



Abstracts

„How to Leave Here? How to Return Here?” – The Professional Situation of Contemporary Female Architects in Hungary

JÚLIA BÖRÖNDY

In recent years, the professional discourse within architecture regarding the situation of women has intensified. The reason for this increased attention is that since the early 2000s, women have become the majority among graduates, which contradicts the deeply rooted stereotypes in the public consciousness that architects are generally men. Until now, we only had estimates regarding the exact gender ratios. Therefore, in the first part of my study, I reconstructed how the ratio of women changed among the students of the Faculty of Architecture at Budapest University of Technology and Economics from 1941 to 2023, using archival documents and a digital database. Following this, in the second part of my research, I pursued answers to why we do not see women in the professional public sphere, among architectural award winners, and as members of scientific and artistic academies – what structural barriers hinder their professional advancement. This examination was conducted with the help of focus groups consisting of female architects.

KEYWORDS: female architects, gender, career, work, technological education, glass ceiling, informal employment

Factors Influencing Long-Term International Mobility of Academics – Participants, Motivations, Destination Countries

ORSOLYA JÁNOSY

A significant portion of studies on the internationalization of higher education is student-centred, focusing on the number of international students at universities, foreign language courses, international collaborations, and participation in Erasmus-type student and faculty exchange programmes. In contrast, the examination of faculty mobility, particularly long-term mobility, is a less explored area. Since long-term mobility is generally organized by the faculty member through individual applications, institutions often lack centralized databases on the participants, numbers, and destination countries, making research on the topic challenging. The aim of the current paper is to review and summarize the international literature on long-term international faculty mobility, as well as the results of comprehensive international studies spanning multiple countries. The cited studies highlight international trends in mobility: main directions, the proportion of participants, their age, fields of science, gender distribution, and destination countries. The paper also points out significant differences between countries.

KEYWORDS: international mobility of academics, higher education, career advancement, knowledge economy, global competition



Women's Work and Land Reform in Zimbabwe A Feminist Political Economy of Social Reproduction

NEWMAN TEKWA

While the future of work in Africa is increasingly becoming an important area of research, a feminist political economy of social reproduction holds potential to illuminate the gendered and geographical nature of women's work in a context of a radical land reform. Time-use surveys data was gathered across three study area, two land reform and one non-land reform site. This was complemented with in-depth and focus group discussions in the land reform sites with participants drawn from participating female and male-headed households. While literature on women's work is accumulating, this has not been extended to integrate a feminist social reproductive lens on African rural women's work in a context of land reform. The none or malrecognition of social reproduction by the State makes the latter an agent of depletion – a gendered form of structural and everyday violence on women. While liberating, radical land reforms, of their own, do not necessarily improve the care burden of women. This is compounded by the debt crisis crippling many countries of the global South.

KEYWORDS: women's work, land reform, depletion, social reproduction, Zimbabwe

Experiencing religiosity in prison. First results of qualitative research among long-term prisoners

MÁRTA MIKLÓSI – MÁRTA FEKETE – MIKLÓS TIHANYI – MÁTÉ SIVADÓ

Religion has several positive effects on the life of the prisoner, helping him to cope with prison conditions and can significantly reduce the problems associated with imprisonment. In our qualitative research, we asked long-term prisoners in 3 prisons in Hungary, using a semi-structured interview method, about their perceptions of religiosity, the impact of religion on their life management, and the role they predict religion to play after the end of their sentence. Following a review of the literature, three hypotheses were put forward. We hypothesized that imprisonment is a crisis in the individual's life that makes him or her open to religious values; religiosity influences the individual's values and, through them, his or her attitude towards world phenomena; religious prisoners are a lower security risk. The hypotheses are confirmed. Beyond the reintegration of prisoners into society, the analysis of the interviews reveals that some of the narratives not only reflect a desire for reintegration but also a desire to serve as a goal.

KEYWORDS: experiencing religiosity in prison, conversion, long-term prisoners, semi-structured interviews, reintegration



Women's Work and Land Reform in Zimbabwe A Feminist Political Economy of Social Reproduction

MÁRTON MARKOVICS

In the course of the study, discourse analysis was used to examine the comments posted under the videos of three representatives of the Finns Party with the largest YouTube following. The aim of the research was to identify discursive manifestations of social dominance in the comment field. In addition, we also aimed to validate a word list of socially dominant terms. To this end, we have identified four linguistic categories that could form the basis of socially dominant communication, based on the literature of social dominance. The words with the highest number of elements in each category were presented in a word cloud. After collecting the most frequent terms, three external groups were identified against which social dominance orientation may be relevant. These suggest that the European Union, immigrants and the domestic left may constitute the out-group category in the eyes of populist supporters. Finally, the hierarchical terms were not validated as they occurred in a negligible number of items in the sample. The successfully validated categories were plotted on a cross-tabulation, from which we created four different types of Finns Party supporters based on the out-group they named and the dominant common words and phrases in the comment categories. The presence of authoritarian, political out-group category points to the spread of political polarization in Finland. Since social identity underlies both social dominance orientation and political polarization, it may be relevant to examine both together in future research. Nonetheless, social dominance was not expressed in the way that was initially assumed and commentators perceived "real Finns" as the sufferers of a socially dominant situation. The background to this phenomenon is presumably the populist political rhetoric of the Finns' Party, which tries to portray Finns as people left behind in disadvantaged social positions.

KEYWORDS: social dominance orientation, populism, Finland, Finns Party, social media, comments