

Abstract

The current research sought to examine the discourses employed by medical practitioners regarding women's reproductive autonomy, with specific reference to voluntary sterilisation. Furthermore, the research aimed to investigate whether these discourses were in favour of pronatalist ideologies within society. It also aimed to challenge the status quo by exploring the power inequalities that may exist within medicine, with specific attention paid to nuances concerning race, class, and gender within the context of semi-structured interviews. The semi-structured interviews conducted included questions regarding medical practitioners' views on women and motherhood in general, how the female body is viewed within medicine, and voluntary sterilisation. The research is situated within the critical theory paradigm and employs assumptions of social constructionism. The data were analysed by applying the critical discourse analysis approach within the Foucauldian tradition, utilising Parker's (1992) steps for analysing discourses. The major themes that emerged included Discourses of women and motherhood, Discourses surrounding the medical practitioners, and Discourses surrounding voluntary sterilisation, each with several subthemes. The emerging themes revealed that there exist many contradicting and interlinked discourses, both on a societal and medical level, through which women and motherhood are constructed and can be understood. Mainly, the research revealed that while women are constructed as having complete autonomy over their reproductive decisions, their choices are deeply influenced, controlled, and limited by the prescribed identities made available to them through discourse.

Keywords: Biopower; pronatalism; patriarchy; heteronormative; women and motherhood; voluntary sterilisation; Habitus, discourse analysis; gendered discourse; medical discourse; medicine; feminine identities