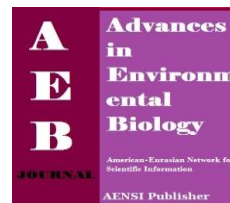




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Comparative Study Level of Parent Education of Women Circumcised and Uncircumcised Women in Qeshm

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ABSTRACT

Female circumcision include all methods is defined by the World Health Organization That led to damage or remove part or all of the outer part of the external genitalia of women based on cultural or other reasons for non-medical purposes According to this organization estimates, between 100 to 130 million women in over 28 countries worldwide One of the four forms of circumcision experienced and faced with some problems Prevalence rate circumcision in various regions of the world affected by various factors is different. In some border regions Iran and mainly Sunni It is common practice. It seems that parents, especially the mother's level of education as one of the important factors involved in doing this in the Family This study to answer this have been done in Qeshm. The purpose of this study is to answer the question Whether the level and level of education of women circumcised and uncircumcised women Qeshm parents if there are differences Whether between the level and rate of parents educations women circumcised and uncircumcised in Qeshm are there any differences or no. In this study the research sample included 198 married women 17 to 45 years who were referred to health center Qeshm included 100 women who were circumcised and 98 uncircumcised were selected through by accessible sampling. And education level of their parents as the data is distributed questionnaires for the main study, in an 8-point rating spectrum of illiterates to PhD questioning considering the rank of variable by Mann-Whitney u test was analyzed. Results showed that between parent education group Circumcised Women and Parents uncircumcised women in Qeshm city, there was significant difference So the parental education of circumcised women lower than parental uncircumcised women. Low education and lack of prerequisite awareness of the necessary Accurate recognition about impact of female circumcision by the mothers Resulting in the decline of effective and responsible role in relation to their female children will be Due to the significant differences in parents' educational levels of women circumcised and uncircumcised women, And a lower level of circumcised parents education than parents of uncircumcised women Promotion of education and literacy levels of parents and the knowledge derived from it can be a deterrent to prevent and reduce the prevalence of female genital mutilation along with other factors cited.

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INTRODUCTION

Health From the beginning of creation, and has been considered for many centuries According to the World Health Organization, worldwide over the next two decades would be witnessed a major change in the epidemiology of disease and the health requirements individuals So that non-communicable diseases, especially infectious diseases have been replaced by mental illness causes disability and premature death have been topped.

Among the items that could endanger women's physical and mental health Issue of violence against women. Violence against women in the family is ancient and universal phenomenon, but worse is that it requires so many different countries, according to their characteristics, to understand its roots and mobilize all resources to control and restrain it. Many forms institutionalized violence against women and the have been sanctity of the social traditions although many cases of violence to the will of men, but the women themselves are implementing it [2].

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Female genital mutilation is one of the issues in the past two decades has been considered by the international community. For various reasons, such as entering adulthood, decreased libido, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, cleaning, maintaining femininity, gaining consent of his husbands and the reasons for this action as the performers is defined Action of female genital mutilation in scientific circles It is mentioned to as female genital cutting. According to the World Health Organization consists All ways lead to the damage or removal of part or all of the female genitalia for non-medical purposes is cultural or other.

Female genital mutilation by the ancient Arabs long before Islam was conducted the reason was the protection of female shepherd herd's sheep to graze in the village [6]. Studies have shown also by the doctor Shandal Many mummies have been discovered in Egypt, are circumcised. Among them is a third type has been implemented on a small number.

Genital mutilation is a traditional action that is rooted in personal beliefs and religious. (Esnow, Aslanger, okofonofva, oronsay and Waker, female genital mutilation as defined by the World Health Organization Include all the ways that lead to the damage or removal of part or all of the female genital system Non-medical purposes is based on cultural or other reasons. This particularly affected the clitoris cut off and have a negative effect on women's sexual and reproductive health And some psychological consequences such as fear, nightmares, anxiety, waning confidence, self-esteem and overall psychological health is defined with clarifying the disadvantage of cutting female genital has several issues that women face during this action Women experience as well as understanding the importance and necessity of this action is evident in this investigating [2].

The purpose and importance of female circumcision from society to society, as well as age and do it again and again varied from family to family. And generally for reasons that can be cited are: religious beliefs, practice traditions control women's sexual desire, helping to maintain the cleanliness and beauty, retains the status of girls, to prevent abnormal development of the reproductive system, preventing infertility, and other increased fetal mortality and maternal health [4].

The FGM in the scientific literature Used by the World Health Organization titles with the mutilation of female genital cutting is remembered this naming indicates the differences and its harmful consequences ratio circumcised men. This is done in four types or degrees. The first type involves removing part or the entire clitoris. The second type involves the partial or complete removal of the clitoris and cut small lips Type III FGM involves narrowing of the vaginal opening through the making a cut-out and changing places, large and small lips with or without excision of the clitoris.

Type IV FGM involves was not removing tissue And all other forms of damage to the female genital organs for non-medical purposes, which include various methods such as perforation of the clitoris with needles, burning or scarring the splitting or tearing of the clitoris and lips are big and small, World Health Organization, [11].

The purpose and importance of female circumcision from society to society, as well as age and do it again and again varied from family to family. The religious beliefs, traditions operation, control women's sexual desire, helping to maintain the cleanliness and beauty, to preserve the status of girls, to prevent growth of abnormal genitalia, preventing infertility and fetal death during childbirth and to promote health [4].

1. World Health Organization

¹. Female Circumcision

². Female Genital Mutilation/cutting

³. Getnet and Wakgari

⁴. Shandall

⁵. Clitoris

Genital mutilation has no health benefits for girls does not have short and long term effects on various aspects of the psychological effects Almost all women who have been Genital mutilation wide spectrum of Psychological Effects and physical experiences resulting from it have been reported. Some of the immediate effects of female genital mutilation, severe pain, bleeding, pain during urination, seizures, shock, bacterial infections and sometimes it is in a higher grade Urinary tract and bladder infections, Kistisit, infertility and require reconstructive surgery, obstetric risks, is including long-term effects of this practice World Health Organization, [11]. Anxiety, sleep disturbances and loss of sexual desire and satisfaction as well as the consequences of this action [8].

Research Methods:

This study is based on a comparison of methods used to compare groups of women are circumcised and uncircumcised T test Population sample included 198 women 17 to 45 years, referred to the health center Qeshm city Sampling was conducted using available and extracted data from the original survey questionnaire through SPSS 16 software was used for analysis

Research Tools:

Data collection this study was a questionnaire data required by this article the location of the original questionnaire asking for information about parent education, parent classified individually calibrated in a spectrum of 8 degrees to was illiterate to PhD Based on This spectrum levels, literacy and education was categorized as follows:

1-Illiteracy 2-Elementary 3-Directions 4- high school 5-AS 6- MA 7-MS 8-Ph.D

After extracting answers from the questionnaires, data U test Mann - Whitney by SPSS 16 software was used for analysis.

Results:

The participants were the age range of 17 to 45 years. Average age of participants was 28, the minimum age of 17 and maximum age was 45 years among all subjects Circumcised women in average age 28/9years, the minimum age is 17 and maximum 45 years The overall mean age of wives 32/73years, the minimum age of 23 and maximum age was 55 years Couple The average age difference between husbands samples 3/9, the minimum and maximum age difference with wife respectively 5 and 21 years. The average age difference between circumcised women in 4/6and uncircumcised women 3/2 Minimum and maximum age difference between the two groups according to the following table were 4 and 10 years. Total of 198 women referred to the health center Qeshm 100 uncircumcised and 98 were circumcised persons. Prevalence rate circumcision among women in the study sample 51/1 respectively. 31 percent of respondents did not remember the exact age to the circumcision. The average age of circumcision among the items declared 8/9 years Fathers Education participants 47 Equivalent to 23% of their total included 28 women circumcised fathers 19 of the uncircumcised women were illiterate fathers. Education 75 people, equivalent to 37% of their Overall, 40 fathers of circumcised women And 35 person of uncircumcised women's father at the elementary level 35 persons about 17 percent participants included 16 cases of fathers the group Circumcised Women and 19 of the uncircumcised women are at educational guidance. . Education of 32 people to 16 percent participants included 12 cases of fathers 20 persons uncircumcised fathers and diplomas was at the secondary level 3 people about 3 percent of their fathers of circumcised women Associate Degree and Bachelor's level, and only one of the fathers of women the uncircumcised Only one of the fathers of women uncircumcised equals one percent of all fathers had a graduate-level Education.

The data analysis results obtained from the participants mothers' Education 83 cases is equivalent to 41% of all mothers participants consisted of 48 mothers and 35 mothers of circumcised women and uncircumcised women are illiterate 85 persons 42 percent of all subjects Mothers of circumcised women were 44 mothers and 41 mothers of uncircumcised women were in elementary Education. 22 people, 11% of middle school all mothers included 7 women and mothers of circumcised and uncircumcised women 15 mothers had this level of education.

6 persons about 3 percent as of all mothers Including 6 mothers of uncircumcised women and diploma education at the secondary level of education Associate in only one of the mothers of uncircumcised women equal to 0/5of the mothers were education Both groups of mothers and higher education levels did not associate 4 person participants to the level of education was not stated in the questionnaire.

Table 1: Distribution of subjects based on parents' education level.

Abundance						Levels and education levels	
Total		Uncircumcised women		Circumcised women			
Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		
23.73	47	19.38	19	28	28	Father	Uneducated
41.91	83	35.71	35	48	48	mother	
37.37	74	35.71	35	39	39	Father	Primary
42.92	85	41.83	41	44	44	mother	
18.18	36	20.40	20	16	16	Father	Guidance
11.11	22	15.30	15	7	7	mother	
16.16	32	20.40	20	12	12	Father	High School
3.03	6	6.1	6	0	0	mother	
1.51	3	3.06	3	0	0	Father	Associate Degree
0.5	1	1.02	1	0	0	mother	
3.03	3	3.06	3	0	0	Father	Bachelor
0	0	0	0	0	0	mother	
0/5	1	0	0	1	1	Father	Masters
0	0	0	0	0	0	mother	
0	0	0	0	0	0	Father	Ph.D.
0	0	0	0	0	0	mother	
3.03	3	0	0	3	3	Father	Not stated
0/5	1	0	0	1	1	mother	

For comparison of two groups of women circumcised and uncircumcised education, according to two independent groups of ordinal level of education, the U test Mann - Whitney were used. U test Mann - Whitney, the following table shows the parents' education, and uncircumcised circumcised women Qeshm there was no significant difference Circumcised women's level of education And uncircumcised Qeshm significant differences exist in the level and level of education of women circumcised than uncircumcised women Qeshm significantly higher parental education.

$U_1 = 20$, $N_1 = 0.008$, $P_1 = -2.644$, $Z_1 = 3754$, $U_2 = 20$, $N_2 = 0.008$, $P_2 = -2.644$, $Z_2 = (3754)$

Table 2: Mann-Whitney U test to compare the level and level of education of women circumcised and uncircumcised Qeshm.

Significance level	Z	U Mann statistics	Average Rating	number	groups	Variables
0.008	-2.644	3754	87.70	97	Circumcised Women	Education of father
				3	Not stated	
				100	total	
				98	Uncircumcised Women	
				0	Not stated	
98	total					
0/007	-2.679	8507	89.06	99	Circumcised Women	Education of mother
				1	Items Not stated	
				100	total	
				98	Uncircumcised Women	
				0	Items Not stated	
				98	total	
				396	Total number of participants both groups	

The U-test analyzes Mann - Whitney, a significant difference between the level of parental education, and uncircumcised circumcised women Qeshm there. A lower proportion of circumcised women, especially mothers, mothers' education, and uncircumcised women in the city some research has been done, including by Mozaffarian Qeshm, Reza jalali in port Kong shows attainment. In a previous study, been done in Qeshm 57/5% of mothers and 35% an absolute illiterate, elementary school and only 5/7 were intermediate and higher education.. Port Kong's education level and the amount of women believe female circumcision also regard it has been reported. (Jalali was quoted by Mozaffarian, In the Yoruba tribe in Nigeria, 81% of respondents never been to school and only 7% of them had high school level education With the high incidence of female genital mutilation in the percentage of intermediate education, and over 76% were illiterate.

Girl's women compared with women less likely to get severe forms genital mutilation illiterate women. This could be indicative of the fact Educated women may come to a better understanding of the potential risks of genital mutilation are less likely to agree to do it for their daughters Practice of female circumcision reduces the spread of education because the parents become increasingly educated about the girls tend to avoid doing that The illiterate yet popular traditions of deference or because of the belief that cutting off the clitoris of the female libido and reduced.

Based Learning will play a decisive role in preventing this action and more educated women are aware of the negative consequences of this practice. It is hypothesized that women with higher education, have access to the media and legal messages.

Mothers had less education, higher rates of female genital mutilation. In other words, education is a lever effective in preventing genital mutilation elimination efforts should be focused on teaching practice.

According to research by the World Health Organization illiteracy is one of the important factors is crucial for the continuation of FGM. With illiteracy, poverty is causing this problem effectively. In fact, efforts to empower women and girls at risk and the level of education will play an important role in the eradication of FGM.

Therefore, due to a lower educated parents especially mothers, women circumcised than uncircumcised women parents on the one hand and the higher prevalence of genital mutilation among girls, parents, and especially mothers with less education.

Strengthening program to combat illiteracy and promote education and literacy programs, especially in the various areas where FGM is common Parents can raise awareness and conscious role, and consequently they are responsible in this connection should be made available in connection with their daughter's children.

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