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Title: The social organisation of motherhood: advice giving in maternity and child health care in Scotland and Finland

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Abstract: This study is a qualitative, cross-cultural research on advice giving for mothers in maternity and child health services in Scotland and Finland. It has been accomplished through local case studies using ethnographic methods. The main objective is to analyse how in these service systems motherhood, women's daily life, and their responsibilities for children's welfare and health are defined and organised, and how these definitions vary across social and cultural contexts. Methodologically, referring to the feminist methodology by Dorothy E. Smith, it is emphasised that beginning from the local and particular, from the everyday practices of health professionals, can provide more general understanding of the social relations that organise motherhood in the two societies. Empirical results of the study are presented under six substantial themes: The first theme discusses different professional groups as service providers and the relationships between them. Second theme concentrates on the clinic and the home as the physical settings of service provision and their professional and cultural meanings. Third section discusses the relationship and interaction between health professionals and their clients. Next two themes are related to the standards of motherhood: expectations for proper motherhood, child care, and family relations of the mothers. The last theme analyses possible conflicts between women's everyday experience and professional expertise in motherhood. The general conclusions drawn from the research suggest that motherhood is socially organised at four different but interrelated levels, named in this study as interactional level, institutional level, welfare state level, and socio-cultural level. Advice giving for mothers in maternity and child health care is related to family policy measures, social class and gender systems, historical and cultural tradition, customs, and ways of thinking in a certain society. This complexity underlines the relevance of qualitative approach in comparative research.

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Determinants of Maternity Care Services Utilization among Married Adolescents in Rural India. PLoS ONE, Vol. 7, Issue. 2, p. e31666. Coverage gap in maternal and child health services in India: assessing trends and regional deprivation during 1992-2006. Journal of Public Health, Vol. 35, Issue. 4, p. 598. Maternity and child health clinics promote the health of expectant mothers, foetuses and newborn babies and to foster and maintain the health and wellness of the entire family. To be able to use the service, please register and sign in to the service using bank codes, mobile certificate, certificate card or Katso ID for enterprises and organisations. When you sign in for the first time, you are asked to register. After that, you will gain access to your own e-services folder. How to use the e-services ». The healthcare system in Scotland. Shutterstock.com. Updated 2020-07-28 08:49. Scotland has a modern and developed health system from which you can benefit during your stay (provided you comply with existing conditions). For the most part, healthcare is free to everyone living in Scotland regardless of your nationality — although you will have to pay fees for specialised services. How the healthcare system works. NHS is the National Health Service, which provides free accident and emergency treatment to everyone. The service is being paid mostly through taxes. Once you have moved to Scotland, English News Lesson on Maternity Leave: Finland gives parents 7-month parental leave - FREE worksheets, online activities, listening in 7 Levels... Finland is giving new parents more time to spend with their babies. The Finnish government has decided to give mothers and fathers seven months of parental leave. This means Finland will almost double the amount of its maternity leave and paternity leave. The new Family Leave Policy will give 164 days to each parent. This is about seven months. Finland's Minister of Social Affairs and Health explained why the country is introducing the new rules. She said: "The model guarantees the child a place at the centre of family benefits, and it promotes wellbeing and gender equality." It will also help to increase the country's declining birth rate. Finland has good health services for pregnant women and young children. The health of mothers and babies is cared for at maternity and child health clinics. The clinic will give you information for safety during the pregnancy and childbirth. You can buy a pregnancy test at a pharmacy. Large grocery shops also sell pregnancy tests.