



## Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen Institute for Human Sciences

### Neuankommende IWM Visiting Fellows im Mai 2024

Das Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen heißt diesen Monat fünf neue Gastwissenschaftler:innen willkommen. Unsere Gäste beforschen faszinierende Projekte, von Algorithmen in rechtlichen Verfahren und Dekolonisation in Saami-Gebieten, über ethnische Säuberung im sowjetischen Kontext hin zu ukrainische Philosophie. Wir freuen uns auch, Professor Subhoranjan Dasgupta bis Ende Juni im Haus zu empfangen.



#### Angelika Adensamer

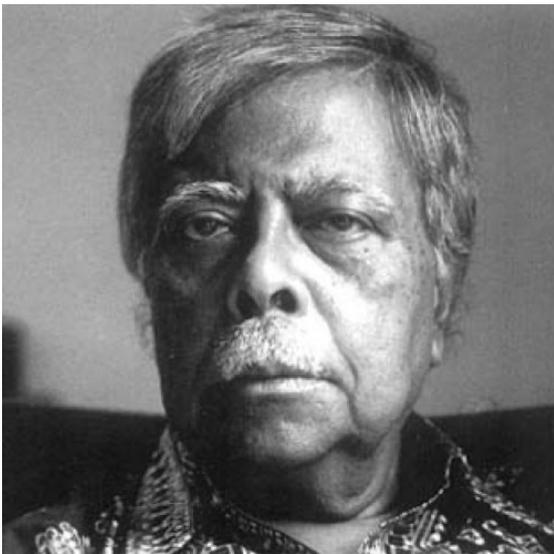
Vienna Centre for Societal Security (VICESSE)

*May – June 2024*

Digital Humanism Fellowship

#### **Algorithmic Evidence and the Right to an Effective Remedy**

The expanding use of algorithmic evidence in administrative procedures leads to potential violations of rights. Meanwhile, the opaque complexity of the algorithms stands in the way of contestation by affected individuals. This project examines the constitutional prerequisites for legal remedies such as the right to an effective remedy, the right to be heard, and equality of arms. It investigates whether these principles are met when algorithmic evidence is used. As a result, it aims to propose a new legal framework that meets these requirements.



#### Subhoranjan Dasgupta

Institute of Development Studies Kolkata (IDSK)

*May – June 2024*

Guest of the Institute

#### **Theory and Practice of Hindutva**

Subhoranjan Dasgupta is currently working on the book *Theory and Practice of Hindutva*, focusing on the time of its inception in the 1920s up to the present day. Instead of an abstruse academic text, he aims at a lucid commentary for lay readers in India, because they are the ones who will determine the future course of the country. The specific task of the book is the realization of the essential difference between Hinduism as professed by Mahatma Gandhi and Hindutva as propagated by Veer Savarkar. The reader will be made aware of the multifaceted, pluralist, vibrant nature of

India as opposed to the sectarian interpretation, which attempts to confine it within the precincts of a single temple and a single ahistorical deity. Dasgupta's fellowship in Vienna is devoted to committed research on this subject.



**Eva Maria Fjellheim**

Researcher, journalist and activist

*May 2024*

Emma Goldman Fellowship

**Exploring Relational Accountability in Research Methodologies in a Nordic-Saami (Green) Colonial Context**

Critical reflection about ethics in a context where research has been used as a colonial tool to subjugate and dispossess ancestral lands, knowledges, and practices is a crucial decolonial endeavor, also for Indigenous scholars. From Eva Maria Fjellheim's positionality as a Southern Saami researcher, this decolonial endeavor is guided by a relational accountability that is defined by sijte, laahkoe and maadtoe—three Southern Saami concepts that are important to understand how we belong and are accountable to

humans, other-than-humans, and the Saami homelands. Within this ethical and epistemological framework, Fjellheim explores methodologies that enable solidarity and care—a much-needed stance in settler-colonial bureaucracies and courts.



**Marcin Gaczkowski**

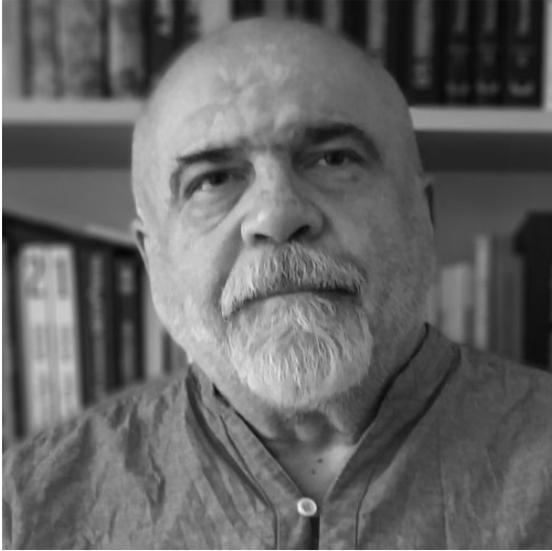
Lecturer, editor, independent researcher

*May - June 2024*

Ukraine in European Dialogue Fellowship

**Hryhoriy Skovoroda: Kharkiv Tales: Treaties and Dialogues. Parables**

The aim of the project is to show the entire complexity and paradoxicality of Hryhoriy Skovoroda as a cultural and linguistic phenomenon. Marcin Gaczkowski will carefully demonstrate Skovoroda's thought in the context of the European philosophy of his time and show how he achieved an original synthesis of various intellectual traditions coming from the Byzantine "East" and the Latin "West."



**Alexander Iskandaryan**

Caucasus Institute, Yerevan

*May 2024*

The World in Pieces Fellowship

**The Genesis of Ethnic Cleansing: Homogenization as a Method of Nation-building**

Countries established on the ruins of the Soviet empire ended up as nation-states, with “nation” understood chiefly in ethno-cultural terms. However, the tendency toward ethno-cultural homogeneity preceded the emergence of independent statehood. The homogenization began to manifest back in the Soviet era, around the 1960s (with some variations), when the ratio of “title nations” to other ethnic groups began to grow in all Soviet republics. This homogenization is still ongoing, achieved by various means, from

unequal legal statuses of various population groups to identity changes, and from population exchanges to ethnic cleansings, wars, massacres and deportations. Arguably, regardless of the method, the direction of this process has been the same across the Soviet empire, creating a wider pattern. Alexander Iskandaryan’s project studies this pattern from the 1990s until the present day in the wider context of the disintegration of empires into nation-states.

Für Interviewanfragen kontaktieren Sie bitte [iwm-pr@iwm.at](mailto:iwm-pr@iwm.at).

Mehr Informationen zu unseren momentanen Visiting Fellows finden Sie [hier](#).

**Rückfragehinweis:**

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