

**International Conference**  
on  
**UNDERSTANDING NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM IN THE  
CONTEMPORARY WORLD**  
**(02-03 March 2019)**

Organized By  
**Centre for Human Rights and Subaltern Studies (CHRSS)**  
**National Law University Delhi**  
in collaboration with  
**National Academy of Law Teachers**

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**National Law University Delhi**



## **About the Organisers**

### **National Law University, Delhi, India**

The NLU Delhi established in 2008 by Act No.1 of 2008 of National Capital Territory of Delhi, is one of the premier law universities in India. The primary mission of the University is to create lawyers who will be professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant, and will not only enter the Bar and the Bench but also be equipped to address the imperatives of the new millennium and uphold the Constitution of India. The University has very good infrastructure in its campus at Sector 14, Dwarka, New Delhi with all facilities for best of learning and research. The University offers 5-year integrated B.A., LL.B. (Hons), LL.M., Ph. D., and PG Diploma Programmes.

### **Centre for Human Rights and Subaltern Studies (CHRIS)**

The Centre is a part of NLU Delhi. The idea behind the Centre is to establish a teaching-cum-research Centre in National Law University (NLU), Delhi and its focus is researching on human rights relating to the subaltern social groups, especially dalits, women, indigenous communities and religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities. The focus of the Centre is to understand the nature, dynamics and various angularities of human rights violations at both, theoretical and empirical levels with a holistic perspective of policy implications. The mandate of the Centre is broad enough and not confined only to India, but extends to violations of human rights in all forms and manifestations at the global level.

### **National Academy of Law Teachers**

NLU Delhi has established National Academy of Law Teachers (NALT) to improve quality of teaching and research in Law and other Social Sciences. The NALT, since its inception, has been promoting and protecting teaching-learning methodology for the purposes of training/grooming faculty members for the quality teaching, research and curriculum development across the nation. Keeping in view the Charter of objectives of the NALT sought to be achieved, the NALT has been organising orientation, refresher and capacity building programmes for teachers on law and social sciences courses involving professionals/ experts from India and Abroad.

## **About the Conference**

There are multiple ideological shades and manifestations of nationalism and patriotism. In terms of relationship, patriotism is a means to achieve the political and ideological project of nationalism. Nationalism as an ideology has positive as well as negative connotations. In positive connotation, nationalism is liberating and emancipatory in reference to struggle against colonialism and imperialism. It also has instrumental value for the struggle for self-determination. Freedom struggles in modern history, right from the French Revolution to India's struggle for Independence have used nationalism as an inspirational tool to mobilize masses. It symbolizes collective identities of masses and also a source of social solidarity (Emile Durkheim) and it also inspires people to work for the common good of citizens to the best of their capabilities. Hence, nationalism is instrumental for the nation building.

However, nationalism as an ideology in negative connotations has proved monstrous. History has been a witness as to how Nazism and Fascism have caused holocaust and genocides in the name of nationalism. Though it might sound judgmental, neo-fascism as a modern variant is emerging globally and is also trying to repeat the history taking refuge of nationalism. Here, racial, religious and majoritarian nationalism is the special point of reference. The neo-fascist variant of nationalism is diametrically different from the constitutional nationalism (Jurgen Habermas) and the constitutional pluralism here is seen as a threat to its political and ideological project. The neo-fascist variant of nationalism neither believes in the law of the land (the constitution) nor does it have any respect for the democratic values. This shade of nationalism does not differentiate between the nation and the state. It tries to synonymize both for each other, and the nation is used as a euphemism for the state.



For nationalism, state precedes both, the nation and the people and hence, both have to be subservient not only to the state but also to its political and ideological project. Nationalism provokes the sedimented subconsciousness of masses (Gopal Guru) through manufacturing perennial narratives of hate against the imagined enemies (Benedict Anderson), both internal and external. Nationalism uses violence and jingoistic patriotism for its political and ideological project as a time-tested strategy. Media collaborates with the ideological project of nationalism and disseminates the propaganda of hate with pre-scripted Prime-Time debates. In this sense, nationalism has immense instrumental value for the state. As far as the majoritarian nationalism as a variant of neo-fascism is concerned, it hegemonizes the truth claim of nationalism (Antonio Gramsci) by creating an arbitrary distinction of 'we' (majority) and the 'others' (minorities and subalterns). This variant of nationalism creates an arbitrary regime of coercive loyalty in which the loyalty of 'we' is assumed while 'others' have to prove their loyalty to the nation (indeed to the ideological project of the state) on an everyday basis. In this sense, nationalism is not the only antithesis to Cosmopolitanism (Martha Nussbaum) but also an ideology of social exclusion rather, than an ideology of inclusion. Nationalism creates a façade of utopia of a strong nation and also an amazing future for masses through its 'sanctified charismatic' leadership and it thereby justifies all brazen impunities, violence, and genocides. Ironically, victims themselves often become the front foot soldiers of nationalism. Lastly, nationalism has the unique power of adaptation. It has adapted itself successfully in the era of economic globalization colluding with the market fundamentalism. Nevertheless, the question is if it is so monstrous, what makes mass infatuation to nationalism, and why people are ready to sacrifice anything and everything in the name of nationalism. There can be many possible answers. One of the possible answers is mass ignorance, successful marketing of the utopia and intensive and massive propaganda through collaborator media (Slavoj Zizek). We hope that the participants of the proposed conference would reflect on the other possible answers to the question.

### **Aims and Objectives**

Firstly, this proposed conference seeks to understand different shades and manifestations of nationalism in terms of future consequences and its relationship with globalization in the contemporary world. This conference also seeks to provide an opportunity to thinkers from across the world to deliberate and share their profound knowledge and understandings on nationalism and patriotism as distinguished socio-political phenomena. Lastly, the conference would also seek to explore the possibility whether the cosmopolitanism can provide a viable alternative to the parochial ideology of nationalism in the globalized world order to build a better global society where everyone is free from fear, hatred, and violence, and everyone can enjoy universally guaranteed human rights, including- human dignity, liberty, equality, and justice.

### **SUB -THEMES**

1. Ideological Shades of Nationalism
2. 'Nation' and 'State' as two Separate Entities: Dangers of Synonymizing
3. Intersections of Pluralism, Religion, and Nationalism
4. Authoritarianism, Populism and Jingoistic Patriotism
5. Coercive Loyalty and Everyday Nationalism
6. Nationalism, Patriotism and Narratives of Hate
7. Nationalism and Identity Politics
8. Nationalism and Social Exclusion
9. Democracy and Majoritarianism
10. Prime Time Nationalism: Interface between Media and Majoritarianism
11. Cosmopolitanism and Nationalism
12. Globalization and Nationalism



## Guidelines for Seminar Paper

Well researched original papers and case studies are invited from academics/scholars, researchers, bar & bench, non-state actors and students. Only one co-author is permitted. Co-author is also required to pay registration fees. All research papers shall be scrutinized through blind review of Editorial Board. All papers shall be subjected to anti-plagiarism software 'TURNITIN'. Selected papers may be published in a form of book with ISBN number. The authors/presenters should apply research skills and use appropriate research methodology. The research paper should be thematic and not more than 4000 words (3000–4000 words is appreciable). It must be typed in Times New Roman Font Size 12 on A4 size paper with 1” margin on all sides with 1.5 line spacing using MS Word application. Footnotes should follow uniform Blue Book style of citation. At the top of the abstract and paper, the author should give Name, E-mail ID, Contact Number and Name of the Institution. Abstract and full papers may be submitted at [intconf2019@nludelhi.ac.in](mailto:intconf2019@nludelhi.ac.in)

## Important Dates

Abstract Submission:	25 January, 2019
Approved Abstract Notification:	26 January, 2019
Submission of Complete Papers:	05 February 2019
Notification of Approved Papers:	10 February 2019
Final Submission of Edited Papers:	15 February 2019

Research paper shall be submitted to the organisers of the conference at [intconf2019@nludelhi.ac.in](mailto:intconf2019@nludelhi.ac.in). Papers received after the stipulated deadline will not be entertained.

Registration Fee and Accommodation Charge		
	Registration Fee	Accommodation Charge (Accommodation will be provided only for two days)
Teacher/Professionals	Rs. 3000	Rs. 1500
Research Scholars	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1000
Only Participants	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1000
Foreign Participants	USD 100	USD 100
SAARC Countries	USD 50	USD 50

No TA/DA will be paid to the participants. Registration charges can be submitted at any time on or before 15 February 2019. Certificate for actual participation shall be issued after completion of the event or will be mailed. No certificate shall be issued in absentia and there shall be no refund of registration fee at any stage.

## Patron-In-Chief

Professor (Dr.) Ranbir Singh, Vice-Chancellor, National Law University Delhi, India.

## Patrons

1. Prof. (Dr.) G.S. Bajpai, Professor and Registrar, National Law University Delhi, India.
2. Dr. Vinod Kumar, Director, Centre for Human Rights and Subaltern Studies (CHRSS), National Law University Delhi, India.

## Convenors

**Dr. Prem Chand**

**Dr. Monika Negi**

**Dr. Jasper Vikas**

For further information kindly visit our website: [www.nludelhi.ac.in](http://www.nludelhi.ac.in). For any clarification **Contact the Convenors**

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