

Pierce-The American College of Greece Model United Nations | 2019

Committee: Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Issue: The question of controversial cultural and religious practices

Student Officer: Lampros Mallios

Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates,

My name is Lampros Mallios and it is with great honour that I will serve as the Co-Chair in Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee in the forthcoming conference of the ACGMUN. I am 16 years old and a student of IB1 in Doukas Schools. This being my first time serving as a student officer I am both anxious and excited as I suspect you are as well, however, there is no need to worry, I will certainly try my best for you to have the same entertaining and worthwhile experience I've had at MUN so far.

My MUN journey started in the first grade of high school and since then is something I truly love. The fact that I was able to take the role of a delegate, propose solutions, debate upon them with peers, exchange different views and agreeing with or juxtaposing people's opinions is something I take pleasure in doing. In total I have attended four conferences two of those as an ambassador and the other two as a delegate.

In the following study guide, I tried to include the most crucial information regarding controversial cultural and religious practices focusing to a large extent on the most violent and renowned practices. I hope that the study guide will provide with sufficient information in order to thoroughly understand the issue, prompt you to make the further research needed to write you resolution and debate upon the issue. If in any way you face any difficulties and therefore you need further clarifications, do not hesitate to email me at lamprosmallios@gmail.com. I anticipate that this Study Guide covers the most part of your research and I look forward to seeing you in the conference.

Kind regards,
Lampros

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Although the world has progressed and developed in various sectors such as technology, medicine, and many others in many areas around the world violent and inhumane practices related to culture or religion still exist. The most prominent ones being female genital mutilation, infanticide, animal abuse, and early marriage. Despite the fact that these practices sound as something distant and of the past, the practices have been found to take place not only in the Middle East, in Africa and in Asia but also in Eastern Europe.

As of today, these practices may have been reduced with various means, however, that does not mean the problem has been eradicated completely; on the contrary, there are numerous reports and studies of these incidents. One of the most “important” practices that need to be discussed is female genital mutilation (mutilating a part of the vagina) whereas millions of women and girls are being mutilated, mainly in African countries such as Somalia and Ethiopia. The second practice that is going to be discussed is Infanticide (killing a child under the age of 1) where reports of more than 80 million women have gone missing. The third practice discussed is animal abuse, mainly the one included in bullfights, which take place in various areas in Spain. Lastly the practice of early marriage which takes place in most African countries as well such as Guinea and Mali.

The UN parties, the European Commission and other international organisations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF have taken action that has successfully decreased these practices worldwide. However, the reduction rate of such cruel and inhumane practices must be sped up.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Religion

Religion is the set of beliefs, feelings, dogmas and practices that define the relations between human being and sacred or divinity. A given religion is defined by specific elements of a community of believers: dogmas, sacred books, rites, worship, sacrament, moral prescription, interdicts, organisation.¹

Culture

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, including language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music, arts, values and ideas. (Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we speak, how we behave).

Cultural Practices

¹ <http://atheisme.free.fr/Religion/What-is-religion-1.htm>

Cultural practice refers to the manifestation of a culture or sub-culture, especially in regard to the traditional practices of a particular ethnic or other cultural group. In addition, this term can apply to any person manifesting any aspect of any culture at any time.

Religious Practices

Religious practices are the actual representative manifestations of beliefs, feelings and dogmas of a religion that may include (rituals commemoration or veneration of deities, sacrifices, festivals feasts, trances, funerary services).

Female Genital Mutilation

The practice of cutting off a part or all of the parts female genital located outside the body. This includes the removal of the clitoris, the inner and outer lips of the vagina, and the sewing of the two sides of the vulva together leaving only a small hole to pass urine and menstruate, depending on the type.

Infanticide

The act in some societies of deliberately killing unwanted children under the age of one (it has often been interpreted as a primitive method of birth control and a means of disposing a group of its weak and deformed children).

Animal abuse

Is the human infliction of suffering or harm upon non-human animals, for purposes other than self defense or survival. More narrowly, it can be harm for specific gain, such as killing for entertainment or sacrifice, although opinions differ with respect to the method of slaughter. It usually encompasses inflicting harm for personal amusement ².

Early marriage

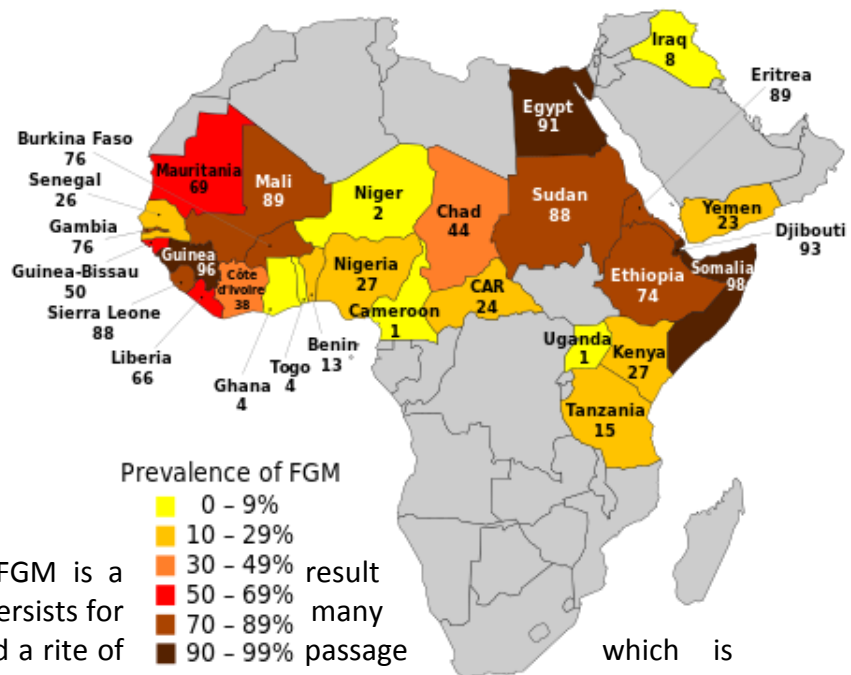
Is defined as the formal or informal marriage-union between two people in which one or both individuals are under the age of eighteen.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Throughout the world, there are many cultural and religious practices that are extremely violent and cruel. Moreover, the matter in question affects millions of individuals and various countries are affected by it such as India, Somalia, China etc. and is certainly not to their benefit. Moreover, there have been numerous attempts to solve it by organisation such UNICEF and WHO which have played a huge role in solving the issue but still, it remains in large numbers. Lastly, below, I have

² <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=animal%20cruelty>

listed the most important and controversial ones such as female genital mutilation, infanticide, early marriage and animal abuse which are the ones we are going to mainly debate upon.



Female Genital Mutilation

In every society where it is practiced, FGM is a result of deeply ingrained gender inequality. It persists for many reasons. In some societies, it is considered a rite of passage which is supposed to make girls “clean” and “pure”, so they can be married. In others, it is seen as a precondition for marriage, meaning without it a marriage cannot happen. In some communities whether Christian, Jewish, Muslim the practice may even be related to religious beliefs.

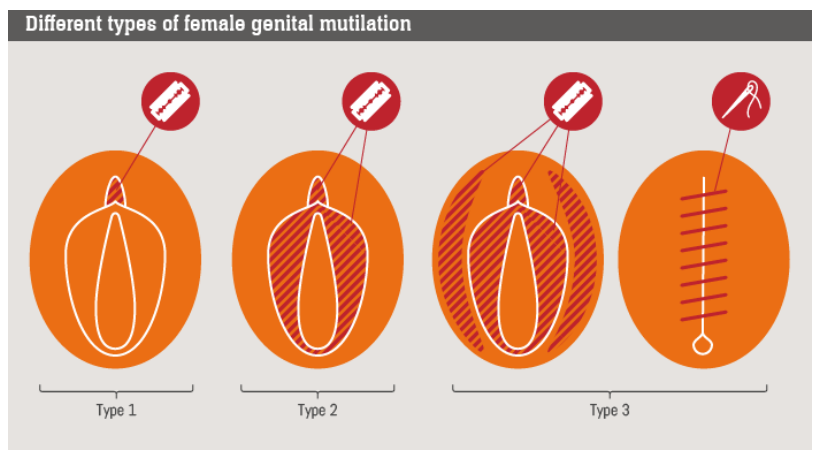
Because FGM may be considered an important value and idea of culture or identity, it can be difficult for families to oppose the fact that their daughters have to be cut. People who reject the practice may face condemnation or exclusion and their daughters are often considered ineligible for marriage. As a result, even parents who do not want their daughters to be subjected to FGM may feel obliged to participate in the practice. Globally, it is estimated that 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia where FGM is most observed. Despite the fact that FGM is declining in the majority of countries where it does exist, they experiencing a high rate of population growth meaning that the number of girls who are subjected FGM will continue to grow if efforts to solve the issue are not improved. Lastly, it should be remarked that FGM is mostly carried out on young girls between infancy and age 15 and is considered a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

The fight to end FGM is now global, with international agencies such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) at the helm, and has strong support from governments, such as that of the United Kingdom and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs). Unless decisive action is taken to stop the practice, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) projects that approximately 86 million girls between the age 15 and 19 will be subjected to FGM by the year of 2030.

Types of FMG

FGM is classified into four major types:

Type 1: Clitoridectomy, this is the partial or total removal of the clitoris (a small, sensitive and erectile part of the female genitals), and in very rare cases, only the



prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris). This procedure requires a great deal of skill and precision, which can be impossible if the victim is not under anesthetic.

Type 2: Excision, this is the partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minor (the inner folds of the vulva), with or without excision of the labia major (the outer folds of skin of the vulva).

Type 3: Infibulation, is the narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the labia minor, or labia major, sometimes through stitching, with or without removal of the clitoris (clitoridectomy).

Type 4: This includes all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterising the genital area.

Effects of FMG

It is internationally recognised as an extreme violation of the rights of women and girls. FGM can never be “safe” and there is no medical justification for the practice. Even when the procedure is executed in a sterile environment and by a health care professional, there can be serious health consequences immediately and later on in life.

Immediate complications may include:

- severe pain
- excessive bleeding (hemorrhage)
- genital tissue swelling
- fever
- infections e.g., tetanus
- urinary problems
- wound healing problems
- injury to surrounding genital tissue
- shock
- death

Long-term consequences may include:

- urinary problems (painful urination, urinary tract infections)
- vaginal problems (discharge, itching, bacterial vaginosis and other infections)
- menstrual problems (painful menstruations, difficulty in passing menstrual blood, etc.)
- scar tissue and keloid
- sexual problems (pain during intercourse, decreased satisfaction, etc.)
- increased risk of childbirth complications (difficult delivery, excessive bleeding, caesarean section, need to resuscitate the baby, etc.) and newborn deaths
- need for later surgeries: for example, the FGM procedure that seals or narrows a vaginal opening (type 3) needs to be cut open later to allow for sexual intercourse and childbirth. Sometimes genital tissue is stitched again several times, including after childbirth, hence the woman goes through repeated opening and closing procedures, further increasing both immediate and long-term risks
- psychological problems (depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, low self-esteem, etc.)

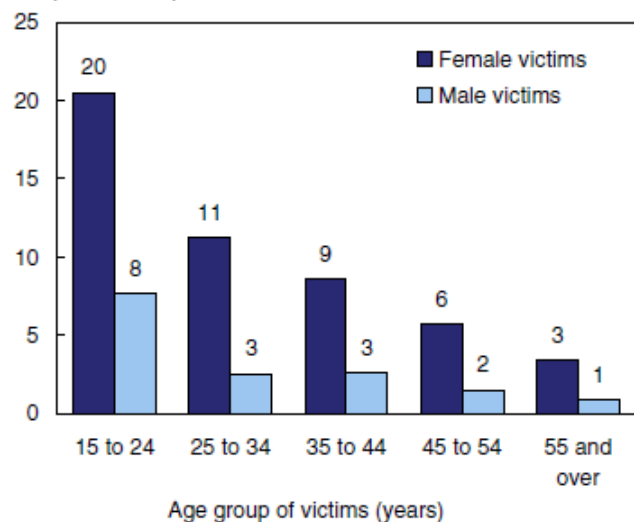
- health complications of female genital mutilation.³

Infanticide

In the past, and in many societies, it was a widespread practice, permitted by different cultures around the world. Although it is considered to be a crime it is still performed. In some cultures, children under the age of one are not considered human beings until certain ceremonies and rituals have been performed such as name-giving ceremonies. Infanticide occurs rarely once those ceremonies have been carried out. Infanticide is usually difficult to investigate, because in most cases these deaths are covered as stillbirths or children are not registered at the civil registry after their birth.

Chart 4.2
Young females most at risk of spousal homicide, 1997 to 2006

rate per million spouses



Types of infanticide

Infanticide is classified into two main categories direct or active Infanticide and Indirect or passive infanticide:

- Direct or active Infanticide is killing the baby intentionally, by means of dehydration or starvation, suffocation or head injuries.
- Indirect or passive infanticide begins with insufficient nutrition, neglect or careless parenting, especially when the baby gets sick.

Sometimes, depending on the situation, there is no clear distinction between infanticide and abortion. For example in some societies, when an unwanted pregnancy takes place, the woman is encouraged to work during the sixth or seventh month of her pregnancy, and then the unborn child is killed if it shows signs of life after birth.

Causes

Unwanted pregnancies

Unwanted pregnancies are one of the most common causes of infanticide today. One of the reasons is because women or families do not have enough resources to look after their children and because, in many parts of the world, there is no availability of modern forms of birth control or medical abortion. Therefore, many women experience unwanted pregnancies, or they just want

³ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>

a certain type of child, with specific characteristics. A study published in 1992 and conducted in a slum in Brazil over a period of 25 years, revealed an average of 200 deaths per 1000 children born. Most of these deaths were due to indirect or passive forms of infanticide. Mothers wanted their children to be fast, clever, and active in their development, and children showing opposite features, would not receive medical care when they were sick or were given less food than their siblings, since they were considered not good enough to live.

Another cause of infanticide associated with unwanted pregnancies may be “illicit” births, which means that the pregnancy is not the result of a marriage recognised and accepted by the society. In many cultures such births are highly undesirable, since they can dishonour a family.

Biological causes

Some communities still perform infanticide due to biological causes. For example, in some communities in Africa children born with a disability are killed, as negative magical effects or evil spells are attributed to their birth. The same beliefs apply in cases of twin and albino children birth.

Female infanticide

Female infanticide is the most common type of infanticide, both today and in the past. This practice is mainly due to the fact that, in some cultures, males are more socially acceptable than women. Moreover, female infanticide is sometimes associated to the control of the population. In

many societies, infanticide was used as a way to control the population. As a result, it particularly affected female children, since having fewer women meant having a lower rate of reproduction. For example, the UN World Report on Violence Against Children conducted among 1,000 women in India revealed that infanticide was the cause of 41% of deaths among newborn girls.

Female infanticide has caused a great imbalance between the sexes in many areas. In 2007, a UN report estimated that approximately 100 million girls worldwide had disappeared, 80 million of them in China and India.

Animal abuse (bull fighting)

The issue of bullfighting has always been a controversial practice, and it still remains a much-debated topic in Spain and around the world (it exists in areas of Spain and Portugal, in some Hispanic American countries and parts of southern France). There are two sides: the passionate followers who support and enjoy bullfighting and the ones who consider it to be a cruel and barbaric event. Throughout history, there have been various arguments and debates surrounding its legitimacy.

Spaniards and Bullfighting



- According to the last official survey performed by Investiga-Aedemo, 67,2% of Spaniards show no interest in bullfighting.



Initially, the debate was related to religious considerations. Later, it evolved to protecting animal rights and, recently, to the harmful effects of exposing minors to bullfights.

Research and studies show that during 2017, nearly 20,000 events related to bulls were celebrated. Out of these 18,000 were popular and community festivities with bulls in the streets and 1,553 were actual bullfights. A 2018 study reported that the number of people attending bullfighting events outnumbers people bespeaking against it.

The economic scale of the bullfighting industry is certainly greater than people expect. The San Isidro Feria held in the bullring of Las Ventas in Madrid each year in May had a profit of 73 million Euros in 2018 and gathered more than 620,000 viewers - approximately two thousand per fight. In addition, the San Fermin feria in Pamplona, gathering 74M Euro per year. The estimated yearly profit of the entire industry is 1.600.000.0000 euros.

Procedure of bullfighting

The bullfighting period in Spain usually starts in March and ends in October. The most popular type of bullfighting is foot bullfighting. A typical corrida de Toros (foot bullfighting) will consist of six bulls of minimum 460 kilos between 4 and 6 years of age, that have been never fought before and three matadors (killers), each of them with their respective squads, formed by two mounted assistants, three banderilleros (bullfighter's assistant who sticks "banderillas" into the bull) and one weapon assistant. Each matador will have to fight two bulls. Once the bull has met its fate, it will be, in the discretion of the public to decide by applause whether or not the bullfighter is deserving of a trophy. The trophy could involve the viewers asking the matador to take a lap of victory around the arena or he might even be awarded the bull's ears, and sometimes the matador is given permission to leave the arena onto the shoulders of fans. The President of the bullring may also grant the matador with the bull's tail.

In exceptional circumstances where the bull has shown great bravery and courage, the President may grant exoneration so that the animal is kept as a stud.

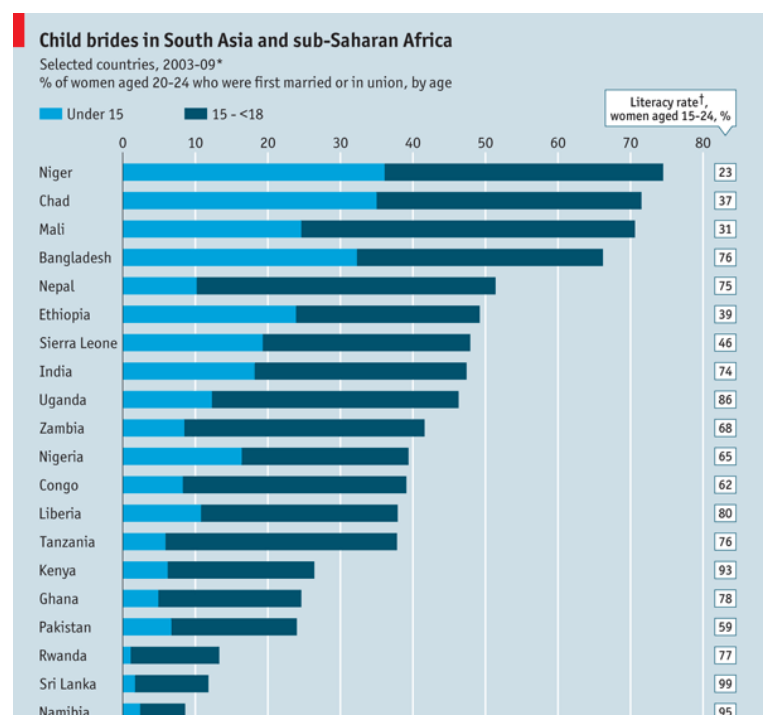
Three conditions must be met for the president to grant pardon:

First, the public must ask for it by applause, second, the matador must also request it and third, the breeder must give his approval. In conclusion, it is a violent and barbaric practice, abusing and killing thousands of bulls, therefore, it is of vital importance for a solution to be found.

Early marriage

Child marriage is a worldwide problem, particularly in developing nations. It is related to ethnic, cultural, and religious matter and can be found in almost every region from Africa to the Middle East, Asia to Europe, and the Americas.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognises the right to "free and full" consent to a marriage, acknowledging that consent cannot be "free and full" when one of the



persons involved is not mature enough to make an informed decision about a life partner various low-and middle-income countries, especially in poorer rural areas, girls are often forced to an arranged marriage without their awareness or consent. Such arrangements can be discussed and agreed as early as infancy. Parents think of marriage as a cultural ceremony that protects their daughter from sexual assault and offers the care of a male. Parents usually feel that a young girl is an economic burden and thus want to marry off their young daughters so as to not be an economic liability.

Due to the age difference between the two spouses girls are in danger of emotional physical and sexual abuse. In addition, young married girls are more likely to be uneducated and of less social status than the male, they often have no access to financial resources and restricted mobility. As a result they are less likely to leave home to socialise, limiting their ability to obtain information on reproduction, measures to prevent conception (Birth control), HIV, and other sexually transmitted infections.

Consequences

Early childbearing has serious health risks for mother and child. Marriage is often the beginning of unprotected sexual activity. Many girls under the age of 18 are not physically mature for sexual intercourse and childbirth. Sexual intercourse at a young age it might cause, physical pain and pregnancy-related complications. Pregnancy-related health problems can have emotional impact on the mother, social consequences and result in financial burden of the family.

There are actually very little amount of countries that don't specify a minimum age for individuals to legally marry. But even in countries where there are laws to prevent child marriage the practice is deeply embedded in their culture and largely accepted by society. Laws are rarely enforced, and there are always exceptions to the rule. Children are often married as long as there is parental consent, regardless of their age.

Girls who marry as children are less likely to reach their full potential. They are separated from family and friend. It expected of them to take on the role of a housewife (keeping house and raising a family) rather than going to school and playing. A child bride's future is hardly ever, of her own choosing.

Causes

Poverty

Women are considered financial burdens to their families and consequently, less valuable than boys. For parents with several children or families living in extreme poverty, child marriage is simply a way to help alleviate the desperate economic conditions they find themselves in.

Tradition

Child marriage can also be influenced by society and ideas. In some communities, marriage is nothing more than a part of being a woman. Once menstruation starts, a girl is seen as a grown woman, so the next logical step for her is marriage and being a mother. Younger girls may also be perceived as more easily shaped into an obedient wife.

Survival

For other families, forced child marriage is a necessary for them to survive. If they cannot afford to feed and educate all of their children, marrying off the girls eliminates the burden of feeding them, while also allowing parents to give preference to boys' schooling.

Education

Researches show that girls who are not in school face a greater risk of becoming child brides.(Girls who have no education are three times more likely to marry before 18 than girls who attend secondary school or higher). When girls are educated, they develop the knowledge and confidence to make important decisions for themselves, as a result they can choose when, and who to marry.

Health

Forced child marriages have devastating consequences on the health and growth of girls. As children themselves, they are not physically and emotionally prepared to become mothers. Teen moms and their babies are both at a higher risk of dying in childbirth, complications in pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death globally among girls ranging from ages 15 to 19.

Poverty

Poverty is the main cause of child marriage, but it's also an ongoing consequence. Robbed of the chance to grow, learn, and fully realise their potential, child brides are disempowered. In developing countries with limited economic opportunities, many girls and women are the most deprived and disadvantaged. Without an education, they are unable to end the cycle of poverty for themselves or their family.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Peoples Republic of China

In China the practice of infanticide exists, mainly due to the one-child policy (even though it existed before), which states that each couple can have only one child. Many parents prefer to have an abortion before the birth, if they are aware of the fact that the child is a girl. However, among people who didn't do an abortion, infanticide at birth can be performed. According to the Geneva Centre for the democratic control of armed forces, the number of female babies who have died because of gender related issues is in the same range as the 191 million estimated dead accounting for all conflicts in the twentieth century.

India

Technically, child marriage is illegal in India. The government passed a law in 1929 banning the practice, and it was updated again in 2006. Today, women under 18 and men under 21 cannot legally get married. Parents or older individuals can be punished with up to two years in prison for coordinating or allowing arrangements that disregard these restrictions. However, India alone counts for a third of the global total. With more than 15 million child brides, the nation has more instances of child marriage than any other nation in the world.

Somalia

With most girls being cut between the ages of five and nine, and 64.5% of women ages 15-49 not being opposed to the continuation of the practice. In 2012, Somalia introduced a new constitution

that was supposed to ban female genital mutilation. However, a few years later, UNICEF still estimated that up to 98 percent of women there had been cut. In conclusion, Somalia is in great need of international help in order to establish a national legislation that criminalises and punishes FGM, which the constitution has yet to established.

Spain

As mentioned above Spain is the country with the most reports of bullfighting in the world. A study conducted in 2014–2015 by the Spanish Ministry of Culture places bullfighting 10th in the list of most popular paid leisure activities. In 2015 9.5% of Spaniards went to a paid bullfight. Animal activists claim bullfighting is a cruel or barbarous blood, in which the bull suffers severe stress and a slow, torturous death and various protests have taken place.

Niger

Niger, has the highest rate of child marriage globally. Seventy-six percent of girls there are married before the age of 18. In some areas, the rates are even higher: in the region of Diffa, 89% of girls marry as children. Given these high rates, researches from the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and the World Bank suggests that ending child marriage in Niger could save the country more than \$25 billion between 2014 and 2030.

UNFPA-UNICEF

These organisation are mainly involved in the issues of female genital mutilation, and early marriage with numerous attempts, researches, movements to solve the issue.

They define child marriage as a formal marriage or informal union before 18 years of age and has proposed that child marriage to be defined as a forced marriage because they believe children under age 18 are not capable of giving a legally well founded consent.

In 1997, when the WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA issued a joint statement calling on governments to ban the practice of FMG. This commitment was renewed in 2008 and, in 2012, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution to step up efforts towards the elimination of FGM.

BLOCS EXPECTED

Delegates we all urge you to form alliances based on their country's policy on the issue, meaning that countries such as United United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy are expected to be in the same alliance since they don't support violent cultural and religious practices such us the ones mentioned above. On the other hand, countries such as India, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, China and most African countries are expected to be in a different alliance as they allow violent practices due to cultural and religious reasons.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of events
1965	Guinea becomes the first country to adopt a law against FGM

1990	The African charter for Children Rights and Welfare is adopted.
1991	India launches the Child Girl Protection Scheme.
1993	FGM is recognized as a human rights violation at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.
1995	Global Women Conference in Beijing.
1997	WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA issued a joint statement calling on governments to ban FGM.
2007	UN report estimated that approximately 100 million girls worldwide had disappeared, 80 million of them in China and India
2008	The number of bull fights in Spain dropped 60 percent from 953 to 398
2008-2009	Approximately 25 percent of women are married as children.
2008-2012	UN General Assembly passed a resolution to step up efforts towards the elimination of FGM.
2012	The first International Day of the Girl Child on October 11 focuses on preventing child marriage.
2012 January 1	Catalonia bans bullfighting by law.
2013	The U.N. Human Rights Council puts child marriage on its agenda for action. The U.N. General Assembly declares child marriage to be a barrier to development.
2015	The United Nations Population Fund estimates that 1 in 3 girls marry by age 18 and 1 in 9 marry by age 15.
2016 February 6	International day of zero tolerance for FMG.
2030	is the Sustainable Development Goals' target date for all countries to end child marriage. If child marriage had continued at the 2015 rate, by 2030, there will be 960 million women alive who married as children.

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Is a significant document supporting human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

It was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, it is an international bill of rights for women. It consists of 30 articles. It rejects discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

Resolution titled Ending female genital mutilation/CN.6/2008/L.2/Rev.1,

It is a resolution adopted by the UN aiming to end female genital mutilation and all its forms where it remains prevalent

Convention of the Rights of the Child in 1989

It is a human rights treaty which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children.

The Protocol to the African, Charter on Human and People's Rights of Women in Africa

It ensures that comprehensive rights of women including the right to take part in the political process, to social and political equality with men will be improved.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Organisations and nations all around the world have tried with various attempts to solve the issue throughout the years, for each and every cultural and religious practice. Firstly such the 1962 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages established a minimum marital age and required the registration of marriages.

Secondly the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which stated that "the betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect" aided significantly in the reduction of all practices concerning violence against women such as FMG and early marriage. Moreover, in 2007 when UNFPA and UNICEF initiated the Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation Cutting and enabled they helped millions of young women to enable their potential, and empowering their aspiration so as to escape the fate of FMG. In the bullfighting spectrum the government passed Law, 10/199125 on the administrative powers over bullfighting spectacles and the Law 18/2013 for the regulation of tauromachy as cultural heritage reduced bullfighting remarkably. Lastly, the International Convention for the Protection of Animals which recognised the need to establish effective and comprehensive international standards for the treatment of animals, and that humans derive many diverse benefits from their associations with animals and their utilisation of them did help as well in solving the bullfighting problem

In conclusion, although there have been many attempts to solve the issue and truly has decreased and has been reduced it still observed in many parts of the world and affects millions, so it is of great importance to promote and endorse new ones.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

To find a solution for female genital mutilation, animal abuse infanticide and early marriage the people in the communities that the practices are enforced and must be educated and taught by qualified staff so as to understand the extend of cruelty these practices involve. Moreover, mobilisation of the communities to advocate on banning by law all cultural and religious practice that involve acts of cruelty and violence against women and to aim to ascertain female equality to men can put an end to the problem. Furthermore, IGOs by providing yearly reports on how the issue is evolving in the world, focusing both on the achievements of nations that are progressing on the issue but also on the lack of progress of others they can monitor if the solutions are working so as to understand if they are effective. Lastly by enforcing treaties and laws that have not yet been implemented will bring us one step further in solving the problem.

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