

## Graduate School for Social Research, GSSR Summer School 2022

September 5 – 10, 2022, Smardzewice, Poland

### Monday, September 5

- 9:00 – 11:30 International students: NAWA paperwork, GSSR office, Place Staszic
- 12:00 Departure from Warsaw (Nowy Swiat 72, 00-330, in front of Palace Staszic)
- 14:00 Arrival
- 15:00 – 15:30 Welcome and organizational matters
- 15:30 – 17:00 *Vulnerability*, Keynote Lecture: Hollie Nzitatira, the Ohio State University, USA  
“Gestures of Openness in Post-Genocide Rwanda”
- 19:00 *Dinner*

### Tuesday, September 6

- 8:00 – 9:30 Breakfast
- 9:30 – 11:30 Dissertation & Labor Market Transition Small Groups, SG: parallel sessions
- 11:30 – 12:00 *Coffee break*
- 12:00 – 13:00 Lecture on *Vulnerability*: Przemysław Tomalski, IP PAN  
Vulnerability: what every developmental scientist should tell you (but many fail to do)?
- 13:00 – 14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00 – 15:00 Roundtable Discussion: “Generating Fundable Ideas”  
Discussion leaders: Ewa Domaradzka, Valentina Lepri, Przemysław Tomalski  
Adam Lipszyc, Kazimierz M. Slomczynski
- 15:00 – 15:30 *Coffee break*
- 15:30 – 16:45 Student Presentations: Session I;  
*Chair: Adrianna Zabrzewska, IFiS PAN*  
Pedro Silvo Eduardo, University of Brasilia, Brazil  
“Method and Narrative in David Hume’s Historical Writings”  
Anna Sadyscheva, GSSR, Poland  
“Social Media Platforms as a powerful new source for women's mobilizations and social movements in Russia and post-Soviet countries: the case of Kazakhstan.”  
Sofyan Essarraoui, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary  
“Exploring the impediments to Sub-Saharan African immigrants’ integration in Morocco: Assessment of migrants’ experiences and their outcome on the integration.”
- 19:00 *Dinner*

### Wednesday, September 7

- 8:00 – 10:00 Breakfast
- 10:00 – 11:30 SG, Grants: From Idea to Writing (parallel sessions)
- 11:30 – 12:00 *Coffee break*
- 12:00 – 13:00 *Vulnerability*, Lecture: Adam Lipszyc, IFiS PAN  
“The Touchy Subject, or Democracy of the Vulnerable”
- 13:00 – 14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00 – 15:00 SG, Grants: From Idea to Writing (parallel sessions)
- 15:00 – 15:30 *Coffee break*
- 15:30 – 16:30 Roundtable Discussion: “Grant Reviews”  
  
Discussion leaders: Przemysław Tomalski, Valentina Lepri, Irina Tomescu-Dubrow,  
Kazimierz M. Slomczynski
- 19:00 *Dinner*

### Thursday, September 8

- 8:00 – 10:00 *Breakfast*
- 10:00 – 11:30 SG, Grants: Practicalities (parallel sessions)
- 11:30 – 12:00 *Coffee break*
- 12:00 – 13:00 *Vulnerability*, Lecture: Kazimierz M. Slomczynski, IFiS PAN and OSU  
“Vulnerability and Radical Social Change”
- 13:00 – 14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00 – 15:00 SG, Grants: Practicalities (parallel sessions)
- 15:00 – 15:30 *Coffee break*
- 15:30 – 16:30 GSSR Student Governance
- 19:00 *Dinner*

## Friday, September 9

9:00 – 10:00 *Breakfast*

10:15 – 11:30 Student Presentations: Session II

*Chair: Adam Lipszyc*

Jarken Gadi, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune India.  
“Religion and Society among the Galos of Arunachal Pradesh”

Crispin Rakibu Mbamba, University at Albany, USA

“It takes a community to save a child”: Perspectives of practitioners involved in child trafficking interventions in trafficking-hotspot communities in Ghana

Cosmin Popescu, Romanian Academy, Romania

“Employment discrimination of ex-offenders”

11:30 – 12:00 *Coffee break*

12:00 – 13:00 Q&A: Practicalities of Grants, with the Head of the Science Research Department,  
Grażyna Drażyk

13:00 – 14:00 *Lunch*

14:00 – 15:00 Roundtable Discussion: “Managing Grants”

Discussion leaders: Ewa Domaradzka, Przemysław Tomalski, Ilona Wysmułek, Kazimierz Słomczynski,

15:00 – 15:30 *Coffee break*

15:30 – 16:30 Conclusion & Evaluations

19:00 *Concluding Dinner*

## Saturday, September 10

9:00 – 10:00 *Breakfast*

Departure 10:30 AM

## Substantive Lectures and Student Presentations

**Monday, September 5**

### **Gestures of Openness in Post-Genocide Rwanda**

**Keynote Lecture:** Hollie Nzitatira, the Ohio State University (OSU), USA

Although the reentry and reintegration of formerly incarcerated people has garnered much scholarly attention, little work has analyzed the reentry and reintegration of people who were incarcerated for genocide. This study traces what happens when Rwandans complete their sentences for crimes of genocide, with an emphasis on identities and interactions in the complicated, vulnerable context of post-genocide Rwanda. Specifically, it relies upon in-depth interviews with 200 Rwandans prior to their release, as well as interviews with most of these individuals approximately 4 months after their returns to their communities. Many respondents articulate a narrative of redemption that presents their current selves as good and that seeks to shed labels tied to crimes of genocide. The study theorizes the link between the presence of such narratives and interactions with family and community members—respectively termed return rituals and gestures of openness—that signal people are willing to engage with the formerly incarcerated individuals.

**Tuesday, September 6**

### **Vulnerability: what every developmental scientist should tell you (but many fail to do)?**

**Lecture:** Przemysław Tomalski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences (IP PAN)

Human development involves cascades of skills and experiences that build upon each other, layer after layer. This process unfolds thanks to the child's activity in the surrounding environment that also gradually shapes the brain and its specialization in a way that is unique for each individual. Human brains show highest levels of plasticity and sensitivity to input in the first years of life. That also means particular vulnerability when the early environment is adverse. In this lecture I will try to show how the integration of biological and psychological sciences offer a new perspective on human development and how they conceptualize adverse environment within this context. I will argue that understanding the effects of early adversity requires a thorough grasp on the complexity of the developmental process itself. That is exactly what every developmental scientist should tell you, but many fail to do so, because of inadequate or limited in scope theoretical outlooks.

**Wednesday, September 7**

### **The Touchy Subject, or Democracy of the Vulnerable**

**Lecture:** Adam Lipszyc, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences (IFiS PAN)

Since the mid-20th century philosophers have tried to rethink human subjectivity and move away from the modern vision of sovereign self toward an embodied and relational model of being oneself. Parallely to this move psychoanalytic theory developed its own takes on the non-sovereign subject, radically decentered by its relation to otherness, while struggling to eliminate the trace of the other by narcissistic closure. Drawing on these two traditions – or, in particular, on such philosophers as Nancy, Butler and Barad and such psychoanalytic thinkers as Anzieu, Lemma and Mitchell – I would like to develop a simple model of a non-sovereign subjectivity constituted within a plurality of others

through the primal sense of touch. For this touchy subject, its very existence and the very possibility of having a life comes with radical vulnerability, the often unbearable state against which we defend ourselves through narcissistic violence.

**Thursday, September 8**

**Lecture, Vulnerability**

Kazimierz M. SŁomczyński, IFiS PAN and OSU

**Student Presentations**

**Tuesday, September 6**

**Method and Narrative in David Hume's Historical Writings**

Pedro Silvo Eduardo, University of Brasilia, Brazil

David Hume was one of the most multitasked writers of his time. He produced a great deal of his work on the crossroads of philosophy and history, both coextensive in the majority of his writings. Despite his posthumous canonization as a writer of philosophical treatises, when alive, it was his *History of England* that made him recognized. This is why I chose to analyze the more historiographical segment of Hume's oeuvre. Although I am much indebted to a number of texts that have followed the same trend — especially the ones approaching Hume's historical method, his reflections on the nature of historical evidence, and his relationship to other traditions of historical writing — I would like to propose an advancement to Hume's studies. I agree he was method-conscious and an avid reader of histories, but I defend the function and value of history were above method in his historical texts. I claim that, for him, methodological rigidity was negotiable if some epistemic premises, i.e.: a self-professed attitude of impartiality, guided his observations of the past. I also reflect on the language used to legitimate the text among its readers. My approach is only possible since its analytical focus privileges the forms of identification Hume established with the experiences he addressed. In evident conversation with more recent trends in history of historiography, many times, I opt to switch the focus from the author's texts to the complex pre-cognitive dimension of the meanings attributed by historians to the past they choose to remember.

**Social Media Platforms as a powerful new source for women's mobilizations and social movements in Russia and post-Soviet countries: the case of Kazakhstan.**

Anna Sadysheva, GSSR, Poland

Online hashtag movements have proven that social media users can affect public discourse and provoke significant discussion offline. The global #MeToo movement is often seen as a starting point for this discussion. However, with regard to the Russian case such discussion was preceded by a similar but unique campaign ЯнеБоюсьСказать (#IamNotScaredToSpeak) that appeared in Ukraine in July 2016 and travelled through borders and continued in Russia. Existing examinations of the ways in which #MeToo traveled internationally do not, however, take into account the movement that appeared in the Russian-speaking world a year before #MeToo. Understanding the specifics of the ЯнеБоюсьСказать (#IamNotScaredToSpeak) movement, its similarities and differences from other global social media feminists' movements is important for the study. Of particular importance is how this campaign became global and international (beginning in Ukraine and then spreading to other post-Soviet countries; especially Kazakhstan). Focusing on Kazakhstan (as a result of the current inaccessibility of Ukraine and Russia), this project analyzes how social media platforms are becoming an important platform for debates on previously taboo or controversial topics such as gender based violence and harassment. The scope of the project will contribute to the theoretical understanding of modern digital feminist movements for social change and will be useful in understanding emerging new patterns of public debates in social media.

**Exploring the impediments to Sub-Saharan African immigrants' integration in Morocco: Assessment of migrants' experiences and their outcome on the integration.**

Sofyan Essarraoui, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

Migration in Morocco has been a driving force for political and economic change ever since 2000. This is evident in the comprehensive reform that the king Mohammed VI launched in 2014 in order to facilitate the integration of Sub-Saharan African immigrants. Notwithstanding the migration reform, Morocco still is unable to guarantee a full inclusion for the immigrants, especially those from Sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, this presentation seeks to examine the experiences of those immigrants, especially experiences that arise from their interaction with the local citizens. This will enable to scrutinize issues such as racism, xenophobia and discrimination. An analysis of such aspects allows an in-depth understanding of the integration outcomes of the immigrants and it, equally, enables to go beyond the policy level to the societal one.

**Friday, September 9**

**Religion and Society among the Galos of Arunachal Pradesh**

Jarken Gadi, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune India.

**It takes a community to save a child”: Perspectives of practitioners involved in child trafficking interventions in trafficking-hotspot communities in Ghana**

Crispin Rakibu Mbamba, University at Albany, USA

Twenty-two years after the adoption of the United Nation Trafficking Protocol, evidence suggest that child trafficking continues to rise in Ghana. Community level factors, such as poverty, is key to the rise in trafficking cases in Ghana. Yet, growing evidence suggest that despite the vulnerabilities, communities have what it takes to prevent and address child trafficking issues. This study will contribute to this positive agenda by exploring the ways in which communities (and the key actors) in Ghana contribute to child trafficking interventions. I will explore the study objective through in-depth interviews with practitioners (including social workers) from an organization working in trafficking hotspots in Ghana. Interviews will be analysed thematically with the help of HyperRESEARCH software. Taking into consideration the complex intersection of child trafficking in Ghana, this study seeks to answer two main questions,

1. How are the communities involved in identifying traffickers?
2. What do practitioners do to ensure that communities are involved in child trafficking interventions?

**Employment discrimination of ex-offenders**

Cosmin Popescu, Romanian Academy, Romania

It is estimated that around 900 persons are released from prisons in Romania every year. One of the first initiatives of a person stepping out of the prison gate is to find a job. It is easy to estimate the challenge of such a task, considering some of the socio-economic traits of the inmate population in Romania. Besides the low level of education and lack of qualifications, the access to the labor market, for ex-offenders, becomes more restricted because of the stigma associated with the criminal record. The following research shows some of the effects the social stigma associated with the status of an ex-offender, has regarding the access on the labor market. We discuss the results of the correspondence audit tests, and information obtained through in depth interviews with human resources experts.

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