

POLITICAL RESOLUTION

Since the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of India held at Vijayawada, big events have passed in rapid succession. Immediately after the Congress, the Party was called upon to implement its political line in the general elections of February 1962. Then followed the Chinese aggression which subjected the democratic movement to a severe ordeal by giving right reaction a most favourable opportunity to take the offensive. Before the country could settle down from the stresses and strains of this crisis, communal orgy of a serious dimension had burst out in several states. Finally, the crisis of the capitalist path of development, producing high prices, food scarcity, hoarding, profiteering and ministerial and other corruption of an unparalleled magnitude has overtaken the country.

During this period, the differences inside the Communist Party, which had already manifested themselves at the Sixth Congress, entered into a new phase of acute tension and bitterness due to the activities of the dogmatic section which adhered to the ideological positions and the "splitting" theory of the Communist Party of China. These activities culminated in this section walking out of the Party and setting up a rival party of its own.

In spite of this tension and split, our Party boldly faced the crisis, championing all along the interests of the country and the masses. The resolution of the National Council in November 1962 for national defence was of historic significance in the life of the Party, laid the basis for fighting back the chauvinist reactionary offensive.

Since then, the Great Petition campaign and the Delhi March, the four-stage workers' struggle, the magnificent *bandhs* in several states and the great all-India food satyagraha raised the democratic movement to a new height on an all-India scale never attained after national independence.

With the political resolution of the Sixth Congress as its guide,

the Party has emerged out of the crisis, notwithstanding the split in its ranks, with a stronger bond of unity with the patriotic forces in the country and as a champion of the interests of broad masses of our people.

In the midst of these grave difficulties, however, our Party and the country have before them an unusually favourable situation in the international sphere.

The world socialist system forges ahead in economic growth and military prowess, with the Soviet Union in the vanguard, engaged in the creation of the material-technical basis of communism.

The collapse of colonialism continues, but the battle against colonialism and racialism is still not over and is being waged with ever greater strength in Angola, Mozambique and other Portuguese colonies, in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Neo-colonialism has become a major threat to the independence of countries. Neo-colonialist designs of the imperialist powers are seen most glaringly in their intervention in Congo and South Vietnam, in the US economic domination of many countries and in the creation of Malaysia.

A number of newly independent states are marching forward along the path of national democracy. The alliance between the socialist world and the newly independent nations has been strengthened.

Afro-Asian solidarity has grown. The nonaligned powers act in greater concert and exert an increasingly positive influence on the international situation.

In the imperialist countries, the anti-monopoly actions of the working class have reached new heights. Inter-imperialist contradictions have sharpened and the most aggressive imperialist circles are getting more and more isolated.

The forces of extreme reaction have received a setback, notably in the defeat of Goldwater in the US presidential elections. The Tory Party was defeated in the British general elections.

Despite some setbacks as in the Congo, new successes have been won in the worldwide struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence as, for example, the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty.

The main contradiction in the world today, i.e., between socialism and capitalism, is increasingly being resolved in favour of socialism. The stage is set for the advance on a world scale and in each country, of the forces of peace, freedom, democracy and socialism.

At such a historic moment, what is the position in India today?

During the past four years, the economic development of the country, though on the basis of capitalism, has taken a step forward by fulfilling certain schemes of industrialisation, etc. This has strengthened the economic base of our national freedom.

But the policy of capitalist development, pursued by the ruling party, not only heaps misery and burdens upon the people but hampers the very process of full national rebirth. The outcome of the successive five-year plans has been a meagre growth of national income and even the comparatively low national income target set in the Third Plan is not likely to be reached.

At the same time, the huge taxation targets, mainly regressive indirect taxes, have always been overfulfilled ahead of schedule. The food crisis literally engulfs every aspect of the nation's life and the people's welfare. The inflationary policies of the government have fleeced the common man. Prices rise at a galloping pace and make life unbearable for the overwhelming majority of the people. Unemployment increases.

The people's living conditions have not only failed to improve but even the meagre gains won through unremitting struggle have been considerably wiped off, giving rise to universal unrest among fixed and low income groups. The plague of poverty attacks our toiling people as never before since independence.

People's sufferings due to high prices, food scarcity, high taxation, unemployment and low income have become boundless. Discontent of the masses, irrespective of their political affiliation has grown as never before. Hoarding, profiteering and corruption have reached such unprecedented dimensions that the people have begun to lose faith in the capacity of the government to overcome them.

Monopoly groups have availed of every opportunity to put pressure on the Shastri government to change the character and direction of economic planning and remould it in their own inte-

rests, disregarding the interest of the nation as a whole. Yielding to their pressure, Prime Minister Shastri had raised the slogan of pruning new projects of heavy industry in favour of giving priority to agriculture and production of consumer goods.

While it is correct to put emphasis on the latter in view of the present crisis, it is dangerous to slow-down the growth of heavy industries without which neither agriculture nor the production of consumer goods can be stepped up in the long run.

From a long term point of view, the contradiction between agriculture and light industries on the one hand and heavy industries on the other is more apparent than real because without our own forge foundaries and machine-building industries, machinery required for light industries, production of chemical fertilisers, etc., cannot be adequately developed.

For the sake of galvanising agricultural production, progressive land reforms in favour of the toiling peasantry, nationalisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains in order to give the peasant a fair price and bank nationalisation for increasing the facilities for agricultural credit, are of supreme importance.

The Government of India had at one time flirted with the idea of accepting the Big Business advocacy of a smaller and so-called "realistic" Fourth Plan, but meeting with universal popular opposition it has now decided to propose an overall fiscal outlay of Rs. 21,500 crores. This according to the planners will generate an overall growth-rate of 6.5 per cent per annum.

Even this inadequate growth-rate will not be realised unless its fulfilment is guaranteed by radical reorganisation of the national economy through land reform, nationalisation of banks, state monopoly over wholesale trade in foodgrains and the nationalisation of export-import trade. These measures are also imperative in order to hold the price line and step up agricultural production.

The development projects for the new Plan will be faced with the problem of resources. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,000 crores for defence is an additional strain. The extension of the state sector is essential in order to solve the problem of resources for the Fourth Plan. After an increase of indirect taxes from Rs. 980 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 1,580 crores in 1963-64, further

increase of tax burdens on the common people will spell disaster for their household economy.

From the point of view of finding resources, the real alternative to further indirect taxation is to make the state sector the dominant sector, run it efficiently and earn substantial revenue from it without raising the prices of the goods produced therein and to tax appropriately the wealthier sections of society.

In the Fourth Plan there is a proposal to augment the state sector further but it will still not be dominant enough to find resources satisfactorily. Nationalisation of banks is denied. State monopoly of the wholesale foodgrains trade is not accepted, though the formation of the State Food Corporation is a step forward.

Fraternal aid from socialist countries is another helpful source. Acceptance of Soviet aid for the Bokaro project and defence industries is an indication that this source is being increasingly utilised but as yet, it is not being tapped to the full extent available.

During the last few years, the quantum of such aid has grown but the Shastri government is not yet utilising the full opportunities available. For instance, a recent offer of the GDR government to give aid for heavy industry in India has not been accepted, though the terms offered were favourable, in order not to displease the West German imperialists.

Simultaneously, in the recent period, foreign private monopoly capital has increased its penetration and the Government of India is creating favourable conditions for its further growth, not hesitating to violate its own Industrial Policy Resolution in this regard.

For example, the import of US private capital rose from Rs. 5.57 crores in 1961 to Rs. 11.48 crores in 1962 and Rs. 17.03 crores in 1963. Increased reliance on PL 480 and other forms of western imperialist "aid" is a menacing feature of the situation.

Concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of a microscopic minority has accentuated, the collaboration between foreign and Indian monopolies has increased, very often at the expense of small industrialists.

Corruption spreads like an evil cancer gnawing at the very

roots of our nascent democracy. "Black money" abounds, tax evasion proceeds apace, speculation and hoarding increase. Thus, the economic base of right reaction has been strengthened.

In the field of foreign policy, nonalignment, peaceful coexistence and anti-colonialism continue to be the basic approach of the government, having withstood the terrible test of Chinese aggression, which encouraged right reaction to go on the rampage against it, though these policies were then weakened.

Friendship with the Soviet Union, closer links with Afro-Asian states and nonaligned powers characterise an important aspect of the government's foreign policy. The adherence to the Cairo Declaration and the refusal to deviate from the policy of using nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes are positive features.

It is specially to be noted that in the present period, democratic unity has been reinforced in defence of the nation's foreign policy, with leading Congressmen and government personalities also playing an important role, through mass actions and campaigns as, for example, against the "air-umbrella" and "Voice of America", in which the democratic masses following the Congress also took part.

Nevertheless, serious weaknesses and vacillations have developed, especially in the direction of soft pedalling the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, in refusing to energetically protest against the provocative manoeuvres of the US Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean and the open US intervention in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and the Congo.

India is far from playing the role of pioneer and initiator in the Afro-Asian and nonaligned world and sometimes drags its feet. On Malaysia, the Government of India has taken a stand which only helps the neo-colonial designs of British imperialism. In the Commonwealth Conference, the weak and vacillating stand taken by the representative of the Indian government disappointed the Afro-Asian countries.

National defence has become one of the major problems facing the entire people and the government. This has led to the renewed danger of Anglo-US imperialist pressures and interventions on the pretext of rendering so-called military "aid" to India.

The Government of India, having embarked on a big defence programme costing Rs. 8 to 9 hundred crores a year, is liable to make serious concessions and compromises on this, as is evidenced, for example, by the facilities given to Anglo-US military officers to inspect our border areas where arms supplied by them are in use and the assurance that these arms would not be used against any aggressor other than China.

The Government of India's defence policy, however, remains basically nonaligned. It has rejected the idea of defence pacts with the imperialists and refused to permit foreign bases on Indian soil. It has sought to develop the country's independent defence potential by seeking assistance from socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, as well as from the western powers.

Outstanding in this connection is the MIG factory agreement, which vividly contrasts with the imperialist reluctance to supply vitally necessary heavy equipment and technical know-how. This opens the possibility of overcoming to some extent the dependence on imperialist powers.

The democratic forces, however, must maintain constant vigilance to ensure that our national sovereignty is not jeopardised in any way in the name of securing so-called western "aid" for national defence.

The government has not made basic changes in the national policies. It carries forward both the positive as well as the negative aspects of the policy in general.

But there has been a change in the internal situation for the worse. Under the mounting pressure of right reaction, both inside and outside the Congress, the government has made dangerous anti-people concessions on issues of food and price policy, suppression of democratic rights, etc.

But in the recent period, the democratic movement has through mighty campaigns and struggles not only compelled the right to retreat on occasions but also forced the government to make concessions in favour of the people. The situation may deteriorate further unless popular democratic forces are able to check and reverse it through determined struggles.

But the contradictions inherent in the situation, the growing conflict between imperialism and the Indian people including

the national bourgeoisie, the policies pursued by the socialist countries to help India in her economic development and people's capacity to resist reactionary changes, are potentially stronger deterrent factors.

In this new situation, the vigilance of the organised democratic movement and active intervention of the Communist Party and other progressive democratic forces have assumed new importance. The task of building up the unity of democratic forces for the defence of India's progressive policies and for a shift to the left can no longer be ignored, except at the peril of India's future.

The contradiction between the democratic masses and the ruling class, including its government, has sharpened in the recent past and the prospect is of its further sharpening, as the crisis of people's suffering born out of capitalist development unfolds itself more and more. The differences inside the Congress party are also beginning to grow.

Under these conditions, the most favourable opportunity exists for bringing about a shift to the left in governmental policies by uniting all progressive democratic forces. This will give the rebuff to the machinations of right reaction including the communal forces.

The results of the third general elections show a shift in favour of the parties of right reaction. While the CPI not only maintained its position but also slightly gained, the ruling party lost mainly to parties of right reaction, as a result of which they emerged more united and consolidated. In some by-elections that followed, the Congress in spite of maintaining its dominant position, has lost more to the right than the left. All the rightist forces both inside and outside the Congress are being more and more consolidated.

Their drive for extending the private monopoly sector, for abandoning nonalignment, for taking India into the imperialist war bloc, for a nuclear shield and imperialist protection, for eschewing land reform and reversal of all progressive measures is being sought to be strengthened by taking advantage of the people's growing discontent against government's anti-people policies and the continued deadlock on the northern frontier.

Systematic refusal by China to accept the Colombo proposals as the basis for starting talks for the settlement of the border question is bringing grist to the mill of the right reactionaries and their foreign collaborators.

During this period, the forces of communal reaction have also strengthened their position; they seriously endanger India's security and democracy. Right reaction has exploited casteism which has a powerful grip on the people today.

But at the same time experience has shown that mass campaigns and struggles led by the democratic forces against the anti-people policy of the government reduce considerably the capacity of right reaction to mislead the masses.

At the same time, the democratic forces in the Congress have become more vocal and active, advancing alternative democratic slogans. This was reflected in the Bhubaneswar Congress discussions and later in the Congress Workers' Convention held at Delhi. They are groping towards internal unity as well as joint activity with other sectors of the democratic movement.

The participation by a large number of Congress leaders in the World Conference for Peace and International Cooperation held in Delhi and the participation of the official youth organisation of the Congress in the National Youth Forum reflect the growing strength of the democratic forces inside the Congress.

Congress masses also have moved in the struggles launched by left parties on issues like food, high prices, nationalisation of banks, etc.

These are welcome developments, but such forces are still weak and only in the preliminary stage of crystallisation.

Under the impact of the crisis and due to the weakness of the democratic forces inside the Congress, the ruling party has reached a new stage of factional conflict in different states as well as at the centre. These factions have at times used the people's discontent in some states. The political prestige and the mass influence of the Congress, though still very extensive, has fallen appreciably.

These factional conflicts, combined with increasing exposure of ministerial corruption, continue to reduce the mass popularity

of the Congress and undermine its unity. This will lead to a situation of instability, frequent political crises in some states, as has already happened in Kerala. Unless the democratic forces unite and intervene, the situation will be successfully exploited by right reaction.

In the recent period, the forces of communalism, casteism, regionalism and linguistic chauvinism have posed new dangers to the unity of our nation and to our secular democracy. Disunity and discord provide a fertile soil for the growth of right reaction and constitute a serious obstacle to the building of the National Democratic Front.

The failure of the government to rectify regional imbalances, to implement the three-language formula and to curb the tendencies of casteism and communalism which are utilised by the ruling party itself, has further accentuated the problem.

The refusal to consistently implement the principle of linguistic states has helped the spread of linguistic chauvinism and bitterness. The utter inability to solve the problems of the tribal peoples has encouraged fissiparous tendencies and separatist trends.

The richest heritage of our national movement—the unity of our motherland—faces the serious threat of being dissipated and undermined.

Democratic unity at the mass level and from below has grown in the recent period. National slogans like nationalisation of banks and state-trading in foodgrains advanced by the Communist Party and popularised through mass struggles of the working people, have won wide support. The democratic masses, including working women have moved into action as in the food satyagraha and the *bandhs*, with determination and unity.

The working class has moved not only in the interest of its own demands but has played an increasing role of initiator and unifier of the struggles of the masses, under the leadership of the Party and the trade unions of the AITUC acting in unity with other trade union centres. But working-class unity is yet to be achieved, though some advance has been registered through the *bandh* actions.

Large sections of middle-class employees like government em-

ployees, bank employees, teachers, professors, doctors and pilots have come forward in strike struggles and other forms of mass action, as never before.

Simultaneously, the mass movement of the urban middle class against price rise through the building up of consumer co-operatives and other forms of resistance against high prices have begun to develop in the big cities. The urban middle class is in ferment and restive.

The task of the Party is to forge living links with the masses including those sections who have not yet moved into action and develop these movements, giving them an organised character. Conscious, fraternal efforts must be made to bring about the widest possible unity of all democratic forces, including Congressmen and Congress committees, to make them participate in the common movement, in any form of organised activity that can serve the interests of the people against the price-rise, food scarcity, blackmarket and corruption.

The peasants have also gone into action in the form of satyagraha, but it is clear that the peasant movement is lagging behind and the All-India Kisan Sabha has become almost inactive and defunct. This weakness on the peasant and agricultural labour front is a serious handicap to the democratic movement as a whole and it sharply reduces its sweep and striking power.

The Congress agrarian reforms like tenancy legislations and the ceiling acts have not solved the land problem in the interests of the peasantry. Because of the loopholes in the tenancy acts millions of tenants have been evicted and thrown out. Even today millions of tenants-at-will and sharecroppers have not got security of tenancy. The ceiling acts have proved to be a failure. Ten per cent of the agricultural families even now possess 58 per cent of the land under cultivation.

The peasant is robbed both as a producer and as a consumer through market manipulations. The Reserve Bank of India Report has proved that the agricultural debt burden has grown in the recent years. Cheap credit is not available to the vast majority of the peasantry. Huge tax burdens are levied. Unemployment and underemployment in the rural areas, by and large, is on the increase.

The minimum wages acts have not been properly implemented. Even where the wages have been fixed they are much lower than the existing rates. In many parts of the country the agricultural labourers are still suffering from debt bondage, home-stead bondage, social oppression and other forms of semi-feudal exploitation.

The government has miserably failed to distribute even the waste lands to the agricultural labourers and poor peasants. An overwhelming majority of agricultural labourers do not possess house sites even. The solution of these problems brooks no further delay.

The urgent necessity of increasing agricultural production and of national regeneration in the countryside demand their immediate solution. An all-India mass campaign and struggle should be organised for the solution of the above burning problems. The Kisan Sabha must be revived and agricultural workers organised in order to galvanise the peasant masses into action.

In the coming period, this must constitute the most important task of the Party throughout the country. Only by discharging these tasks can peasant unity be built up and workers' and peasants' alliance forged as the main lever of the democratic movement and the National Democratic Front.

Despite semi-feudal relations and oppression, consciousness among the women of India is rising. Participation of women in the kisan and workers' struggles, in the food satyagraha all over the country is worth mentioning. It has been clearly demonstrated in the increasing discontent against rising prices, which found expression in demonstrations, *morchas*, etc. by all sections of women, including housewives and middle-class women.

Under these circumstances it has become an urgent task to build a strong movement of all sections of women—housewives and working women in factories and farms—at all levels, in the form of mass organisations and to activate and strengthen the existing organisations.

The sentiment for unity of all the forces of the left has acquired new impetus and is exerting its beneficial influence on the organised forces and parties of the left. But anti-communism

pursued by the leadership of the SSP and some other parties of the left, continues to be detrimental to unity of action.

Among the parties of the left, other than the Communist Party, the SSP which has emerged after the merger of the PSP and the SP, has an all-India character.

Before the merger, the rightwing leaders of the PSP and SP often sided with the parties of right reaction and were notorious for anti-communism. Even after the merger, one section of leadership continues to toe the line of right reaction.

But the rank and file members of the party and a section of leadership are genuine lefts, despite their anti-communist prejudices. It will be the constant endeavour of the Communist Party to win this party, as the other left parties, for the National Democratic Front.

At the same time, fraternal criticism has to be made of the anti-communist prejudices of a section of the leadership of the SSP and of the tendency for all manner of opportunist alliances, even with parties of right reaction including communal forces.

At such a time, the split engineered in the CPI by the dogmatic section will exert a negative influence on the work of building democratic unity for mass action. After having split the Party, they now threaten the unity of the AITUC. The Party must combat these disruptive trends and preserve the unity of the trade unions and other mass organisations.

In spite of all the disruptive and non-communist methods and language of the rival party leaders, the CPI will adopt an attitude of patience, reason and fraternity. The CPI will spare no effort in trying to draw the rival party into joint mass campaigns, while simultaneously exposing its wrong ideology, policies and organisational methods.

The CPI is confident that in this manner, learning from their own experience, an increasingly large number of those who have temporarily gone with the rival party will once again take their due place in the ranks of the CPI.

In this complex situation, the CPI sets itself the immediate task of going all-out to build and consolidate the unity of all democratic and socialist forces for the defeat of right reaction, for reversing the anti-people policies of the government and for

bringing about a shift to the left. It appeals to all the left parties, to all progressive forces and personalities, including democratic Congressmen, to join together to discharge this sacred national task at this moment of peril and promise.

The CPI will carry forward to still higher levels its own independent mass mobilisation and struggles, both on a local and all-India scale. It will carry forward the achievements of the all-India campaigns, the satyagraha and the *bandhs*, to the stage of *Bharat Bandh* combined with countrywide, peaceful mass peasant actions. It will work for united mass action wherever possible, and convergent action wherever necessary.

It will spare no effort to build and strengthen the mass organisations of the workers, peasants, youth, toiling intelligentsia, women and students on the widest possible united basis. In order to discharge its duty to the nation and the people, it will continuously strive to consolidate itself ideologically, politically and organisationally and to build a strong mass Communist Party.

As a way out for the people and in order to effect a breakthrough, the CPI advances the following immediate platform of action. It is willing to discuss any and all items of this platform with any democratic party, group or personality in order to facilitate mutual understanding and for joint mass campaigning and action:

1. Institute state monopoly of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, with reasonable, assured prices for the peasants and a fair price for the consumer; introduce statutory rationing in all cities and towns and deficit states, like Kerala; open consumers' cooperative stores, fair price shops in urban and rural area and guarantee regular supply of foodgrains and other essential goods to them.

2. Develop an all-India food production drive by distributing fallow lands to agricultural labourers and poor peasants; by granting occupancy rights to tenants-at-will and sharecroppers other than the holders of land belonging to the rural poor and the poor toilers of the towns; by fixing fair rents; by amending ceiling acts in favour of the peasantry and implementing them immediately; by opening state farms wherever possible as

in Suratgarh, by increased facilities for the toiling peasants to improve cultivation through irrigation, fertilisers and adequate credit; by expansion and democratisation of the cooperative movement; by providing debt relief to the peasants and agricultural labourers; by securing a minimum wage and providing house sites for the agricultural labourers; by assuring fair prices for agricultural goods as well as supply of industrial goods at controlled rates.

3. Secure higher wages and increased bonus for industrial workers and middle-class employees and link their DA with the corrected cost of living index; ensure trade-union and democratic rights for the working class in both the private and state sectors and for all government employees; secure opening of cheap price shops for supply of essential commodities in all factories and establishments employing 300 or more persons; develop and promote TU unity and united actions of the working class.

4. Nationalise banks, general insurance, foreign trade, oil, coal and other mines and plantations; impose control over prices, raw materials and rate of profit in the case of existing large-scale industries like cotton and jute manufactures, sugar, cement, etc.; take over industrial units and establishments where industrial control measures prove inadequate to prevent mismanagement, corruption and profiteering; democratise the working and management of the public sector.

5. No further taxes on the people; increase taxes on the higher income groups and profits above the bank rate; cancel the privy purses and all princely privileges; reduce the existing unbearable taxes on essential commodities and reduce their prices to a reasonable level; direct tax burdens on peasants to be reduced and uneconomic holdings exempted from land revenues.

6. Remove and punish corrupt ministers and officials; take over companies guilty of swindling public money; take effective steps to unearth black money and to prevent tax evasion; ban forward dealings in futures and forward markets.

7. Lift the emergency, scrap the DIR, release all political prisoners and detenus and restore fundamental rights.

8. Promotion of communal harmony, secularism and national integration; ban all communal propaganda; ban the RSS; take effective steps for the security of the life and property of the minorities; take adequate measures for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan; campaign against casteism.

9. Take adequate measures for the uplift of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes and tribals.

10. Defend and develop the national policy of peace and disarmament, nonalignment and anti-colonialism and move forward to the government's implementation of the Cairo Declaration.

11. Work for the settlement of the conflict with China on the basis of the Colombo proposals.

12. Work for friendship with Pakistan through bilateral talks for the solution of all outstanding problems.

13. Stop all cuts in allocations for health, education and other social services; introduce the regional language as the medium of instruction up to and including the university stage; ensure adequate salaries for teachers and for doctors in government hospitals.

14. Take effective and immediate measures for the democratisation of the state machinery, basing on the principle of decentralisation and with more powers and finance to the elected panchayats and other local bodies.

15. Establish full-fledged responsible governments in the centrally administered areas of Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi on a par with other states.

16. Break the Congress monopoly of power to form a government of all progressive parties, groups and individuals in which ever state the situation permits, in the first place in Kerala, without any alliance with communal parties.

With this immediate platform of action, the Communist Party of India will go to the people, organise them and lead them into battle, together with all other democratic and left parties, to take a gigantic step forward towards the completion of the national democratic revolution, for genuine national regeneration and for building up the National Democratic Front.

The Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India calls

upon all the people, including Congressmen who desire to carry forward the best traditions of the national movement, towards democracy, progress and prosperity, to come forward in multifarious activities for national regeneration.

Together we must combat and rout the forces of corruption, decay and parasitism born out of the remnants of feudal social relations, the new growth of the monopolies and imperialist machinations. The sufferings of the people and dangers threatening the progress of the country must make any party and group subordinate their narrow party interests and rivalries to the supreme interest of the nation as a whole.

The socialist forces of the world are marching ahead and the hitherto dark regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been roused and are taking forward strides. India shall not lag behind.