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**Distinguished Lecture Series *The Challenges of Humanities of the 21st Century***

**AGENDA 2018/2019 WARSAW CAMPUS**

The Challenges of Humanities of the 21st Century” is a series of lectures by distinguished specialists, who represent various disciplines from the field of humanities. The events are aimed at students of SWPS University's Interdisciplinary Doctoral Program, however all interested parties are welcome. The format includes post-lecture informal discussions on topics presented by the invited experts. The friendly atmosphere of the events is conducive to networking, which lends itself to opportunities of future internships at universities or research centers around the world.

***Please have a look at previous lectures in the Series (recorded): <https://english.swps.pl/offer/doctoral-school>***

| Name & affiliation   | Date & Campus   | Title & brief abstract  |
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| <p><b>Dr. Alexander Hasgall</b>, Head of European University Association-Council for Doctoral Education</p>          | <p>13th of October 2018, 11.00 a.m. (combined with the inauguration 2018/2019 in Interdisciplinary Doctoral School)</p> <p>Warsaw</p> | <p><b><i>Doctoral education in Europe and landscape of doctoral schools</i></b></p> <p>Interdisciplinary</p>  |
| <p><b>Professor Louise Ryan</b>, University of Sheffield, UK and Visiting Professor of SWPS University 2018/2019</p> | <p>16th of November 2018, 5 p.m.</p> <p>Warsaw</p>  | <p><b><i>Differentiated embedding as a framework for understanding migrants reaction to Brexit</i></b></p> <p>In this lecture I draw on my concept of differentiated embedding (see Ryan, JEMS, 2017) to analyse longitudinal data collected with participants before and after the Brexit referendum. I propose the concept of ‘differentiated embedding’ to explore how migrants negotiate attachment and belonging as dynamic temporal, spatial and relational processes. Embeddedness has been widely used across a range of disciplines to explain migration: ‘features of social embeddedness are among the most influential factors for migrant settlement, onward movement and return’ (Korinek et al, 2005: 794). However, embeddedness has been described as a vague and ‘fuzzy’ concept, lacking in precision and clarity (Hess, 2004). There have been calls for a clearer understanding of the qualities of embeddedness and the multidimensional nature of ties, as well as more research on the dynamism of this process over time (Hite, 2003; 2005). Rather than a static notion of embeddedness, we can suggest the more active notion of <i>embedding</i> (Ryan and Mulholland, 2015).</p> |

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|  |  | Using a visual tool and in-depth interviews, I collected data on how migrants navigate specific domains including employment, neighbourhood, familial and friendships ties both locally and transnationally. In this way, my findings show that rather than a simple, one-dimensional form of <i>embeddedness</i> , migrants are negotiating <i>embedding</i> to different degrees across various domains. This dynamic approach is especially important in exploring the likely impact of Brexit.   |
| <b>Professor Adam Wierzbicki,</b>  | 2 <sup>nd</sup> of March 2019<br><br>Saturday 11.30 a.m.<br><br>(combined with PhD Conference) | <b>Social Informatics: Introduction and Research Problems</b><br><br>Since 2008, Social Informatics (also called Social Computing or Web Science) is an increasingly popular research area in Informatics. Social Informatics can be defined as the area of informatics that aims to develop methods to improve information systems by using models of social phenomena or social concepts. This interdisciplinary area draws on research results and methods from many disciplines, such as Social Science, Game Theory, Social Networks, Multi-Agent Simulation, Machine Learning and Data Mining, Natural Language Processing and many others. A complementary research area in the Social Sciences is Computational Social Science. The lecture will give an introduction to the area, provide an overview of the state of the art and discuss possible research directions. |
| <b>Professor Paul Verhaeghen,</b><br>Georgia Institute of<br>Technology, USA | 12 <sup>th</sup> of April 2019<br><br>Friday at 5 p.m.   | <b><i>Minding your morals: How trait mindfulness relates to the moral foundations, prejudice, and awareness of privilege</i></b><br><br>Mindfulness is an important predictor of many outcomes: well-being, stress, anxiety, depression, and so on. In two studies, we examined  |

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|   | Warsaw  | <p>whether habitual levels of mindfulness, broadly construed as self-awareness, self-regulation, and self-transcendence, are also related to moral attitudes (as measured by the Moral Foundations Questionnaire) and (in Study 2) to different aspects of prejudice. We found that reflective awareness and self-transcendence were directly related to individualizing aspects of morality (i.e., an emphasis on care and fairness); only self-transcendence and social conservatism were related to binding aspects of morality (i.e., an emphasis on loyalty, authority, and sanctity). The individualizing stance, in turn, led to less explicit prejudice, more awareness of privilege, and, indirectly, a higher motivation to control one's prejudiced reactions</p>   |
| <p><b>Professor Louise Ryan,</b><br/>University of Sheffield, UK</p> <p>(Visiting Professor of Faculty of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences for academic year 2018/2019)</p> | <p>24<sup>th</sup> of May 2019 (Friday), time TBC</p> | <p><b>Telling network stories: Migrants' relationality, identity and belonging in place over time</b></p> <p>This paper engages with and develops upon three areas of discussion in the field of migration and social networks research. Firstly, I contribute to work on qualitative social network research by responding to calls to critically engage with the concept of 'networks' (Knox et al, 2006). In so doing, I draw on the pioneering work of Mische and White (1998) to examine networks as 'discursive devices'. Adopting a critically reflexive approach, I analyse the dynamic, interactive processes through which networks are co-constructed through stories and pictures in interview encounters.</p> <p>Secondly, following Dahinden (2017), I examine how using social networks as a method can enable us to go beyond an a priori ethnic lens in researching migration. Using selected case studies from my own corpus of qualitative research, I analyse how the complexities of ethnic composition may gradually become apparent as social ties are researched using oral and visual methods.</p> <p>Thirdly, by using a longitudinal approach through repeat interviews with migrants to 'tell network stories', I explore changing relational ties and attachments in place over time. Therefore, I make a</p> |

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|                                   |                 | case for combining qualitative longitudinal analysis with network research to provide insights into dynamic and differentiated 'embedding' (Ryan, 2018). |
| Professor Emanuel Kulczycki (TBC) | June 2019 (TBC) | <b>Impact Factor (TBC)</b>   |