

O.P. Jindal Global University <u>A Private University Promoting Public Service</u> NAAC Accreditation - 'A' Grade





Jindal Centre for Israel Studies (JCIS) Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA)

cordially invites you to a

Two-day Workshop

on

CRITICAL ANTISEMITISM STUDIES

led by



Dr. Charles Asher Small

Founding Director The Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP)

Date: Monday, 26 February 2018 Time: 9:30 am – 6:45 pm Date: Tuesday, 27 February 2018 Time: 10:00 am – 6:30 pm

Venue: T2 Global Conference Hall O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat

DAY 1: 26 February 2018

Inaugural Session 9:30 am – 9:35 am	Welcome Remarks Dr. Rohee Dasgupta, Associate Professor and Convener, JCIS, JSIA
9:35 am – 9:45 am	Keynote Address Dr. Sreeram Chaulia, Professor and Dean, JSIA
9:45 am - 11:30 am	Neo-Liberal Globalisation, the State and Cultural Identity
11:30 am – 11:45 am	Coffee/Tea
11:45 am – 1:30 pm	Assessing forms of antisemitism(s) (Religious, Race-Biological, Notions of Jewish Peoplehood)
1:30 pm-2:30 pm	Lunch
2:30pm-5:00pm	Nazism, Political Islam and the Perception of the Other: the Case of the "Jew" $$
5:00 pm - 5:30 pm	Coffee/Tea
5:30pm-6:45pm	Film excerpts and discussion
7:00 pm	Workshop Dinner at Faculty Club Rendezvous

DAY 2: 27 February 2018

10:00 am – 12: 30 pm	The Changing Political Landscape of the Middle East and Europe
12:30 pm - 1:40 pm	Lunch
1:45 pm-5:00 pm	Screening and Flim discussion - 24 Days, the Story of Elan Halimi
5:00 pm – 5:30 pm	Coffee/Tea
5:30 pm-6:15 pm	Workshop De-briefing (student-led)
6:15pm-6:30pm	Concluding Remarks

Speaker Bio

Dr. Charles Asher Small

Founding Director, The Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP)

Dr. Charles Asher Small is a prominent scholar and public speaker, specializing in the fields of contemporary antisemitism, including the delegitimization of Israel and notions of Jewish Peoplehood, social and cultural theory, globalization and national identity, social movements, Political Islam, and racism(s) – including antisemitism(s).

He is the Goldman Fellow at the Harold Hartog School of Government and Policy, and a Senior Research Fellow at the Moshe Dayan Centre for Middle East and African Studies, Tel Aviv University. In September Charles will be a Research Scholar at St. Antony's College, Oxford University. Previously, he was the Koret Distinguished Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

Dr. Small is the Founding Director of the Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP), a non-partisan, international and interdisciplinary research center dedicated to the study of contemporary manifestations of antisemitism. ISGAP is the only research center dedicated to combatting antisemitism on the "battlefield of ideas" (in the classroom) and creating a safe space for faculty and students to study, analyze, debate and engage this issue in a scholarly manner. In addition, ISGAP organizes strategic research projects, and provides in-depth practical analyses and intelligence to help guide the fight against antisemitism worldwide.

Workshop Background

Antisemitism is a complex and, at times, a perplexing form of hatred. Some observers refer to it as the "longest hatred." It spans centuries of history, infecting different societies, religious, philosophical and political movements, and even civilizations. In the aftermath of the Holocaust, some have even argued that antisemitism illustrates the limitations of the Enlightenment and modernity itself. Manifestations of antisemitism occur in numerous ideologically-based narratives and in constructed identities of belonging and Otherness such as race and ethnicity, as well as nationalist and anti-nationalist movements. In the contemporary context of globalized relations, it appears that antisemitism has taken on new complex and changing forms that need to be decoded, mapped, and exposed. The academic study of antisemitism, like prejudice more generally, has a long and impressive intellectual and research history. It remains a topic of ongoing political importance and scholarly engagement. However, especially at this important historical juncture, unlike prejudice and discrimination directed at other social groups, antisemitism in particular, its contemporary forms and processes is almost always studied outside an organized academic framework.

The purpose of the workshops is to explore this subject matter in a comprehensive manner and from an array of approaches and perspectives, as well as in its global, national, and regional contexts. The development of an interdisciplinary approach and consciousness, while encouraging analytical studies examining a prejudice that remains widespread and but also appears to be experiencing a resurgence, was a key objective of the workshop.

The process of globalization has led to an increase in adversarial identity politics. In this environment, Israel, as a central manifestation of contemporary Jewish identity, and Jews more generally have become the focus of scapegoating and hateful rhetoric. At a more structural and socio-historical level, the old ideologies and tendencies of antisemitism have re-emerged and are being fused with anti-Zionism or what in many cases might be more appropriately described as Israel-bashing. The old theological and racist forms of European antisemitism are being amalgamated with anti-Jewish and anti-Israel pronouncements emanating in particular from the Muslim world, which is located mainly but not exclusively, in and around the Middle East. Contemporary globalization and the related socio-economic, cultural, and political processes are being fused with these historical tendencies, creating the conditions that pose a threat to Jewish people and Jewish communities in the Diaspora. In addition, new structural realities within the realm of the international relations and the emergence of anti-Israel propensities appear to pose a threat to Israel and the Jewish people in a manner not seen since the end of World War II. Once again, in this age of globalization, the Jewish people seem to be caught between the "aristocracy" or "wealthy establishment" (core) and the marginalized or disenfranchised masses (periphery), as they have been throughout most of history.

O.P. Jindal Global University at a Glance

