Comparison of Orgasm Time Amongst Genitally Mutilated and Unmutilated Women

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ABSTRACT
Teaching and Learning research is a complex yet interesting process. It is usually included in the curriculum for studies in higher institutions as a core course. This paper seeks to investigate the determinants of students' response to the pedagogy of research in Delta state polytechnic. Descriptive survey research design method was employed for this study. Three hundred students were used from the population of the study to carry out this study. The questionnaire was the only instrument used for data collection. Frequency counts and means were used to analyze the data collected. The study revealed that students respond positively to the pedagogy of research techniques since majority of the respondents claim to pass the course on their first attempt and find the course interesting. From the analysis carried out, it was found that the factors that affects students response to the pedagogy of research techniques were basically the lecturer in charge, inadequate study materials, finance etc. It was also discovered that there is a no significant relationship between gender of the students and their response to the pedagogy of research techniques. Hence, recommendations were made to improve the pedagogy of research techniques in Delta state polytechnic, Ogwashi-Uku.

Keywords: Learning, pedagogy, advanced research techniques, Research methods, Students

1. INTRODUCTION
Genital mutilation in women is the act of removing or cutting off part of the genitalia of women. It is a permanent damage or non-medical removal of any part of the genital organ (UNICEF, 2013). In most cultures, the main target is the clitoris in order to reduce sensitivity and sexuality. Other cultures cut off the inner or outer labia. Some other cultures close the vulva (Abdulcadir, et al., 2016). The practice is rooted in gender inequality and attempts to control women's sexuality (Nahid & Sharif, 2003). The health effects of female genital mutilation include recurrent infection, difficulty in urinating and passing menstrual flow, chronic pain, development of cysts, inability to get pregnant, complications during childbirth, and fatal bleeding (Abdulcadir, et al., 2016).

Health effects may also include vesico vaginal fistula (VVF). There has not been any recorded health benefit of genital mutilation in women (World Health Organization, 2017). The criticism and opposition of the practice is common among the medical field, and anthropologists, who have raised difficult questions about cultural relativism and the universality of human rights (Bettina, 2008). This study will compares the average orgasm time of mutilated and unmutilated women to ascertain if the damaged or removed part of the genitalia is responsible for sensitivity.
2. THE METHOD

The data for this study were gathered from 336 women out of a total of 91388 in Ika North-East Local Government Area (National Population Commission of Nigeria, 2009). Questionnaires were administered to the target respondents who, are mainly teachers, health workers and non-illiterate traders. All the communities in the study area were properly represented in the sample. The basic assumption is that the population is stationary relative to the 2016 census.

The dummy variable regression Analysis was applied to data. The dummy variable regression model is:

\[ y_t = \alpha_0 + \beta_0 x_t + e_t \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where

\[ x_t = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the } t^{th} \text{ woman is not genitally mutilated} \\ 0 & \text{if the } t^{th} \text{ woman is genitally mutilated} \end{cases} \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Specifically, the dummy variable regression model for orgasm time and mutilation status is

\[ \text{Orgasm Time} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 (\text{mutilation status}) + e_t \]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

Hence, the analytical model becomes

\[ \text{Orgasm Time} = 18.90 - 4.48(\text{mutilation status}) + e_t \]  \hspace{1cm} (4)

From Equation 4 it is observed that the average Orgasm Time of unmutilated women is 4.48 minutes less than that of their mutilated counterparts. The model is significant at 0.05 level of significance with a P – value of 0.003 and coefficient of determination of 0.67. A Variance Inflation Factor of 1.00 shows that Average Orgasm Time of unmutilated women is uncorrelated with the Average Orgasm Time of mutilated women. Hence, the model is a good fit.

3. CONCLUSION

The fact that Average Orgasm Time of unmutilated women is significantly less than that of their mutilated counterparts shows that the mutilated women are denied the full pleasure and sensitivity that should come with intercourse. This is actually an issue that bothers on fundamental human right. Considering that there is no health benefit of the act, it should be completely discouraged.

REFERENCES