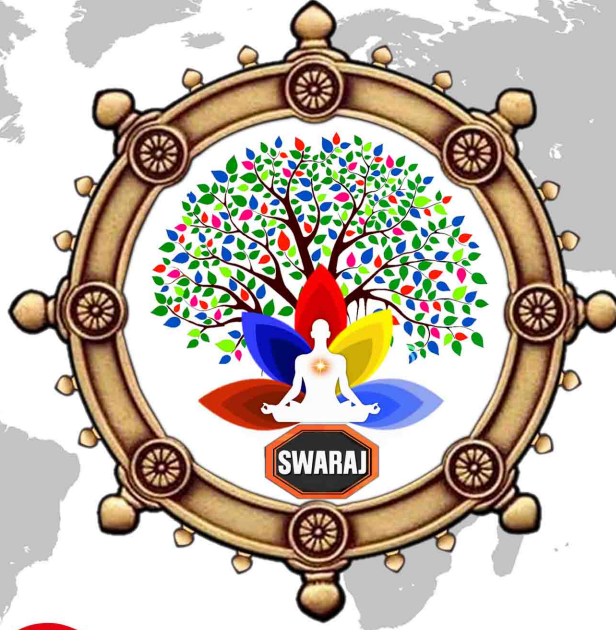




# International Conference



# Swaraj

## Native Models of Self-Governance

**March 1 - 3, 2023**

**Karnataka, Bharath.**

**Karnataka State Rural Development and  
Panchayat Raj University.**

**KSARDPRU Campus, Nagavi, Gadag,  
Karnataka, Bharath - 582103**

Swaraj is a philosophy which harmoniously integrates the individual, family, community, culture and *Panchamahabhootas* - the five elements of nature. The term Swaraj which has been used in the *Chandogya Upanishad* symbolizes the highest spiritual (*Adhyatmic*) state, where an individual realizes his identity with the Universe. Swaraj is Self-Governance guided by Dharma and is not an imposition by the State. References for the same is reflected in Bharath's heritage; *Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj* states "Sawaraj is the wish of divine", in the words of *Sri Aurobindo*, "Swaraj does not lie in mere political freedom; it lies in the assertion of one's own culture", *Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan* says, "Swaraj is not a political strategy to retaliate against the colonialists; it is the credo of self-belief and is the discourse of the soul". The Integral Humanistic approach propounded by *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya* based on Bharateeya concepts and values is a major work on going back to the roots that is Swaraj.

Global thinkers since the ancient, have expressed their thoughts on Self-Governance. Ancient Greek philosopher *Plato* posits that individuals or groups cannot achieve freedom unless they govern their own pleasures and desires, otherwise they will be in a state of enslavement. Well-known British philosopher *John Locke* opines that self-rule is that freedom, which requires cognitive self-discipline and Self-Governance. Ancient Chinese thinker *Mencius*, German Philosopher *Immanuel Kant*, American Political thinker *William E. Connolly*, French philosopher *Gilles Deleuze* and many others have also shared similar thoughts on Self-Governance.

## Native Models of Self-Governance

Native models refer to the development of socioeconomic, political and legal systems that are based on the cultural ethos of the land while respecting community freedom, autonomy and biodiversity. The concept of *Ramarajya* which exists in Bharath since ages and re-envisioned by Gandhiji in recent times is based on Dharma and a State that least rules the people. In the *Mahabharatha*, *Bhishmacharya* also envisages a Stateless state wherein the people govern themselves in accordance with Dharma.

Historical evidences indicate that the Empires of Bharath excelled in Self-Governance. The *Chola and Gupta* dynasties are examples. Villages formed the basic administrative units in both the kingdoms. The villages were remarkably autonomous. The role of the officials in the village administration was more of an adviser and observer than that of a controller. Consequently there was unhindered development at the local level, reasonably free of the effects of the political changes at the apex. This also is the reason behind the cultural continuity and prosperity of the society.

Canadian indigenous people's rule is another example of Self-Governance. Prior to the arrival of Europeans in North America, the people were organized as sovereign units. They had their own culture, economy, government and laws. Their ownership over the lands and resources were subject to responsibilities placed on them by the divine, to care for the land and share it with all other creatures.

Many such examples can be found in the pages of ancient Chinese, African, British and Australian history. Recognizing the importance of Self-Governance, many countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Russia, Canada and Bharath, have now amended their constitutions to reflect the autonomy of their communities.

With the advent of Industrial revolution during the 17<sup>th</sup> Century in Europe, materialism gained prominence. This transformation led to a skewed developmental model which later spread across the globe as a result of colonization.

The colonial masters deployed various mechanism to assert and legitimize their superiority in the name of a 'civilizing' mission. The Self-Governing structures of education, justice, administration, agriculture, temples and economy were all taken over and exploited by the colonizers. This resulted in the gradual collapse of the self-hood of such countries.

The developmental paradigm based on materialism, individualism, unbridled exploitation of natural resources, centralized administration and production has resulted in inequality, health and environmental crisis. The economic inequality has reached the point where the top 1% own more than one-fourth of total wealth. This disparity, if not addressed in time will result in various sorts of political, economic and social catastrophes. Thus, ensuring equitability while achieving materialistic progress is one of the most critical challenges being faced by humanity.

At this critical juncture, the entire globe is exploring potential alternative models of Development and Governance. Keeping this in mind, each country has to develop its own model based on self-sufficiency, autonomy and mutual cooperation. The philosophy of Swaraj serves as the pathway in this direction.

## The Conference Objectives

- ⊗ To build a strong academic discourse on Swaraj by bringing to light many native models of Self-Governance from across the world.
- ⊗ To explore native models of Self-Governance by inviting research papers, case studies and new discourses on chosen themes.
- ⊗ To facilitate the identification of distinct and best practices, for contemporary application and adoption.
- ⊗ To promote collaboration among Thinkers and Practitioners of Swaraj philosophy from across the World to facilitate Policy interventions.
- ⊗ To foster and encourage research into distinguished art of Governance, way of life as guided by Dharma.

## Call for papers

We invite Research papers, Case studies, New discourses on followings themes and sub-themes.

### Panchamahabhootas

(Five elements of the Nature)

- Air quality
- Water Management
- Soil Health
- Waste Management
- Energy Management
- Bio- Diversity and Ecology.

### Dharma

- Temple Ecosystem
- Rituals and Festivals
- Life style and Values
- Cultural traditions
- Native Education system
- Family and Community
- Impact of Colonization
- Women in traditional societies.

### Surajya

(Good Governance)

- Native models of Self-Governance
- Concept and role of State
- Conflict Resolution
- Ramarajya
- Technology for Good Governance.

## Abhyudaya

(Economy and Development)

- Agriculture and Allied activities
- Traditional Occupations
- Food Processing and Value addition
- Technology for Rural Economy
- Cluster based product development
- Holistic Rural Development
- Marketing Rural Products.

## Last date

Abstracts :  
December 15<sup>th</sup> 2022

Full Papers :  
January 15<sup>th</sup> 2023

## Swaasthya

(Health and Wellness)

- Preventive Health Care
- Ayurveda and Yoga
- Traditional Medicine
- Sports and Physical fitness
- Mental Health.

## General Instructions to submit abstracts

- Abstracts should represent the original work.
- The Abstract should be written in English.
- Please send your brief biography together with the Abstract
- Documents received after the given deadline, due to any reason will not be accepted unless the deadline is extended.
- The abstract should be submitted in the format of MS Word (.doc or .docx) document.

## Font

- Title: Times New Roman, 12 points, Upper case, Centered text in bold
- Body: Times New Roman, 11 points; Line spacing: 1 , one column of text
- Reference/Bibliography: Chicago Manual Style

## About The Reviewing Process

- Your abstract will undergo a double blind peer review by the International committee within two to three weeks after its receipt.
- Results of the abstract review will be sent to the author within two weeks of submission
- The Conference Chair serves as the head of the review committee and will take the final decision on abstracts.
- Acceptance or rejections of the paper will be sent to you with reviewer comments.
- If a revision is required, the revised abstract must be sent back within a week

Please submit your Abstract to [ksrdpruswaraj@gmail.com](mailto:ksrdpruswaraj@gmail.com).

If your abstract is accepted, you will be invited to present paper in Conference.

## Registration Fees

Indian Students : ₹ 1,000.

Indian Delegates : ₹ 2,500.

Foreign Students : \$ 50

Foreign Delegates : \$ 100

For Conference Registration  
Scan or Click QR Code



## About University

Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University is a Unitary University, the only one of its kind in the country, was established through Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University Act, 2016 for Teaching, Training, and Research on Holistic Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Institutions. Apart from Academic activities, it is the University's endeavor to bring a transformation in the personality and outlook of the emergent youth, by instilling in them basic values of life and Patriotism . Towards achieving this, a conducive environment is being continuously and consistently generated and nurtured through various initiatives.

## Prajna Pravah

Prajna Pravah is the national umbrella that stimulates, trains and synthesizes individuals to recognize the inherent strength of Bharath with academic vigor directed towards decolonizing native minds from Eurocentric impact. It functions with the sole vision of uplifting and reviving Hinduness in culture for emancipation of humanity. Hindutva being assimilative and self-sustaining has the potential to liberate world from arrogance of power accumulated through dictatorship policies of the west. Prajna Pravah upholds the vision of incorporating the theme of Rastriyata in spiritual terms so that national intellect evolves with broadened dimension lifted above economic and political context and foster a sense of innovation & creativity towards benign outlook.

## The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) was founded in 1950. Its objectives are to actively participate in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes pertaining to Bharath external cultural relations; to foster and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between Bharath and other countries; to promote cultural exchanges with other countries and people, and to develop relations with countries.

## Knowledge Partners



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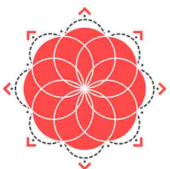
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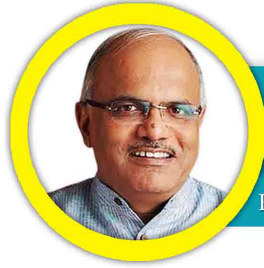


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## Advisory Committee



Chairperson

Dr. Vinay Sahasrabudde

Director, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Government of India (ICCR)

## Reception Committee



Chairperson

Sri. Pralhad Joshi

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines, Govt of India.



Organising Secretary

Prof. Vishnukant S. Chatpalli

Vice Chancellor,  
KSRDPR University Gadag.

## Way to Reach the Venue.



Hubli (HBX)



Belgaum (IXG)

Conference Venue



KSRDPR University, Gadag



Gadag  
Railway Junction.

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