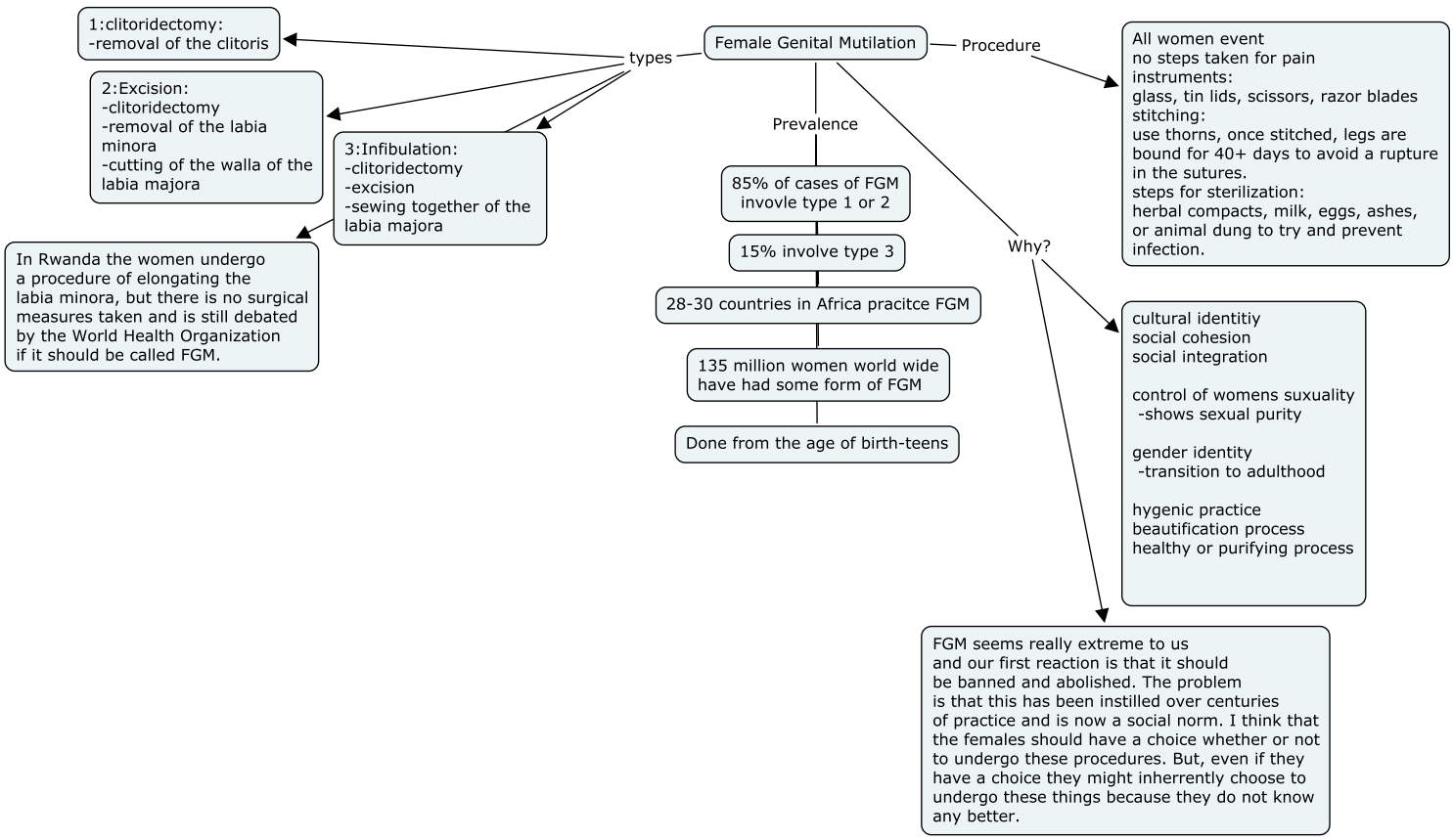
Female Genital Mutilation
types
1:clitoridectomy:
-removal of the clitoris
2:Excision:
-clitoridectomy
-removal of the labia minora
-cutting of the walla of the labia majora
3:Infibulation:
-clitoridectomy
-excision
-sewing together of the labia majora
In Rwanda the women undergo a procedure of elongating the labia minora, but there is no surgical measures taken and is still debated by the World Health Organization if it should be called FGM.
Prevalence
85% of cases of FGM invovle type 1 or 2
15% involve type 3
28-30 countries in Africa pracitce FGM
135 million women world wide have had some form of FGM
Done from the age of birth-teens
Procedure
All women event
no steps taken for pain
instruments:
glass, tin lids, scissors, razor blades
stitching:
use thorns, once stitched, legs are bound for 40+ days to avoid a rupture in the sutures.
steps for sterilization:
herbal compacts, milk, eggs, ashes, or animal dung to try and prevent infection.
Why?
cultural identitiy
social cohesion
social integration
control of womens suxuality
-shows sexual purity
gender identity
-transition to adulthood
hygenic practice
beautification process
healthy or purifying process
FGM seems really extreme to us and our first reaction is that it should be banned and abolished. The problem is that this has been instilled over centuries of practice and is now a social norm. I think that the females should have a choice whether or not to undergo these procedures. But, even if they have a choice they might inherrently choose to undergo these things because they do not know any better.