

Jessica Penner

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ENG1121

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U2 Annotated Bibliography

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Introduction

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Source Entries

Citation #1

"Protection or Restriction: The Detriments of Abortion Decriminalization in New York and Proposed Feticide Law." *Family Court Review*, vol. 59, no. 4, 2021, pp. 855–69, doi:10.1111/fcre.12614.

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Summary

This article by Katie O’Leery shows how abortion and feticide laws are not protecting women but are in fact criminalizing and prosecuting them. The article starts by presenting two examples of women who were victimized for the termination of their pregnancy while they suffered both financial and physical abuse. One of the examples of how abortion laws victimize women is the case of Kenlissia Jones. After having her first son and giving her second up for adoption, Kenlissia became pregnant for a third time. She knew she wasn’t financially stable for another child resorted to abortion pills she bought online. This caused her excruciating pain that caused

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her to give birth to her premature baby. This story makes an important point of showing how dangerous self-induced abortions are and what leads women to choose to go through it.

Reflection

I completely agree with this text. The reason I agree is because it is looking and investigating the issue of abortion laws targeting women. This article by Katie O'Leery supports my argument that women should receive education on sex on show how pregnancies could be avoided. Also, when a woman wants to have an abortion, it should not be hard to financially get one. She should also not be looked down upon by society because of her abortion. This article tries to shine light on this issue by including stories of many women. This is good because you are hearing real life stories. Even though this article is based in New York, I would have to look up information on feticide laws. I was unfamiliar to this term when I first read this article.

I found this article very informative because of the many examples that were given. The author gave stories of different women and even made a connection with suicide. I believe the way the author wrote this article they were able to gain attention and reach a large audience. The purpose is clear, and it is organized very well.

Quotation

“However, while it is crucial to our society and women’s reproductive health that we protect this right, we must also find a way to hold people responsible for abuse or violence against pregnant women which results in the termination of a pregnancy.” (186)

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Citation #2

Ibrahim, Abdalla et al. "Child Labor and Health: a Systematic Literature Review of the Impacts of Child Labor on Child's Health in Low- and Middle-Income Countries." *Journal of public health (Oxford, England)* 41.1 (2019): 18–26. Web.

Summary

Child labor exists even though we may not see it in our country and laws and standards to eliminate it exist. Child labor are the results of many factors such as poverty, social norms, and migration. Child labor has long term effects on children. It affects children with their development. These children are forced into child labor in countries such as Indian due to the lack of education, and overpopulation. Health effects of child labor come with physical growth, musculoskeletal pain, hiv infection, and other work-related illnesses. These children are malnourished. This article focuses on speaking about the studies that are conducted to report the damage and health issues these children are facing. In the article it states "A study conducted in Jordan reported a significant difference in the level of coping efficacy and psychosocial health between working non-schooled children, working school children and non-working school children. Non-working school children had a better performance on the SDQ scale." The comparisons of non-working children and working children shows how child labor continues to be a major health challenge and negatively affects their development.

Reflection

I agree with this article because it focuses on showing the different studies that are conducted in different countries such as Iran, Indian, and bangladesh. The studies compared outcomes of the working children and a control group. I was interested in knowing who conducts these studies

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and do they help working children? This answered my research question which was “In certain countries won’t children be worse off if they aren’t working? How does being a non-working child affect them?” Some believe if children don’t work to provide for their family at a young age they are left to beg or starve. Working is how they are able to support their family and bring food to the table. I disagree, this article answered my question about how children aren’t better off working. Their parents should be providing for them. These children are developing long-term health complications, physically and mentally.

The author’s sentence structure allowed the studies to be easily understood. The statistics of the studies compared to the control group showed how the working children are developing differently. Also showed and focused on specific diseases that are more likely to be seen on the working children instead of the non-working children.

Quotation

“Child labor was found to be associated with a number of adverse health outcomes, including but not limited to poor growth, malnutrition, higher incidence of infectious and system-specific diseases, behavioral and emotional disorders, and decreased coping efficacy. Quality of included studies was rated as fair to good. Conclusion and recommendations Child labor remains a major public health concern in LMICs, being associated with adverse physical and mental health outcomes.”

Citation #3

Conclusion

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