

Agnes K. Nemenyi

Paper title: SYSTEMATIC LACK Women in science and in higher education in Romania

Abstract

After 1990 the Romanian science and higher education started to develop in different directions :

- development in the number of students in the existing faculties (the explanation is the low level of the graduates weight in the whole population);
- the appearance of new sections, department and faculties (sociology, biotechnology, social work, education, psychology, theology, political sciences).
- in opening of new private universities near the state units.

This means the gradual enlargement of the number and weight of persons with higher education in the whole population. In this process the growing number of women is one of the main characteristics, but this change is not affecting the higher positions (scientist doctors, professors in universities), which positions are occupied constantly by men.

The paper presents a longer period from 1990 to 2005 in the life of higher education in different faculties, which shows an interesting change in gender composition of some faculties, both in students' and teaching staff too. But the teaching staff, mainly the highest positions (associate professors and professors) are constantly reserved for men, and this situation is changing very slowly. The case study of a Romanian university (Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj) is a good demonstration of the former sentence.

So, the paper is analysing the social positions of the teachers by gender composition, in every faculty, also the number of graduates of tertiary educational level in the whole country and in the case study (Univ Babes-Bolyai). The systematic lack of higher positions of women in higher education and in scientific careers (few doctors) is expressing a very traditional point of view in the Romanian society. In this direction the Hungarian minority (mostly women) are in the most difficult social situation (The B.B. University is a bilingual Romanian, Hungarian unit with sections in all faculties). Some faculties are feminized (Humanities), where 60 % of the teachers are women, but in the social rolls there are maintaining the men's higher positions. There are some faculties where less then one third of the teachers are women (geography, law, sociology, teology, history, philosophy, sports, physics, matematics, biology, geology and business). In other faculties is higher the women presence as chemistry, political sciences, informatics, economics and education. There is a rule, in the highest positions the rate of women is the lowest, going down in the position hierarchy, this rate is increasing, becoming higher then the rate of male at the lowest positions. (So, there is a reversed rate between position and the women rate .)

In the paper we are making a short presentation of the situation of biotechnology in Romania, faculties, students, teachers, research centers.

Biography

Name : Agnes K. Nemenyi

Date of birth : 28 Jan 1947

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Tel : 40 264 420578, mobile : 0723341351

Professional career :

1969-1977 sociologist, researcher

1977-199 university assistant

1990-1997 university lecturer

1997-2007 associate professor

Scientific qualification : PH D in Sociology in 1994

Main domains in educational and scientific activity :

Rural –urban sociology
Sociology of family and gender study (ageing)
Sociology of education
Social stratification and mobility

Domains of research :

Rural economic sociology
Higher education
Social structure
Sociology of family and demographic structures

Membership in professional organizations :

Member of the Hungarian Sociological Association
Member of the Hungarian Academy of Science
Member of the European Rural Sociological Association

International scientific projects :

Agricultural restructuring and rural employment in Romania and Bulgaria, 1995-1997 ACE-PHARE Buxelles.
Rural restructuring and sustainability of farming 1998-1999 SOCO, Vienna, Austria.
Rural development and transition to market economy. Scientific research and higher education in rural studies in South-Eastern Europe. A comparative view of Romania and Croatia. SCOPES, 2001-2004 in collaboration with Switzerland.

Farm transfer in Romania and Switzerland SCOPES research program 2005-2008 in collaboration with Switzerland.

Publications : 15 books, 35 papers presented in European scientific conferences, workshops, articles in international periodicals, in 7 books of studies.

The role of university in social transformation in Romania, CHER conference in Dijon, France, 2-4 Sept 2001

Women in higher education in Romania, Workshop in the University of Innsbruck, Austria, 23 March 2002, in the project Women in European Universities.

Rural women between tradition and new gender roles, International workshop in Porec, Croatia, Institute of Agriculture and Tourism 24-25 April 2003.

Some problems and consequences of ageing of population in Romania, in Conference Abstract Book p 68, Ageing Societies and Ageing Sociology, 7-9 Sept 2004, Southland College, Roehampton University, United Kingdom.

Migrant labour in the eldercare sectors-The families left behind. Migrant sending societies : Romania, Joint seminar series at the Oxford Institute of Ageing, University of Oxford, 8-11 January 2007.

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