

Priority Research Area:**Interfaces of Human Experience: Communication, Cognition, Culture, Wellbeing****Acronym: InC³Web**

InC³Web promotes projects focused on various aspects of human life and experience. Although InC³Web's research agenda appeals to humanities and social sciences, it primarily encourages interdisciplinary, pioneering research conducted in cooperation with natural and exact sciences that seeks to uncover mechanisms underlying human communication, cognition and culture, and can be used to improve human well-being. The area of its special interest is modern-day challenges to traditionally construed human way of life, such as the development of human-artificial intelligence interfaces as new forms of experience and social interaction, as well as changes in social structures driven by increasing cultural diversity and demographic shifts, e.g., related to aging, migration and environmental risks.

Primary disciplinary targets:

psychology and pedagogy; cognitive and neurosciences; linguistics and sociology; literary, culture and art studies; philosophy and logic; history and archaeology; economy and finance, management and law; political science; theology

Thematic range:**Human communication:**

- linguistic vs. non-linguistic communication; multimodal communication;
- languages of special needs populations: sign language, communication with the visually impaired, communicating for therapeutic purposes; [neurodiversity]
- accessibility of information: digital accessibility, accessibility of information for persons with disabilities, accessibility of audiovisual information for persons with disabilities, accessibility of information in native languages (including sign languages);
- socially, culturally and ethnically inclusive communication
- communicative development;
- linguistic variety and language contact;
- communicating diversity (ethnic, gender, cross-generational, social, economic; cross-cultural management);
- memory studies
- communication through art;

- big data approach to communication;
- Human-Computer Interaction.

Material and non-material artefacts:

- resilience of cultural heritage: sustainable heritage, GLAM (galleries, libraries, archives and museums) in protection of collective memory and cultural heritage;
- literary and ethnographic traditions: narrativity and oral literature;
- institutions: history of institutions, social and economic characteristics of institutions;
- social and economic transformations: challenges to democracy and freedom, cognitive safety, entrepreneurship and innovation, stability and effectiveness of social security systems.
- material culture: archaeology and urban structures;
- conservation, restoration and popularisation of cultural heritage.

Neural and bodily mechanisms:

- neuro-typicality and non-typicality;
- neural development and ageing of the human brain;
- embodiment in human communication, mental health, and well-being;
- psychophysiological interventions and neurotherapy,
- neural characteristics of aesthetic and emotional experience;
- neuropsychology and education;
- complex systems and dynamical approaches to the study of the human brain;
- neural mechanisms involved in economic behaviours;
- genetic mechanisms of neurodegeneration and mental disorders.

Life-time experience and human vs animal minds:

- mental life: flexibility of thought; mind, body and soul; resilience of mental capacity;
- moral and social cognition;
- sustainable lifestyle and work-life balance;
- development and ageing: psycho-social development, healthy aging, neurobiological mechanisms of development and ageing;
- psychosomatic disorders;
- neurodiversity throughout life;

- inclusiveness: economic inclusiveness, geographical inclusiveness, improved career paths and working conditions, inclusion of underrepresented and socially disadvantaged persons;
- states of consciousness: regular vs. altered states of consciousness, life in the world of psychedelics;
- animal cognition.

Bio-cultural environment:

- biological and cultural evolution;
- human impact on the natural environment;
- environmental determinants of social development;
- environmental challenges: psychological and social impact of material scarcity; spatial resilience; revitalization; legal dimensions of environmental crises;
- urban environments: urban psychology, climate-neutral and smart cities, bioart in urban environments;
- bio-cultural diversity: sustainable biodiversity, conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services, biodiversity and wellbeing.