Abstract

There is a clear relationship between motherhood and space in the sense that motherhood is constituted spatially, taking specific and shifting forms in different spaces and because gendered geographies are made, remade or contested in terms of how women practisemotherhood and other social identities in particular spaces. The meanings of motherhood are subject to constant renegotiation when gender identity is lived and constructed in times of hardship, political change or upheaval. Over the last few decades, Nicaragua hasexperienced dictatorship, insurrection, revolution, Contra war, more than a decade of neoliberal structural adjustment policies and a number of disasters including HurricaneMitch which hit Nicaragua in October 1998. The social and cultural context in which women mother is a complex one. Family life is unstable and fluid and Nicaragua has large numbers of single mothers. However, a number of institutional actors have attempted to undermine this complexity by trying to fix the meanings of motherhood, family, femininity, masculinity and sexuality insimplified and reified ways. These attempts contribute to the pervasiveness of dominant discourses of motherhood. In many ways, everyday practices of motherhood are at odds with dominant discourses and the goal of this thesis is to broaden understandings of the way
The “social” phenomenon of single motherhood in India encompasses a much broader set of mothers than how the statutory law imagines this category. In addition to mothers of “illegitimate” children, as single adoptive mothers or single mothers using artificial reproductive technologies, this group includes mothers whose husbands have died, divorced mothers, and mothers deserted or abandoned by their husbands, among others.

Embracing motherhood is embracing a new social identity in the hegemonized patriarchal state. Hailing the Patriarchal crown doesn't leave much scope for women to establish their identity and significance. The experiences of motherhood and mothering children with disabilities are seldom rendered visible in social more. This article focusses on the concept of decision and its significance for identity politics. Constructivist scholarship

Keywords
Nicaragua; culture; gender; development; revolution; counterrevolution; conflict; disaster; motherhood; femininity; masculinity; work

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established long ago that identity and foreign policy are mutually constitutive and that difference and othering are key for the production of identities. As a consequence, constructivist literature on EU foreign policy has focussed on the role of specific others and explored how interaction with them shapes the EU's identity. 2008. “Re-Negotiating Europe's Identity: The European Neighbourhood Policy as a Form of Differentiation.” Journal of Borderlands Studies 23(3):83–94.CrossRef Google Scholar. In Discourse Theory in European Politics: Identity, Policy and Governance, edited by David R. Howarth, and Jacob Torfing, 33–67. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.Google Scholar. On 6 December 2001, the Republic of Nicaragua filed an Application instituting proceedings against the Republic of Colombia in respect of a dispute concerning “a group of related legal issues subsisting” between the two States “concerning title to territory and maritime delimitation”. On 28 April 2003, Nicaragua filed its Memorial within the time-limit laid down by the Court. On 21 July 2003, Colombia filed preliminary objections to jurisdiction, leading to the suspension of the proceedings on the merits. In its Judgment on the preliminary concerning mothering (mothering as an essentialised dyad; mothering as a skill; motherhood. as a pathway to adulthood; fathering as the absent trace) appearing in the scientific literature. on teenage pregnancy in South Africa. reflects the socio-political pre-occupations of the particular time and place. A viewing of the. post-structuralist and feminist writings on mothering (e.g. Glenn, Chang & Forcey, 1994; Jackson, 1993; Johnson, 1990; Walkerdine & Lucey, 1989; Weedon, 1987) indicates, however, that there is great variability across and within historical periods and societies in terms of child-rearing practices and the relationship between mother and child as well as. between both of them and significant others.