted nor tolerated.

13. Explain three recommendations to end FGM in the U.S.? Do you think these would work here – explain why?

1. Provide more awareness to the people. NGOs should work with parents, leaders and representatives of communities, government authorities, children and young people to disseminate information, raise awareness, transform these behaviors and put an end to harmful practices such as FGM. We are determined to end genital mutilation so that girls can enjoy their bodies and ensure their own integrity and well-being. A key element of our work is to give a voice to the young people during the process, to involve them, particularly the girls, so that they know that they have the right to demand a full and safe life.

2. No clinic should allow to do this act

3. There should be other systems to stop the population.

14. What are your personal views on FGM and male circumcision?

 FGM, also known as female circumcision or excision, includes all methods involving the total or partial mutilation of the external female genital organs, or other types of injuries to the genital organs for non-medical reasons. FGM is usually practiced from early childhood until age 15. The procedure does not involve any kind of benefit for women and girls, it is usually done without the girls' permission and against their will, so it represents a violation of the right of girls to make decisions about their own bodies and puts at risk their Health.