



INTERDISCIPLINARY
DOCTORAL SCHOOL

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**Distinguished Lecture Series *The Challenges of Humanities of the 21st Century*
AGENDA 2018/2019 WARSAW & WROCLAW CAMPUS**

DRAFT TIMETABLE

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 the 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
Professor Grzegorz Sędek Vice-Rector for Research, SWPS University Lecture in Polish	October 12 th 2019 Inauguration of the academic year 2019/2010	THE IMPACT OF AGING ON JUDGEMENTS AND DECISION MAKING Aging is a natural process of slowing down and a time when various body systems and functions decline. This gradual decrease of capabilities becomes significantly more visible after the age of 60 and it impacts not only the body, but also the mind. During his lecture, Professor Grzegorz Sędek will talk about the impact of the aging process on cognitive functions. The lecture is part of the series “Challenges of Humanities in the 21st Century”, organized by SWPS University’s Interdisciplinary Doctoral School.

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		<p>WPŁYW STARZENIA SIĘ NA PODEJMOWANIE DECYZJI I DOKONYWANIE SĄDÓW (EXCEPTIONALLY LECTURE IN POLISH)</p> <p>Podczas wykładu profesor Grzegorz Sędek omówi podstawowe zmiany zachodzące w procesach poznawczych i motywacyjnych na przestrzeni dorosłego życia. Przedstawi klasyczne i nowe psychologiczne koncepcje starzenia się, które odnoszą się bezpośrednio do problematyki badań Pana Profesora dotyczących dokonywania sądów oraz podejmowania decyzji. Profesor opowie o różnicach wiekowych w dokonywaniu sądów, takich jak akceptacja stereotypowych sądów czy myślenie spiskowe, jak również o różnicach w jakości rozwiązywania zadań decyzyjnych: decyzje ryzykowne, sekwencyjne czy kompensacyjne. Zwróci także uwagę na rolę różnic indywidualnych w zakresie czynników poznawczych (np. pojemność pamięci roboczej, szybkość i elastyczność procesów poznawczych) oraz czynników motywacyjnych (np. potrzeba domykania poznawczego) jako mediatorów i moderatorów uzyskiwanych zależności. Badania zostały zrealizowane w Interdyscyplinarnym Centrum Stosowanych Badań Poznawczych (ICACS) Uniwersytetu SWPS.</p>
<p>Professor Jeremy Tambling University of Manchester</p>	<p>November 29th 2019 Friday at 5 p.m.</p>	<p>Natural Beauty, Natural History and Ugliness</p> <p>Taking some hints from the English industrial novel and D.H. Lawrence, this lecture draws on Walter Benjamin and Theodor Adorno to explore the meaning of aestheticism. and the dangers and importance of aesthetic judgments in thinking about nature, and natural beauty, and will think about what is meant, in critical theory, by the concept of ‘natural history’, and what it means to think of ugliness in art.</p>
<p>Professor Izabela Grabowska Director of Interdisciplinary Doctoral School, SWPS University</p>	<p>December 13th 2019 Friday at 5 p.m.</p> <p>Combined with an open meeting (before the lecture) with Doctoral Government, Director and the Council of the Interdisciplinary Doctoral School and (with Season’s atmosphere).</p>	<p>The impact of migration on social skills of <i>Generation of Change & Generation of Migration</i></p> <p>The lecture explains the impact of international migration on social skills of two generations of Poles: the ‘Generation of Change’ (born in 1970s and the beginning of 1980s) and the ‘Generation of Migration’ (born in 1980s and at the beginning of 1990s) (Szewczyk 2015). We use data from extensive quantitative study on Human Capital in Poland (migrants=4040; stayers=67174) and qualitative studies on Peer-groups & migration (n IDI=160). International migration has the strongest impact on social skills of ‘Generation of Change’,</p>

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		<p>particularly on those born 1968-1972 who were 18 in 1989, and were also called 'Generation of Historical Hope and Everyday Risk', and were treated as testimonials of system transition (Mach 2003). In general, the effects of migration on social skills persisted in birth cohorts born till 1989. The younger cohorts were, the more migration impacted on life skills. Therefore, the mobile transitions approach (Robertson et al. 2018) was needed to capture how younger cohorts, born after 1989, also from the 'Generation of Migration' formed, enhanced and consolidated various life skills through international migration. Especially for young post-accession migrants from Poland, working abroad went far beyond the impact on formal qualifications and just employability. It related to life skills of self-making, making biographical transitions, communicating and relating to people and understanding society. Next to acquisition and impact of migration on social skills we will also show transfer and their outcomes- what positions people achieve in the labour market after return (or while experiencing return mobilities, King 2017).</p>
<p>Professor Mirosław Filiciak Director of Institute of Humanities, SWPS University</p>	<p>January 2019 (TBC)</p>	<p>Designing the heritage. Archives in the enlargement of the field of culture's age Abstract TBC</p>
<p>Professor Mikołaj Cześnik Director of Institute of Social Sciences, SWPS University</p>	<p>February 7th 2019 (TBC)</p>	<p>On inequalities in Poland – individuals' perspectives The lecture aims to discuss inequalities in Poland. In a nutshell, I am interested in their subjective perception by Polish citizens. I analyse them in a longer perspective, diachronically, I use data from the nineties and current times (second decade of the XXI century). I focus on five key (according to sociological theory) resources, i.e. wealth, power, prestige, education and health, and unequal access to them. They are allegedly the crucial factors generating inequalities in modern societies. My main research question concerns the dynamics of perceived inequalities and their changes over time. I hypothesize that in the post-communist period, perceived inequalities have steadily petrified. I also hypothesise that they have gradually 'anchored' in social structure, and correlations between particular inequalities have strengthened (individuals perceiving themselves as disadvantaged in access to one resource see increasing deficits, shortages and inequalities in access to others resources). The analyses</p>

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		are of a diachronic nature, I use survey data, primarily the Polish National Election Study data. The preliminary results confirm my hypotheses, suggesting that perceived inequalities in the last 30 years in Poland have increased, petrified, and embedded within the social structure.
Professor Aneta Brzezicka (TBC) Coordinator of ICT & Psychology from SWPS University	March 2020 (20 th or 27 th TBC) Friday at 5 p.m. (best before doctoral weekend)	Do cognitive trainings work? Abstract TBC
Professor Aleksandra Cisłak-Wójcik Director of Institute of Psychology, SWPS University	April 2020 Friday at 5 p.m. (best before doctoral weekend)	Is strong group identification always beneficial for the groups? Secure and narcissistic forms of in-group identification and their social consequences Group identification processes seem to play an increasingly important role in today's political and social landscape. Brexit, the referendum in Catalonia and Scotland, or the rise of nationalist parties suggests that the effectiveness of international organizations is questioned, while the need to emphasize the value of the one's own nation is growing. However, numerous past studies were focused on identifying the intergroup consequences of emphasizing in-group identity. In contrast, the problem of the relationship of different forms of in-group identity with intragroup relations, attitudes and decision regarding in-group so far seems to be underestimated. Can it be that the way the individuals identify with their own group is associated with their attitude toward other in-group members and readiness to act for them and for the group goals? I will present the results of numerous studies across different social contexts (national, environmental and organizational) showing that defensive forms of group identification are associated with undesirable in-group outcomes such as support for policies that might eventually undermine health and security of in-group members, undesirable social relations and instrumental treatment of group members. I will discuss these findings in light of classic (Adorno et al., 1950; Fromm, 1973; Kosterman & Feshbach, 1989) and modern day theories of social identity (Roccas, Klar, & Liviatan, 2006; Schatz, Staub, & Lavine, 1999). Thus, although mobilizing defensive group identification might be a way to prepare a group for confrontation, this would come at a cost for the group itself.

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Ad hoc lectures of international guests invited by directors of the institutes and Office for International Affairs	Flexible, adjusted to the guests' agenda	e.g. Memory Studies (a guest from the USA, TBC)

*TBC – to be confirmed.

Doctoral weekends 2019/2020:

Winter term:

12/13.10.2019

30.11/01.12.2019

14/15.12.2019

18/19.01.2020

08/09.02.2020

Summer term:

07/08.03.2020

25/26.04.2020

16/17.05.2020

13/14.06.2020

27/28.06.2020