

1753
REVISED STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

1. The Party stands for democratic freedom, social justice and equality of opportunity for all classes of people.
2. We believe that in any plans for national development, the highest priority must be assigned to the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people for food, housing and clothing.
3. We are of opinion that social justice and welfare can be reached more certainly and properly in other ways than through the techniques of so-called socialism.
4. We hold that social justice and welfare should not be sought to be brought/by violence or State compulsion with all their necessary accompaniments of injustice, expropriation, and repudiation of obligations but must be brought into being by the spread of the doctrine of trusteeship adumbrated by Gandhiji.
5. We stand for every effort being made to preserve what is good in our culture and to replace by spiritual values the materialistic philosophy of life that has resulted from the efforts merely to raise what is called the standard of life.
6. We stand for an educational system which ^{while} ~~will~~ equip ^{ing} our younger generations with the latest knowledge and techniques of modern science, ~~and~~ inculcates such basic values as are rooted in the land, and emphasises the moral obligation of those who possess wealth to hold it in trust for society. At the same time, we believe that every citizen has a fundamental right ~~to~~ educating his children according to his choice and in a free atmosphere untrammelled by official directives. The role of the State should be limited to the spread of literacy among the masses and the extension of facilities ~~for~~ public and private institutions so as to raise the standard of education in the country.
7. We are opposed to all those policies and forecasts of future Governmental action which have created an all-pervading and deep sense of uncertainty, drying up all interest in land and factory alike.
8. In agriculture, we recognise the paramount need for increasing food production, but believe that it is best attained through the continuance of the self-employed peasant-proprietor who stands for initiative and freedom and is interested in obtaining the highest yields from the land.
9. We believe in an intensive programme of agricultural improvement without disturbing the harmony of rural life amongst the elements that compose it, but by promoting the material and psychological inducements for more production.
10. We should in special seek to introduce a more intensive programme than is now being followed in respect of the ~~in~~ supply of material, implements and credit to the farmer without in any way interfering with the culti-vator's rights of ownership, management and cultivation of the land.
11. We believe in the need for every kind of servicing for agriculture, but are opposed to cultivation through organisations which are a loose kind of multiple ownership, certain to sap the incentive of the farmer,

9. We believe in an intensive programme of agricultural improvement through the provision of material and psychological inducements for more production without disturbing the harmony of rural life amongst the elements that compose it.

11. We believe in co-operative effort, including multi-purpose co-operative societies, but are opposed to joint farming which creates a kind of multiple ownership calculated to sap the initiative of the farmer, lead to bureaucratic management and end in collectivization.

- reduce farm output, and end in a collective economy and bureaucratic management.
12. We believe that the level of life of the farmer can and should be raised by taking steps to maintain a reasonable and fair price for his produce.
 13. In industry, we believe in the encouragement of the incentives for higher production and expansion which are promoted by competitive enterprise, with adequate safeguards against excessive and unreasonable prices, profits and dividends, where the competition itself does not secure these ends.
 14. We stand for democratic planning in which the free choice of the consumer, the worker and the investor predominates. We stand for the restriction of State enterprise to heavy industries/^{in order} to supplement private enterprise in that field, such national services as railways, and the starting of pioneer industries where private initiative is difficult. We are against the State entering the field of trade and disturbing the processes of distribution which are a valuable part of the economic process.
 15. We believe that taxation should be kept at such levels that it does not interfere with reasonable living standards for the people, both rural and urban, and ~~which~~, while being necessary and sufficient for the carrying on of administration, nation-building and social services, is yet not so high and exacting or so ubiquitous as to prevent capital-formation and investment by individuals.
 16. We are opposed to a programme of development based on crippling taxation, abnormal deficit financing and foreign loans beyond the capacity of the country to repay.
 17. We are opposed to policies which lead to excessive and ~~immediate~~ inflation.
 18. We hold that the guarantees specified in the original Constitution in respect of freedom of property, trade, employment, and just compensation for any property acquired for public purposes should be restored.
 19. We stand for ^A clean and efficient administration. We are against the expansion of bureaucratic services which involves the bringing into being of "Statism" with a hierarchy of officials made to do work which is best done privately and independently and an unproductive waste of national resources.
 20. We believe that the State will best serve its citizens by giving facilities for a proper decentralised distribution of industry and limiting its regulatory function to the prevention and punishment of unsocial activities wherever called for.
 21. We stand for harmonising by peaceful methods ~~the~~ conflicting interests in society, including those of capital and labour. We stand for the workers' right to organise for collective bargaining, ^{and} the right to strike, and rising wages based on increasing productivity.

22. We stand for the rule of law, an independent judiciary and the full play of the powers of judicial review given to the Courts by the Constitution.
23. In all matters we shall keep before us the teachings of Gandhiji, maintaining faith in the efficacy of truth and non-violence; in the unity, role and mission of our ancient nation; in the just and right use of the property by those who have it, striving through selfless work and putting the loyalty to the country as subordinate to the law of God.

1. We firmly believe that the full development of the individual can be attained only through social justice, equality of economic opportunity and political liberty.
2. We believe that glaring inequalities of wealth are contrary to social justice and welfare of the people. We hold, however, that social justice and welfare should not be brought about by violence or State compulsion which involves injustice, expropriation and repudiation of obligations. We firmly believe that the doctrine of Trusteeship as adumbrated by Gandhiji imposes obligations on all sections of the society, more particularly on producers and distributors, employers and labour, managements and professionals. Wealth, we hold, should be utilised not for ostentatious display, but for promoting social, cultural and civic improvements and providing opportunities for service to the community.
3. While we are for material advance in every direction, we stand firm in our resistance to all attempts at undermining and uprooting the basic, moral and spiritual values of our heritage.
4. We believe that all the educational activities of the Government, direct and indirect, should be such as to emphasise the moral obligations of those who possess wealth to hold it in Trust for society.
5. We stand for harmonising all conflicting interests in society by peaceful and democratic methods through mutual tolerance and understanding --- interests of labour and capital; of the rich and the poor, of one community against another or of one region against another.
6. We are opposed to all those policies and programmes of the present government which have created an all pervading and deep sense of uncertainty and frustration, thereby drying up the sources of individual initiative and enterprise in the country.

7. In regard to agriculture, we stand for a national development programme which gives first priority to increased food production by mobilising all resources of the country and by providing ample service facilities to the farmers.
8. We stand for a rural structure mainly based on family farming which alone secures harmony of rural life and provides stability and vitality to the nation. We are against the introduction of State-sponsored joint farming and pledge ourselves to resist the use of legislative, political, administrative and economic coercion or favoured treatment to induce the farmers to give up family farming.
9. We believe that the problem of surplus agricultural labour can best be tackled by means of diversified and dispersed industrialisation in rural areas.
10. We believe that the level of life of the farmer can be raised by taking steps to maintain a reasonable and fair price for his produce through moderation of price fluctuations by appropriate policies.
11. We hold that industrial development must be advanced through competitive enterprise which itself provides the incentives for higher production and expansion and ensures quality standards and fair prices.
12. We stand for State participation in industry in a form which will promote and not retard industrial growth. The State participation must, in every case, be justifiable either by the fact of providing national services or of opening up sectors of industry which do not attract private capital.
13. We stand against the systematic interference by Government with processes of production and distribution calculated to disrupt the normal channels and lead to regimentation of economic life of the country.
14. In an under-developed economy characterised by poverty, disease, unemployment and under-employment we believe that democratic planning, which fosters and stimulates private initiative and enterprise, can make for more rapid economic development

and higher standards of living.

15. We are opposed to the growth of monopolies, whether in public or private enterprise which undermine the healthy functioning of a competitive economy.

16. We stand for a fair deal for labour linked with productivity and for the elimination of conflict between employer and employee, by promoting mutual consultation. Collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration will adequately safeguard the rights of labour and employer alike.

17. We are against political parties meddling in Trade Union activities. We believe that Labour has a right to organise and participate in free Trade Unions under leadership drawn from their own rank and file.

18. We recognise the right of Government Employees engaged in commercial undertakings to form free Trade Unions. We shall also strive for improving the conditions of other Government Employees.

19. We propose to set up a high-powered Commission periodically to review conditions of labour.

20. The high level of taxation, both direct and indirect, the inflationary conditions and the incursion of the State in the distributive trade by agencies like the S.T.C. have combined to bring about a steady worsening of the conditions of the middle-classes. We are therefore, opposed to all such policies.

21. We believe in the re-adjustment of our taxation structure with a view to promoting private savings, ploughing back of profits, ensuring better collection and eliminating tax evasion.

22. We are for the complete abolition of land revenue and its replacement by the levy of a graded agricultural income tax.

23. We are opposed to urgent and lopsided development based on heavy taxation, deficit financing and foreign loans out of all proportions to the repayment capacity of the country.

As the development requirements of the country demand the drawing on foreign capital to a considerable extent, we are against any obstacles in the way of foreign investment, but, at the same time, we are of the opinion that a proper balance should be maintained between foreign loans and equity capital.

24. We hold that the guarantees specified in the original Constitution in respect of freedom of property, trade, employment and just compensation for any property acquired for public purposes should be restored.

25. We stand for restoring efficiency and incorruptibility to the administration which has been steadily deteriorating. We are against the expansion of bureaucratic services which entails unproductive waste of national resources, and brings into being 'Statism' with a hierarchy of officials to do work which is best done privately and independently.

26. We believe that the State will best serve its citizens by giving facilities for a proper decentralised distribution of industry and limiting its regulatory function to the prevention and punishment of unsocial activities, wherever called for.

27. We believe that maximisation of employment opportunities is possible by persuading a realistic programme and policy of economic development as outlined above.
