

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

COMMUNIST NATION PARTY- INDIA

कम्यूनिस्ट नेशन पार्टी - (भारत)

કોમ્યુનિસ્ટ નેશન પાર્ટી-ભારત

ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪಕ್ಷ- ಭಾರತ

കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് നേഷൻ പാർട്ടി-ഇന്ത്യ

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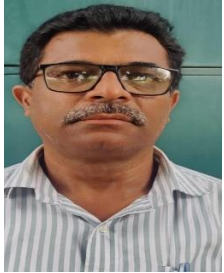
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COMMUNIST NATION PARTY (INDIA)

CNP - I MANIFESTO

Part - A

The Party promotes four pillars of the constitution – secular democracy, economic sovereignty, federalism and social justice. Being witnessed victimization of the Kisans, Mazdoor, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, other neglected class of the society Jain, Christian, Muslim community, women, youth and students at the hands of either NDA or INDIA lead governments, instead of under all the circumstances (CNP-I) despites all emerges as a beacon of pro-people policies and communal harmony.

It is for the people of India with a clear understanding that it is the bounden duty of every citizen foremost to ensure effective uphold of SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY and to defeat motive and policy of NDA/INDIA its allies.

The CNP (I) pledges as follow:

1. To establish a secular government at the Centre/state to ensure pro-people policies by making available all the medical facilities under one roof of the state government run hospital, 20% to 40% reservation in the private

hospitals for the indigent class of the society and/or facility to refer patient by the government hospital, without any cost.

2. There shall be no malicious prosecution at the instance of government and/or its political member, by targeting a particular, class or community, if any authority found to be indulged in supporting such activity they shall be strictly dealt under Article 311 of Constitution of India, 1950 forthwith.
3. No NEET and JEE examination, all the medical colleges and engineering colleges shall be under direct control of state/central government. An admission shall be on the basis of marked secured (10+2) pattern, private medical college and private engineering college must have 75% reservation for the respective state domiciled and the fee shall be similar to Government College.
4. There shall be co-partnership of state in agriculture, trade industry, an entrepreneur in the ratio of 40:60 percent, there shall be facility of loan to promote the same without any interest.
5. There shall be uniform civil code in public employment and in government grants facility, there shall be free housing to the agriculturist, health staff, health worker, teachers, auto rickshaw drivers, taxi drivers, industrial labors, housemaid, small traders, entrepreneur, street vendors and neglected weaker class of the society etc.
6. There shall be free education up to 10 + 2 examination pattern plus one I.T.I. Course to the weaker class of the society and complete waiver of fee for the general category student.
7. To priority basis protection to the females in the workplace, education institution and wherever it required by constituting special protection force of women.
8. The free sanitation facility to women and free medical checkup upon call at residence. Including mobile medical van with emergency medical facility.
9. The compulsory free public parking for the visitors of government offices and the entrepreneurs providing public services with security facility.
10. Every building in the metropolitan city as well as in the city more than ten storied must have ten to twenty bed medical facilities to meet the

emergency which shall be managed by state government free of cost.

11. The essential communities on subsidy rates cooking gas for every families shall be at subsidy rate between Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per domestic cylinder and or equal consumption.
12. Abolition of multiple pension policy for corporator, MLA/MLC, MP (Lok Sabha) and MP (Raj Sabha), there shall be single pension policy based upon the fiscal deficit of the States/ Central Governments.
13. Amendment in Anti-Defection law- if the political party sponsored candidate/s in any circumstances left the party after winning the election under the party banner his/her candidature as an elected candidate shall be stand terminated and all the past and future benefit to be stand forfeited by following the procedure let down in rule.
14. Government Land lease out to the politician and to the societies and or individual under any head to be cancelled the same to be either developed to houseless and re-house to the various class of the societies.
15. There shall be no more than one security-guard for MLA/MLC, MP (Lok Sabha) and MP (Raj Sabha), the cabinet ministers shall not be entitled for more than four security personal guard. If any member of the state's assembly and parliament desirous more security need to be the security charges.
16. No re-employment policy to the High Court and Supreme Court Judges after the compulsory retirement.
17. There shall be collegium system at JFMC, District City Civil and Sessions Court level, High Court level & Supreme Court level for appointing advocates from the bar based upon their work undertaken- client satisfaction and with the consultation of respective bar. Subject to the willingness all advocates will get an opportunity to serve himself / herself to the nation for the period of 2 to 5 years subject to understanding law and facts.
18. There shall be committee to consisting members of bar and member of public to scrutinize order and judgments of District City Civil and Sessions Court, High Court & Supreme Court at their respective level to ensure effective administration of justice to the societies.

19. Special enactment for protection of linguistic minority's properties registered with respective Charity Commissioner i.e. Schools, Colleges and Hospitals
20. Amendment in Waqf Board Act to ensure complete protection to the religious institutions i.e. Shrine, Masjids, Qabristan and Madarsas other waqf properties meant for the source of income of Shrine, Masjids, Qabristan and Madarsas.
21. Periodically grant to maintain the neglected and/or fund less Muslim Qabristan, independent Waqf Board for Shia Communities.
22. Promotion and set-up of Madarsas for teaching Quran, and other linguistic languages under the grant of respective State/ Central Government/s.
23. Promotion and set-up of Hindu Muth for teaching of Vedas, Puran, Upanishad under the grant of respective State/ Central Government/s.
24. Provision for compulsory plantation of Tress in the Ratio of 1:5 and protection of forest for clean and wholesome environment.
25. Protection of Wildlife extinct animals.
26. Provision to fulfill water scarcity by setting of Artificial Lakes Project.
27. Provision of Hajj and Umrah for the elderly indigent member of the family from the State C.M. consolidated Funds.
28. Provision of Darshan of all the Dhams, visit place of Shree Ram Lala, Amarnath Yatra etc. for the elderly indigent member of the family from the State C.M. consolidated Funds.
29. Restoration of all Masjids, Shrine, Qabrastan and Madarsas on periodical basis by special budget of the respective state Government.
30. Special status to the state of Maharashtra, State of Bihar, State of Jharkhand, State of Madhya Pradesh ensuing that the essential commodities like food grains, cooking gas, lifesaving medicines to be made at subsidy rate as well as without any tax liability.
31. Provision to regulate safety of Muslim minorities in the state of Maharashtra, State of Bihar, State of Jharkhand, State of Madhya Pradesh,

State of Uttar Pradesh, State of Haryana and special protection to protection of Masjids, Shrine, Qabrastan and Madarsas.

32. Provision of salary to the Imam of Masjids, Moazzin, Khadim of Shrine, Manager of Qabrastan and Modarris of Madarsas in the state of Maharashtra, State of Bihar, State of Jharkhand, State of Madhya Pradesh as well as other states.
33. Provision of salary to the Priest of all the Temples, Teacher of Muth along with special provision to protect them in the state of Maharashtra, State of Bihar, State of Jharkhand, State of Madhya Pradesh as well as other states.
34. Provision of salary to the Priest of all the Gurudwaras and Churches along with special provision to protect them in the state of Maharashtra, State of Bihar, State of Jharkhand, State of Madhya Pradesh as well as other states
35. Provision of salary to the Priest of all the Temples, Teacher of Muth. Along with special provision to protect them in the state of Maharashtra, State of Bihar, State of Jharkhand, State of Madhya Pradesh as well as other states.
36. Implementation of Advocates Protection Act and Public Safety & Security Act with necessary amendment
37. Implementation of The Street Vendor (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 in the state of Maharashtra.

In Part - A, the manifesto focuses on the main current issues. In Part - B, the manifesto reflects the CNP (I) 's approach for alternative policies for the welfare of people of India.

Part - B

Alternative Aims Highlights

The highlights of such an alternative Aims /objects, which the CNP (I) is pledged to implement are:

1. To protect the secular principle and democratic rights enshrined in the Constitution of India 1950.
2. To frame a policy dealing the farmers right to sell their respective produces at a Minimum Standard price which is at least 35 per cent higher than the total cost of production.

3. Policy for standard minimum wage for workers of not less than Rs. 16,000 per month; as per standard Consumer Price Index.
4. Universal public food grain distribution system to make available 15 kgs of food grains (Wheat, Rice pulse, Sugar/ Gur) per individual further 10 to 15 kgs per individual at subsidized rates.
5. No private insurance domain health care; insuring right to health care a public expenditure on health to be raised to 10 per cent of GDP.
6. Forthwith implementation of the legislation for one-third reservation for women in Parliament and state assemblies without linking it to census and delimitation; immediate comprehensive steps to end violence against women and children.
7. National Education Policy to be Scrapped 2020 expansion of public educational system – with quality up gradation; of public expenditure on education to be 10 per cent of GDP; end communalization of education system and ensure its democratic character.
8. Right to work to be covered under Constitution of India, 1950; provision of unemployment allowance for the jobless.
9. Old age pension with minimum monthly pension which is not less than half the minimum wage, or, Rs. 5,000 per month, whichever is higher, for all senior citizens.
10. Prevent privatisation of public sector enterprises and repealed of privatisation in defence, energy, railways and basic services.
11. Facilitation for SCs STs, OBCs and disabled person in education and private sector.
12. Restoration of wealth tax for super-rich and introduce inheritance tax for value worth of Rs. 5,00,00,000/- (Five Crore Rupees Only; restoration long term capital gains tax against the Capitalist.
13. Reforms in the electoral system by bifurcating Annexures, consisting of Citizen and Citizen having right to vote (criteria to be fixed), to minimize election expenditure.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECULARISM OF DEMOCRACY

The CNP (I) will ensure:

Law be enacted to eliminate tramples of the Constitution, democracy and

democratic rights.

This requires:

1. Measures to safeguard the independency and autonomy of institutions such as the higher judiciary, Election Commission of India and other Constitutional bodies.
2. Repeal of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), National Security Act (NSA) and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA).
3. Repeal of the PMLA with suitable law to prevent misuse. The ED must be divested of its law-enforcement powers.
4. Repeal and/or re-consideration of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, BNSS Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 by Law Commission of India for revision and/or to eliminate anti-democratic provisions and enhancement of police powers curtailing power of magistrate protect right to dissent.
5. Scrapping of the mandatory use of Aadhaar and biometrics for all social welfare schemes.
6. Review of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
7. Constitution to be amended to make parliamentary approval mandatory for any international treaty.

PROTECTION OF SECULARISM

The CNP (I) stands for the separation of religion and politics and for the passage and implementation of all legislative measures necessary to make this effective. Communal violence to be dealt with firmly. Secular values, scientific temper and rationality to be promoted by the State in all spheres. The CNP (I) will work towards:

1. Citizenship Amendment Act to be scraped.
2. Anti-conversion laws in states that target minorities to be repealed.
3. No public officer allow, to be Associated with any political parties, if to be found immediately to be removed and other postretirement benefit shall be subject departmental enquiry.

4. Forthwith enactment of law against lynching, banning of all illegal private armies and so called vigilante groups like the various “senas” that are attacking dalits and minorities in the name of cow protection and spreading communal hatred. Enactment of appropriate legal measures for reining in and taking action against organisations and institutions involved in spreading communal hate and against minorities.
5. Enactment of law for perpetrators of communal violence regardless of their public or official position.

ECONOMIC IDEAL POLICIES

The CNP (I) will work for economic policies that

1. Planning Commission policy to be re-considered.
2. Introduction of proletariat theory for growth of employment generation towards creating employments and money in the hands of the people to increase demand.
3. Enhancement of tax base upon resources of capitalist, corporate profit and luxury goods.
4. Increase of public investments in agricultural production, research and irrigation of organic farming.
5. Distribution of adequate resources for public investment for providing physical and social infrastructure – electricity, public transport, ports, schools, colleges, and public hospitals.
6. Promoting the production of goods for mass consumption and not unsustainable luxury goods.
7. Statutory provision and subsidies for agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, electricity/diesel.
8. Statutory provision to incentives for research and development and special initiatives to increase competitiveness of small and medium enterprises that provide much greater employment.
9. Repeal the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act and setting a minimum floor for social sector spending as a binding constraint in fiscal exercise for both Centre and state governments.
10. Prevention of further dilution of government equity in public sector banks and strengthen the public sector in banking and insurance with strict adherence to priority sector lending norms.

11. Provision for All regulatory authorities of the financial sector should mandatorily be accountable to Parliament and legislative oversight.
12. Mandatory Involvement of state governments in major economic decisions of national significance, restore decision making powers of states and allow greater fiscal flexibility for revenue raising by states.

RESTORATION OF RESOURCES

The CNP (I) will:

1. Restoration of effective Long-Term Capital Gains Tax and increasing Securities Transaction Tax.
2. Secure the custody of massive scale loan defaulters who have fled India to avoid legal action and to recover the money.
3. Restoration of wealth tax for the superrich and introduce inheritance tax.
4. Modification in Corporate profit tax by increasing statutory rates so that effective tax rates are not low, causing huge loss of revenue.
5. Mandatory Taxation of capital gains from the international transfer of shares in foreign company with underlying assets in India.
6. Mandatory GST to be overhauled respecting the federal structure of our country and the rights of the states by sharing resources with them.

REGULATION FOR FINANCIAL SECTOR

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. A strict financial regulation to policy to regulate the dominance of international finance capital over the State and people. Develop policies to reduce total financial liabilities in comparison to national income.
2. Regulation for Expansion and consolidation of non-dollar trade agreements via the Bilateral Swap Line (BSL) and other cutting-edge techniques; strengthening of financial solidarity and coordination among regional groups like BRICS+, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) etc.
3. Regulations and guidelines over crypto currencies.
4. Regulation for full capital account convertibility and reinstating restrictions on the inflow and outflow of finance capital.
5. Regulation Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) from using participatory notes

and discouraging speculative financial instruments to reduce excessive risk-taking and financial market volatility.

6. Enactment for reserves and autonomy of RBI; strengthening the RBI's governance and regulatory mechanisms.
7. Prohibition in issuance of new private bank licenses, reviewing the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act 2012, and barring foreign banks from acquiring Indian banks.
8. Regulation Strengthening public sector banks (PSBs); no PSB privatization; overturning the proposed amendments in banking acts to lower the Union Government's stake in PSBs; including private banks under the priority sector classification; introducing efficient capital regulation to minimize risks of the banks.
9. Policy to Increase the interest rate for large borrowers; decreasing the interest rate for small loans; increasing the interest rate for savings accounts and retail deposits waving of the service charges to ordinary retail and financial inclusion customers.
10. Regulation for Recovering all non-performing assets (NPAs) by seizing corporate borrowers' assets, including benami properties; amending criminal laws to punish and recover willful defaults; rolling back of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC).
11. Regulating the dominance of big tech companies like Amazon, Instagram, Twitter, Whatsapp, Facebook, and Google in the fin-tech sector while maintaining data sovereignty.
12. Regulation on private microfinance institutions (MFIs) to prevent harassment of micro-borrowers. Stop PSB funding for private MFIs; separating commercial institutions from banks.
13. Reconsideration of the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act 2015.
14. Repeal the Banking Regulation- 1949 Amendment Act, 2020; permitting primary agriculture credit societies to collect deposits under the supervision of RBI; strengthening the co-operative banks to save people from the clutches of usurious lending; and exempting co-operative banks from income tax.
15. Halt on dilution of government shares from the LIC; removal of GST on life, medical and general insurances; public sector general insurance companies will be consolidated to gain economies of scale.
16. Regulation flows of capital to tax havens; plug loopholes in double tax avoidance agreements to ensure fair taxation.
17. Regulation to Strengthening of chit fund legislation to protect deposits, confiscate

Ponzi scheme owners' properties, and compensate affected depositors.

18. Restricting foreign direct investment (FDI) in the financial sector.

ISSUES RELATING TO TRADE

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Regulation to protect Indian interests and standing up to the US moves to increase tariffs on Indian goods and waging „trade wars“.
2. Measures to protect small and marginal peasants, including quantitative restrictions.
3. Regulating health, education, water resources, banking and financial Services out of GATS; Mandatory review of the TRIPS agreement.
4. Revival of existing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs); not proceeding +with negotiations for FTA with European Union on existing terms.

PROMOTING FEDERALISM

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Repeal of Article 356 with a suitable provision and amending Article 355 to prevent their misuse.
2. Regulating the Procedure of role and position of Governors. Governors to be appointed by the President from a panel of three eminent persons suggested by the Chief Minister.
3. Mandatory 50 per cent devolving the total pool of collection of Central taxes to the states; sharing of surcharges and cesses with the states.
4. Provision for Transferring Centrally Sponsored Schemes under a State subject with funds to the states.
5. Seek Constitutional amendment to make the decisions of the Inter-State Council binding on the Union Government; National Development Council to be granted Constitutional status; restoring the Planning Commission, which is to act as an executive wing of the NDC.
6. Mandatory Setting of a target for minimum level of Local Self-Government expenditure to GDP; funds devolved to the local bodies to be routed

through the state governments.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. A priority to people oriented planning and development of Proletariat.
2. Repeal of the National Monetization Pipeline (NMP); stall and reverse the long-term gift-over of brownfield infrastructural assets to private corporations through various routes of NMP; repeal privatization and weakening of public infrastructure through disinvestment, PPP, and various other routes.
3. Repealing/Restoration of the National Land Monetization Pipeline (NLMP); prevent the accumulation of huge, contiguous land parcels with unique rent collection capacity in the hands of private corporations.
4. Promoting construction, operation, maintenance, and revenue realization of public infrastructure (power, communications, railways, roads, ports, airports, etc.) only through government departments and public sectors.
5. Recalling the operation and maintenance (O&M) of public infrastructure allotted to private players; putting an end to revenue extraction (tolls, tickets, or other charges) by private O&M agencies from public highways, railways, airports, gas or electricity lines, etc., which severely burden people; reinforcing public enterprises in these works.
6. Recalling the policies promoting and establishing private monopolies in renewable energy sector, energy storage, and all other future energy resources; establishing government's decisive stake in the renewable sector to protect our country's energy sovereignty; devising a strong participatory mechanism to protect the livelihood and economic scope of the communities (especially coal workers) affected in the process of transitioning to renewable energy from fossil fuel.
7. Ensuring the provision of affordable electricity through subsidized rates; revocation of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022; suspension of prepaid smart metering under the TOTEX model by private entities; reversal of the privatization of the public electricity sector; reestablishment of all unbundled power utilities; annulment of current private licenses within the power sector; elimination of the virtual private power market and dynamic pricing.
8. Restricting private monopolies within critical infrastructure sectors, such as conglomerates involved in ports and power, as well as data storage and management; establishing a robust public sector data infrastructure to

safeguard the sovereign data of Indian citizens, and enacting policies to regulate the unrestricted utilization of personal data by private enterprises.

9. The repeal of the Telecommunications Bill, 2023 aims to overturn pro-private telecom policies, fostering increased telecom and internet access in rural and remote regions through public sector initiatives. This includes bolstering public sector telecom entities such as BSNL and MTNL by ensuring equitable competition and expediting the deployment of 4G and 5G services. Additionally, it emphasizes the right to internet access and promotes national self-sufficiency in the manufacturing of communication equipment.
10. Significant government funding will be directed towards enhancing rail infrastructure to improve security, speed, and accessibility. This includes reversing the privatization of railway stations, establishing dedicated freight corridors, and optimizing both goods and passenger train services. Additionally, there will be a focus on promoting domestic technology and the production of railway rakes and equipment, while ensuring affordability and upgrading services.
11. Elimination of the landlord port model; cancellation of the newly implemented stevedoring policy for cargo operations; annulment of the outsourcing of significant port hospitals under the Public-Private Partnership framework. Upgrade and modernize key ports.
12. Enhancing the infrastructure of the warehousing corporation to support the procurement of crops beyond grains and essential food items such as fruits and vegetables; ceasing the leasing of the warehousing corporation's facilities to private monopolies.

INDUSTRY

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Reversing the detrimental policies that sought to dismantle and undermine all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) through various administrative directives and guidelines; halting all privatization initiatives of PSUs initiated by DIPAM.
2. Reinforcing the public sector, particularly in essential and strategic domains, by alleviating the significant burden of levies, enabling effective reinvestment of profits for modernization and upgrades, ensuring equitable access to resources, providing support to weaker PSUs with new capital and advanced technology, guaranteeing technology transfer for all import obligations, and fostering greater autonomy, efficiency, and collaboration

among public sector enterprises.

3. Implementing a comprehensive long-term industrial policy that redefines investment strategies and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) conditions to achieve a higher employment-to-investment ratio; bridging the divide between services and manufacturing by encouraging their complementary roles to enhance overall productivity.
4. Ensuring increased value addition and appropriation within our domestic segments of the Global Production Network through a stringent export-import-investment policy; enforcing strict labor standards compliance throughout the value chains of multinational corporations (MNCs) and transnational corporations (TNCs).
5. Limiting the growing influence of financial firms over non-financial entities by establishing a cap on equity investments and cross-ownership; promoting proactive lending policies from Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to meet the financial requirements of non-financial companies; encouraging research and development along with the enhancement of indigenous capabilities; and implementing vigilant measures against monopoly formation and cartelization.
6. Revitalizing labor-intensive traditional industries such as jute mills, plantations, textiles, leather, handicrafts, and coir, among others; developing stringent policies to safeguard domestic industries from international competition; and promoting the growth of both domestic and foreign markets for Indian products.
7. Promoting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in labor-intensive industries by providing appropriate incentives, enhancing infrastructure support, and ensuring adequate credit access from public sector banks; increasing funding for Cluster Development Projects (CDPs); implementing strict regulations on the entry of private microfinance into the MSME sector; and forgiving loans for distressed low-income groups.
8. Developing a supportive framework to boost entrepreneurial activities by strengthening community institutions such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and cooperatives; increasing access to subsidized loans for these entities, particularly those engaged in home-based and traditional industries; and fostering the growth of cooperatives and consortiums.
9. Banning foreign direct investment in the retail sector; establishing regulations for e-commerce and local corporate retailers through a licensing

framework; and launching a government-operated e-commerce platform to support small producers and manufacturers.

10. Implementing public sector digital platform services to challenge the dominance of global corporations like Amazon, Uber, and Zomato; ensuring comprehensive government backing and protection for local start-ups and cooperatives within the growing digital economy.
11. Taking proactive measures to attract more IT jobs and technological advancements to Tier-II and Tier-III cities while safeguarding workers' rights; enhancing the production of IT hardware and components; establishing state-owned IT firms to digitize government departments and their services; and formulating regulations to oversee algorithms, AI/ML, and other emerging technologies to ensure their benefits are accessible to the public.
12. Gradually revising the SEZ Act and its associated regulations to remove tax benefits and restrict unregulated land usage; ensuring rigorous enforcement of labor laws across all SEZs.
13. Undertaking a thorough review of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC); opposing actions that facilitate the diversion of public funds through Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes; implementing stringent policies against unconditional loan forgiveness for large private enterprises.
14. Repealing the amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act that permits monopolistic commercial mining of essential minerals such as rare earth elements and lithium, which are vital for future energy sustainability; ceasing further incentives, deregulation, and privatization within the mineral sector, including crude oil exploration.
15. Reversing the disbandment of the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and enhancing domestic defense manufacturing capabilities; reinstating restrictions on private sector participation in defense production; stopping foreign direct investment (FDI) in this sector.
16. Formulating a comprehensive strategy for the capacity expansion of Coal India Ltd (CIL) and establishing a detailed coal logistics framework; transferring all privately allocated unexplored coal blocks to CIL; decreasing reliance on imported coal and initiating a judicial investigation into fraudulent coal imports by private firms.

REVIVAL OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY

1. To reverse the agrarian crisis, revive agricultural growth and ensure enhanced incomes for the farmers, the CNP (I) proposes the following concrete steps:
2. Guarantee a legal framework for the Minimum Support Price (MSP), ensuring it is set at a minimum of 1.5 times the comprehensive cost of production (C2 plus 50 percent).
3. Broaden the scope and execution of MSPs; increase the variety of crops eligible for MSP announcements; ensure efficient procurement processes across all states; and expand the number of Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) in India to 10,000 within a three-year timeframe.
4. Significantly lower the costs of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, diesel, water, and electricity by implementing strict regulations on corporate influence and enhancing government subsidies.
5. Increase public investment in agriculture by 100% over three years, with a particular emphasis on irrigation and rural market infrastructure; prioritize Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) for all water resources.
6. Guarantee an affordable, timely, and sufficient supply of institutional credit for agriculture; reform existing guidelines to prevent the diversion of institutional credit towards corporate interests; set a new target to ensure that a significant majority of direct agricultural credit is allocated to small and marginal farmers.
7. Revitalize the cooperative credit system in India; ensure that credit cooperatives operate democratically with regular elections.
8. Eliminate the Nutrient Based Subsidy system for fertilizers; enhance subsidies for agriculture and restore price controls on fertilizers to guarantee the availability of quality agricultural inputs at reasonable prices.
9. Reverse modifications to the intellectual property framework that benefit large agricultural corporations; enforce stringent regulations on private agricultural research concerning seed pricing, royalties, farmers' rights to save seeds, and biodiversity protection.
10. Repeal unfair and exploitative multilateral and bilateral Free Trade Agreements, such as the India-ASEAN FTA and the India-EU FTA; ensure that all trade negotiations uphold India's economic sovereignty and cooperative federalism.

LAND ISSUES

The CNP (I) shall:

1. Reassess and reverse the dilution of land-ceiling regulations that primarily benefit corporations and large agricultural enterprises.
2. Implement swift and thorough measures for land reform; encourage state governments to acquire remaining surplus lands and promptly distribute them, prioritizing Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the allocation process; ensure joint land titles that uphold women's equal rights to land ownership; increase funding for state governments to create new land tribunals for timely resolution of legal disputes.
3. Guarantee the registration of all tenancies; safeguard tenant rights across all states; extend benefits to tenants, including subsidies, insurance, and income support through the issuance of Licensed Cultivator Cards.
4. Revise the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 to ensure it applies universally to all land acquisition laws; establish a stringent definition of public purpose, require full and informed consent from all affected individuals, and mandate comprehensive social impact assessments and compensation that enhance quality of life and share in increased land value.
5. Prevent the encroachment and appropriation of common lands such as pastures, community forests, and scrublands.
6. Safeguard all government and public sector lands held in public trust from being transferred to the private sector through lease, sale, diversion, or any other means.
7. Allocate cultivable wasteland to landless and impoverished peasant families at no cost, prioritizing SCs and STs; ensure joint land titles that affirm women's equal rights to land.
8. Provide housing sites and homestead land to all segments of the rural and urban landless population.
9. Document tenancy arrangements and protect tenant rights in all states where such measures have not yet been implemented.

FOOD SECURITY

To work towards a hunger free India, the CNP (I) will:

1. Advocate for the discontinuation of the current targeted distribution system and the implementation of a reformed, robust universal public distribution system that excludes income tax payers, without any connection to Aadhaar Card.
2. Ensure the provision of 10 kilograms of food grains per person, comprising 5 kilograms at no cost and an additional 5 kilograms at subsidized prices.
3. Encourage state governments to undertake initiatives in this area.
4. In addition to food grains, the Public Distribution System (PDS) will offer essential items such as pulses, edible oil, sugar, and kerosene at regulated prices.
5. Increase allocations for food provided through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal Schemes to guarantee hot, nutritious meals, and incorporate these provisions under the Food Security Act as a legal entitlement.
6. Enforce the Food Security Act's provision of a Rs 6000 allowance for pregnant women without any conditions.
7. Implement special initiatives such as free kitchens for at-risk populations, including migrant workers, the destitute, widows, and individuals with disabilities.
8. Enhance the rationing system in remote and mountainous regions to ensure that tribal communities and other vulnerable groups have reliable access to food security.
9. Provide twelve LPG cylinders annually at subsidized rates without requiring Aadhaar Card linkage.
10. Avoid cash transfers as a substitute for food grains.

CURBING PRICE RISE

1. The CNP (I) proposes a series of measures to control rising prices of essential commodities. These include:
2. Reinstating a regulated pricing system for petroleum products and implementing a controlled price mechanism.
3. Lowering central excise and customs duties applicable to petroleum

products.

4. Regulating the prices of natural gas and subsidized gas cylinders.
5. Prohibiting futures trading in agricultural commodities as advised by the Parliamentary Standing Committee.
6. Enforcing strict measures against hoarding and black-marketing of essential goods while enhancing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.
7. Improving transparency requirements for private food grain stocks stored in warehouses and godowns.
8. Reinforcing the Public Distribution System (PDS) and utilizing buffer stocks effectively to counteract increasing market prices.
9. Regulating the export of food grains during periods of high and escalating prices.
10. Ensuring the regulation of prices for essential medicines.

FOREIGN POLICY

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. A commitment to an independent and non-aligned foreign policy that fosters collaboration among developing nations and enhances multi-polarity.
2. A decision to disengage from the strategic alliance with the United States and to oppose its interventionist policies, sanctions, and efforts to instigate regime changes in sovereign nations.
3. The intention to withdraw from all foundational agreements with the United States that undermine our national sovereignty and adversely affect our interests.
4. The termination of all security and military partnerships with Israel, alongside a call for the United Nations to impose sanctions on Israel.
5. The recognition of the State of Palestine, based on pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem designated as its capital.
6. An emphasis on strengthening relationships with neighboring countries and promptly addressing issues related to shared resources in a way that benefits all parties involved.
7. A focus on negotiating a resolution to the border dispute with China while promoting comprehensive bilateral relations.

8. The resumption of discussions with Pakistan aimed at resolving all outstanding issues, including cross-border terrorism, and fostering people-to-people connections through cultural and sporting events.
9. Engagement with the Sri Lankan government to advocate for the devolution of powers to the Northern and Eastern regions, ensuring autonomy for Tamil-speaking communities within a unified nation.

SECURITY MATTERS

The CNP (I) works for:

1. Withdrawal from partnerships such as the India-US Defence Framework Agreement, QUAD, and I2U2.
2. Closure of all military installations in our region, especially the US facility in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, where nuclear arms are stored.
3. Total eradication of nuclear arms and all forms of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological agents.
4. Prohibition of access to Indian naval, air, and military facilities for refueling and stationing by nations engaged in armed conflicts globally.
5. Implementation of a policy that prohibits the militarization of outer space and Polar Regions.
6. Commitment to resolving disputes through diplomatic means, fostering dialogue and discussion, and promoting amicable relations.
7. De-militarization of cyberspace; safeguarding against cyber threats and phishing; ensuring individual privacy and preventing unauthorized surveillance.
8. Establishment of parliamentary oversight over security forces to guarantee accountability.
9. Emphasis on the protection of human lives by enhancing coordination among intelligence agencies and ensuring prompt action on credible intelligence.
10. Expansion, development, and fortification of public sector defense units, which play a crucial role in achieving self-reliance for national security and defense needs. 11.
11. Ensuring transparency and accountability in defense contracts to combat corruption, with expedited investigations, trials, and penalties for corruption related to national defense.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

The CNP (I) is committed to:

1. Special provision of law for the people Jammu and Kashmir and grant of regional autonomy to Ladakh; no other then the domicile of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh shall be entitled to enter sell and purchase agreement for land. There shall be special status the people Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.
2. To ensure 95% bureaucratic from Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh armed forces shall consist majority of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.
3. To ensure special provision for protection of Muslim minorities their shrine masjids.
4. To ensure interest free loan to the domicile Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh with wavier provision in case of business loss.
5. To ensure all the religious priest/ maulvis shall be entitled for monthly remuneration from the State Chief Minister consolidated funds.
6. Swiftly commencing a political dialogue involving all relevant stakeholders.
7. Implementing confidence-building initiatives in Kashmir by engaging with various community groups and addressing their legitimate concerns.
8. Promoting the economic advancement of the state, with a particular emphasis on creating job opportunities for the youth and repairing the damaged infrastructure.
9. Revocation of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, with the exception of border regions.

NORTH-EAST

The CNP (I) is committed to:

1. Resolving the conflict in Manipur requires a political solution, which necessitates the removal of the current chief minister. It is essential to engage in negotiations with all stakeholders to reach an agreement that guarantees equal rights for all communities involved.
2. The NRC process in Assam must be finalized promptly in accordance with the Supreme Court's directives. No Indian citizen should be left out; those who are excluded should have a streamlined application process, while

those included should receive their identity cards without delay. Additionally, any blocked Aadhar cards should be revalidated.

3. The North East should be designated as a key area for development, focusing on enhancing physical infrastructure and creating specialized employment programs for the youth. The fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border should be completed without delay.
4. It is crucial to safeguard and enhance the administrative and financial authorities granted under the Sixth Schedule, ensuring the preservation of the identities of various ethnic groups and nationalities.

IN DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE & WORKING CLASS

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Ensuring that the statutory minimum wage for workers is set at no less than Rs 26,000 per month, with this wage linked to the Consumer Price Index. It is essential to enforce a maximum workday of eight hours. Legislative actions should be taken to guarantee living wages in accordance with Article 43 of the Constitution.
2. Implementing regular wage adjustments for all Central Public Sector Unit (PSU) employees without imposing any conditions related to affordability.
3. Establishing the 8th Central Pay Commission for central government personnel and addressing the outstanding Dearness Allowance/Dearness Relief payments owed from January 2020 to June 2021.
4. Acknowledging all workers engaged in various central and state government initiatives (such as anganwadi workers, ASHA, MDM workers, etc.) as employees, thereby granting them all associated benefits, including statutory minimum wages, social security provisions like pensions and gratuities, and safeguarding their rights to form trade unions.
5. Repealing all amendments to labor laws that are detrimental to workers and favorable to employers, as outlined in the Four Labour Codes.
6. Enhancing the enforcement of all labor laws, particularly those concerning interstate migrant workers; ensuring compensation for retrenchment or closure is paid to affected employees; reinforcing the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act; bolstering labor departments and enforcement bodies; and establishing Industrial Tribunals and Labor Courts in every district and industrial area.

7. Advancing legislation for Unorganized Sector Workers and acting on the recommendations from the Standing Committee on Labour; implementing targeted social security initiatives for migrant and plantation workers; creating a national fund for unorganized workers; and enacting laws to provide universal social security coverage for all unorganized workers, including benefits for old age pensions, health care, maternity and child care, as well as accident and life insurance.
8. Implementing legislation to clearly outline the working conditions for Gig, platform-based, and app-driven workers, as well as those engaged in remote work. This includes ensuring that IT and ITES workers are fully covered under all labor laws, with no exemptions allowed through appropriate legislative measures.
9. Abolishing the New Pension Scheme and the PFRDA Act, and establishing a defined benefit pension scheme that is adequately funded by both employers and the government. This scheme should guarantee a pension of at least 50 percent of the last drawn salary, with provisions for indexation.
10. Repealing the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act of 2019.
11. Ensuring the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot voting and safeguarding their rights. It should be legally mandated for all establishments to recognize unions, alongside ratifying ILO Conventions No. 87 and 98, which pertain to workers' rights in Special Economic Zones, as well as No. 189, which addresses domestic workers. Additionally, the Indian Labour Conference should be held annually without exception.
12. Establishing a robust framework for worker participation in management across both public and private sectors, while enhancing bipartite and tripartite collaboration. No labor-related decisions should be made without prior discussions with trade unions, ensuring regular and meaningful social dialogue with worker representatives.
13. Reducing the reliance on contractual and casual labor; rigorously enforcing The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970; ensuring that contract workers receive equal wages and benefits as their permanent counterparts for performing similar tasks; halting the outsourcing and contracting of jobs that are permanent and ongoing; abolishing Fixed Term Employment; and safeguarding the rights of contract workers and those in the informal sector to unionize and strike.
14. Ensuring equitable pay for female employees across all sectors, including those engaged in home-based work; providing social security for women in the informal sector, which encompasses maternity benefits, pensions, and health insurance; enforcing a paid maternity leave policy of 26 weeks,

along with maternity benefits, childcare facilities, and support for elderly care for all female workers.

15. Rigorously enforcing the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act; implementing safety protocols for women employed in night shifts.
16. Workers should have meaningful and proactive involvement in all Welfare Boards established for their benefit.

FISH WORKERS

1. Establishing a dedicated welfare board for fish workers, along with the issuance of identity cards and the implementation of social security programs.
2. Prohibiting foreign trawlers and harmful fishing methods employed by large trawlers; abolishing deep-sea fishing policies that favor large corporate entities in our territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), while limiting access for local small-scale fishers. 3
3. Repealing the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification of 2018, which undermines the rights of fishers to access coastal areas.
4. Discarding the Blue Economy Policy that permits private and foreign corporations to exploit valuable mineral resources from our ocean floor.

FARMERS

1. Guarantee complete debt relief and loan forgiveness for all small, medium, and distressed farmers and agricultural laborers in rural India, addressing both institutional and private debts owed to moneylenders.
2. Establish a universal and inclusive crop insurance program for all farmers, allowing for state-specific adaptations; ensure coverage for both yield and price risks; set up weather monitoring stations in every village; enhance the involvement of public insurance companies in crop insurance; and create a price stabilization fund to shield farmers from price volatility.
3. Provide a legal assurance for a sufficient monthly pension for small, marginal, and medium farmers as well as agricultural workers.
4. Foster and enhance cooperatives focused on agricultural production, credit provision, dairy farming, water management, input procurement, crop storage, processing, value addition, and marketing; ensure that

cooperatives, excluding multi-state entities, operate under state government regulations.

5. Encourage the formation of farmer producer organizations and women's self-help groups, joint liability groups, and other women's collectives in agricultural production; ensure these collective entities are protected from private corporate takeover.
6. Ensure sufficient subsidies are provided for the production, supply, and retail of animal feed; safeguard livestock farmers against input price fluctuations. Develop and implement a comprehensive livestock insurance program that addresses all diseases and epidemics.
7. Extend labor subsidies to small and marginal farmers by incorporating them into the framework of the MGNREGS.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

1. Implementing comprehensive legislation aimed at agricultural workers to guarantee minimum wages, the right to collective bargaining, and social security measures such as pensions and accident compensation, supported by central funding.
2. Lifting the current limit of 100 days of work under the MGNREGS to 200 days, ensuring that wages for MGNREGS work are not less than the minimum wage of Rs 700 per day across all states, and guaranteeing timely unemployment allowances for workers when work is unavailable.
3. Raising the minimum wage for all rural and agricultural workers to Rs 700 per day, ensuring equal pay for equal work for male and female agricultural workers, and providing additional allowances for pregnant workers. Overhauling the enforcement mechanisms of the Minimum Wages Act for greater effectiveness and compliance.
4. Ensuring that all agricultural workers have access to essential amenities, including housing, sanitation, clean drinking water, medical care, first-aid services, and transportation for injury-related incidents.
5. Establishing decentralized tripartite boards with a single-window system and nationwide eligibility to safeguard the rights of migrant agricultural workers.
6. Acknowledging the rights of landless agricultural workers as affected individuals entitled to full compensation, resettlement, and

rehabilitation in cases of land acquisition and displacement as per the LARR Act, 2013.

7. Protecting the constitutional rights of Dalit and Adivasi agricultural workers while promoting the comprehensive development of their communities.
8. Creating separate legislation and judicial systems to protect Dalit and Adivasi agricultural workers from all forms of oppression based on caste, ethnicity, religion, and gender.
9. Establishing publicly supported childcare and crèche facilities in all agricultural workplaces.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE WOMEN

he CNP (I) stands for:

1. Immediate implementation of a 33 percent reservation for women in Parliament and state assemblies, independent of census and delimitation processes.
2. Establishing legislation that guarantees equal rights for women in marital and inherited property; enhancing laws concerning maintenance for women and children; and ensuring protection, sufficient maintenance, and rehabilitation for all women who have been deserted.
3. Introducing a comprehensive set of measures aimed at preventing, addressing, and penalizing individuals accountable for the alarming rise in violence against women and children, which includes:
4. Endorse the recommendations of the Verma Committee that have not been incorporated into the current amended legislation; revise educational curricula to incorporate topics on gender equality; implement measures to enhance the safety of public spaces for women; ensure that women with disabilities have safe access to all public areas; increase penalties for caste-based offenses targeting women from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; impose sanctions on any personnel, including police officers, who obstruct or delay legal proceedings; establish fast-track courts; criminalize marital rape; protect the integrity of Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code; provide comprehensive support for victims of sexual violence and acid attacks through a fully funded rehabilitation program, particularly for children affected by sexual violence; ensure sufficient budgetary provisions for the enforcement of laws addressing domestic violence and sexual harassment. Enforce the PCPNDT Act rigorously to combat sex

determination tests and female foeticide, and reactivate inactive monitoring committees.

5. Implementing new legislation that includes a dedicated law addressing honour crimes, a law targeting the trafficking of women and children, and enhancements to existing laws regarding the maintenance of women and children. This could involve initiatives similar to those previously established by the former Left Front government in Tripura, which provided financial support for abandoned women. Additionally, there should be special programs for single women, including widows and families led by women, as well as legislation to facilitate connections between Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and banking institutions, ensuring subsidized interest rates capped at 4 percent, with particular benefits for SHGs comprising SC/ST women. Furthermore, protective laws for domestic and home-based workers, along with targeted schemes for families headed by women, are essential.
6. Establishing a code of conduct for all elected officials to promote respectful and appropriate public discourse regarding women, prohibiting sexist and derogatory language that undermines their dignity.
7. Raising the budgetary allocations for women in gender budgeting to a minimum of forty percent, increasing from the current level of 30 percent.

CHILDREN

The CNP (I) strongly advocates and will work for the rights of children. It is committed to:

1. The ICDS should be universally applied to encompass all children aged 0-6 years. All privatization efforts regarding the ICDS must be reversed, with increased funding allocated per child to guarantee nutritious meals in anganwadis and schools, as well as the establishment of crèche facilities within anganwadi centers.
2. The Right to Education Act should be expanded to include all children from ages 3 to 18. It is essential to implement the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, to promote inclusive education.
3. An adequate number of child-friendly playgrounds should be established in local neighborhoods.
4. Amendments to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act) should eliminate the distinction between hazardous and non-hazardous work, thereby prohibiting all forms of child labor and ensuring the implementation

of rehabilitation schemes with increased funding for all working children.

5. Targeted measures are necessary to bridge the gap between children from adivasi, dalit, and socially vulnerable groups and their peers, including additional funding for the establishment of residential schools and hostels equipped with modern amenities, along with strict actions against any form of discrimination.
6. Comprehensive coverage of essential services is required, including supplementary nutrition, immunization, non-formal preschool education, regular health check-ups, and prompt referral services.
7. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act must be enforced rigorously.
8. Shelters and social services should be provided for street children, along with more effective measures to locate missing children.
9. A thorough overhaul and reform of the juvenile justice system and its institutions is necessary to ensure they are equipped to assist in the reintegration of young individuals into society as responsible citizens.

YOUTH

The CNP (I) is committed to:

1. The establishment of the Right to Work as a constitutional entitlement.
2. Provision of employment opportunities or unemployment benefits.
3. Removal of the recruitment freeze in both central and state government services; ensuring the timely filling of all vacant positions within these governments.
4. Formulating a new National Youth Policy to tackle the issues faced by young people.
5. Initiating Sports Missions funded by both central and state authorities to enhance sports participation and training resources for the youth.
6. Fostering comprehensive development—physical, cultural, and social—of young individuals by creating opportunities in their preferred fields.
7. Taking decisive measures to combat the drug crisis.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The CNP (I) stands for the abolition of the caste system and all forms of caste oppression.

1. The establishment of a central law for the Special Component Plan aimed at Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plan, ensuring that plan allocations at both the national and state levels correspond to the population proportions of these communities.
2. Provision of 5 acres of cultivable land to each landless family belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for agricultural purposes.
3. Creation of a central law to facilitate reservations within the private sector.
4. Strengthening the enforcement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 and the POA Amendment Act of 2015, with initiatives to include the SC/ST (PoA) Act in Schedule IX of the Constitution.
5. Setting up of mandatory Special Courts in every district as mandated by Section 14 of the SC, ST (PoA) Act of 1989.
6. Introduction of a dedicated law to combat caste, religious, and gender discrimination in educational institutions and workplaces.
7. Urgent execution of a Caste Census as part of the overall census process.
8. Ensuring universal access to hostels and scholarships for all students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
9. Addressing all outstanding vacancies in reserved positions and promotions through a focused, time-sensitive recruitment initiative.
10. Implementation of reservations in sectors that have previously been excluded.
11. Revisions to eliminate gaps in the legislation aimed at preventing manual scavenging, along with a time-bound rehabilitation plan supported by sufficient funding.
12. Regularization of contract workers in sanitation services.
13. A targeted initiative with financial backing to bridge the existing disparities in housing and civic amenities between SC/ST communities and others.
14. Expansion of reservation policies to include Dalit Christians and Muslims.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Ensuring the timely appointment of candidates for Scheduled Tribe reserved positions across all government sectors as mandated by law.
2. Safeguarding the land rights of indigenous communities and reclaiming land that has been unlawfully taken from them. Repealing amendments to various laws that, under the guise of facilitating business, undermine the consent rights of Adivasi communities regarding land acquisition.
3. Abolishing the National Forest Policy that promotes forest privatization and replacing it with a policy that upholds tribal rights.
4. Fully implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, while amending it to encompass other traditional forest dwellers with a cut-off date of 1980, and ensuring that Adivasis are not evicted from their ancestral lands.
5. Guaranteeing a minimum support price for minor forest products collected by Adivasis and safeguarding the rights of Adivasi women.
6. Repealing all amendments to Forest Conservation and Environmental regulations that weaken the decision-making authority of gram sabhas in their respective areas.
7. Upholding rights under the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act and the Fifth Schedule, while promoting the recognition, protection, and development of tribal languages and scripts. Languages such as Bhili, Gondi, and Kok Borok should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, and state governments must recognize Adivasi languages as official state languages.
8. Automatically including Adivasis in the domicile lists of state governments, ensuring their Scheduled Tribe identity and rights are recognized regardless of inter-state migration.
9. Ensuring that all tribal individuals are covered under the Food Security Act, granting them access to free and subsidized food grains.
10. Increasing scholarships for tribal students and conducting timely audits of all tribal hostels to enhance facilities.

MINORITIES

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Establishing the Minorities Commission as a statutory entity with expanded

authority and jurisdiction, while elevating the status of its chairperson and members.

2. Developing a dedicated sub-plan for Muslim minorities, modeled after the tribal sub-plan, to effectively implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee. This includes enhancing and revising the Minority Area Development Programme to ensure sufficient resources and targeted initiatives in employment, education, and health for districts with significant Muslim populations.
3. Introducing the "Prevention of Atrocities against Minorities Act" to safeguard against ongoing violence towards minorities, including Christians.
4. Acting on the recommendations of the Ranganath Mishra Commission report, with an immediate focus on including all OBC Muslims, who represent a large segment of the Muslim community, in the OBC quota with specific allocations by state.
5. Allocating 15 percent of priority sector lending from banks specifically for Muslims, along with ensuring subsidized credit for self-employed Muslim youth.
6. Placing a strong emphasis on the education of Muslim girls by significantly increasing scholarships and hostel facilities available to them.
7. Encouraging the instruction of Urdu in schools, producing high-quality Urdu textbooks, and addressing the vacancies in Urdu teaching positions.
8. Guaranteeing compensation and rehabilitation for all Muslims acquitted in terrorism-related cases, while also ensuring accountability for officials who wrongfully implicated them and subjected them to torture. This includes establishing fast-track courts to expedite these cases.
9. Providing compensation to all victims of mob lynching.

OBCs

1. Guaranteeing the effective application of 27 percent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Central educational institutions and expanding this reservation to encompass all private educational institutions.
2. Enhancing the capabilities of the National Commission for Backward Classes.
3. Streamlining the process for obtaining OBC certificates.
4. Developing a comprehensive set of initiatives, similar to those established

for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), aimed at improving employment opportunities and alleviating poverty among OBCs from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

LGBTQ+

1. Revise the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 to respond to the concerns expressed by the community.
2. Provide legal recognition and protection for same-sex couples through mechanisms akin to marriage, such as "civil unions" or "same-sex partnerships," and establish legislation similar to the Special Marriage Act of 1954 to allow partners to be recognized as dependents for purposes like inheritance and alimony in divorce cases.
3. Introduce a comprehensive anti-discrimination bill that encompasses the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals.
4. Implement reservation policies in educational institutions and ensure horizontal reservation in employment opportunities.
5. Guarantee that crimes committed against LGBTQ+ individuals are prosecuted with the same seriousness as those against non-LGBTQ+ individuals.
6. Establish measures to combat bullying, violence, and harassment directed at gender non-conforming and LGBTQ+ students, staff, and educators in educational environments; enforce the UGC's amended anti-ragging policy (2016) to address issues related to sexual orientation and gender identity, and ensure the availability of safe and accessible restrooms for transgender, intersex, and gender non-conforming individuals.
7. Ensure that sex reassignment surgeries for LGBTQI individuals are conducted only with their informed consent.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Acknowledgment of the challenges faced by individuals with disabilities as a cross-cutting issue; reconfiguring various programs and initiatives to align with the objectives of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPD Act).
2. Implementation of disability budgeting in conjunction with gender

budgeting; allocating 5 percent of budgets across ministries specifically for individuals with disabilities; increasing funding to meet the requirements of the RPD Act and to support the execution of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.

3. Adherence to the accessibility provisions mandated by the RPD Act.
4. Elimination of GST on assistive devices and appliances.
5. Streamlining the certification process to ensure prompt issuance and universal acceptance of UDID cards.
6. 6. Expanding educational and employment reservations to the private sector; enforcing the principles of inclusive education.
7. 7. Establishing a uniform disability pension of at least Rs. 6000/- linked to the minimum wage and cost of living in the state; providing an equivalent caregiver allowance; issuing AAY cards to all individuals with disabilities; ensuring comprehensive and free health coverage for all disabled individuals.
8. 8. Assisting women with disabilities in securing livelihoods and housing, as well as in exercising their sexual and reproductive rights.
9. Revising Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution to include "disability" as a prohibited ground for discrimination; aligning all legislation with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

FOR PEOPLES' WELFARE

CNP (I) will work for:

1. Education
2. Cease the execution of the National Education Policy 2020; reject the commercialization, communalization, and centralization of education.
3. Allocate 6 percent of GDP for public education funding.
4. Take measures to eliminate communal elements from educational materials and textbooks. Ensure that no Vice-Chancellors or key officials in state-funded institutions hold anti-secular beliefs.
5. Academic excellence and professional qualifications will be the exclusive criteria for appointments to organizations such as universities, the Indian Council for Historical Research, the Indian Council for Social Science Research, the University Grants Commission, and the National Council for

Educational Research and Training. A committee of experts will be established to address the communalization of the curriculum.

6. Create a Common School Education System; halt the closure or merging of government schools; enhance government schools following the Kerala model; aim for a student-to-teacher ratio of 20:1.
7. Enforce the Right to Education Act to ensure free and compulsory elementary education; amend the RTE to institutionalize neighborhood schooling, extending it beyond elementary levels and providing free education for all continuing students; guarantee that every school complies with RTE standards.
8. Broaden access to secondary education to minimize dropout rates and make it universal; enhance the quality of education and infrastructure in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) schools, allowing flexibility in rules and schedules to support the retention of female students and those from marginalized communities.
9. Establish Gender Sensitization Committees Against Sexual Harassment on university and college campuses.
10. Introduce legislation to oversee fees, admissions, and curricula in private educational institutions.
11. Prohibit foreign direct investment (FDI) in higher education.
12. Develop a scientific, progressive, and democratic curriculum and syllabus at all educational levels that acknowledges India's social and cultural diversity.
13. Convert the status of teachers currently working under contract or as para teachers to regular employment.
14. Safeguard the democratic rights of students, educators, and non-teaching personnel across all educational institutions; make student union elections compulsory in all higher education establishments.
15. Prevent any infringements on the independence of higher education institutions.
16. Increase public investment in higher education.
17. Restore overseas fellowships for students belonging to marginalized communities.
18. Implement the Rohit Act to offer support and resources to students from dalit and adivasi backgrounds, including mental health workshops and accessible support hotlines for students.

HEALTH

1. Establish the right to free healthcare as a justiciable right by implementing suitable legislation at both the national and state levels.
2. Maintain health services as a state responsibility, emphasizing the importance of federalism.
3. Increase public health expenditure to 5 percent of GDP, ensuring that at least 2 percent is allocated from the central government.
4. Reduce out-of-pocket health expenses to below 25 percent of total health spending; enhance and fortify the public healthcare system to guarantee free access to quality healthcare at all levels, including a comprehensive range of medicines, diagnostics, and vaccines, while ensuring accountability to local communities.
5. Discontinue the government-funded PMJAY/Ayushman Bharat health insurance scheme and replace it with a Public-centered Universal Health Care system.
6. Reverse the trend of privatizing healthcare services and outsourcing through public-private partnerships (PPPs).
7. Expand and reform the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme to effectively safeguard the health of workers in both organized and unorganized sectors, including occupational health.
8. Implement effective regulation of the private healthcare sector, particularly corporate hospitals, by bringing them under the Clinical Establishment Act. Amend the National Clinical Establishment Act of 2010 to ensure the enforcement of the Patients' Rights Charter and the standardization of reasonable rates and quality of services.
9. Guarantee rights-based access to comprehensive treatment and care for individuals with mental illness by integrating the revised District Mental Health Programme with the National Health Mission.
10. Ensure equitable access to comprehensive treatment and care for individuals with mental health conditions by integrating the updated District Mental Health Programme with the National Health Mission.
11. Implement a patient-centered, evidence-based pharmaceutical policy that includes effective cost controls, the removal of irrational and harmful formulations, and a thorough generic medicines strategy addressing labeling, prescriptions, and availability at all retail outlets; guarantee the provision of essential medications at no cost in all public healthcare facilities.

12. Launch initiatives aimed at dismantling monopolies held by multinational pharmaceutical companies in critical sectors.
13. Revitalize public sector pharmaceutical enterprises to facilitate the production of essential medications and vaccines, reversing the trend of privatization; reinstate Open-Source Drug Discovery (OSDD) initiatives and collaborative research and development for affordable medicines; eliminate GST on life-saving and essential drugs.
14. Enforce stringent regulations on clinical trials, prohibiting unethical practices; establish a legally enforceable charter of rights for participants in clinical trials.
15. Safeguard India's Patent Laws from dilution and reject clauses in Free Trade Agreements that hinder the domestic production of affordable generic medications.
16. Ensure effective regulatory oversight of the AYUSH system of medicine while promoting evidence-based practices within these systems.
17. Prioritize the establishment of new public colleges to train healthcare professionals, particularly in underserved regions such as the North East and economically disadvantaged states; create training institutes for health workers.
18. Mandate adherence to the Ethical Code on Marketing Practices for Medicines.

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE

1. Implementation of legislation to guarantee employment in all urban regions.
2. Assurance of 200 days of work under the MNREGA program, with an expanded list of eligible activities that enhance the quality of life in rural areas; elimination of the app-based attendance system.
3. Introduction of targeted packages to assist labor-intensive industries in job creation.
4. Address unemployment through policies that promote labor-intensive businesses; connect financial support, incentives, and concessions for employers to the generation of employment within those businesses.
5. Complete the hiring process for all vacant positions in government agencies; remove the recruitment freeze and the annual 3 percent reduction of government posts; ensure that all backlog positions are filled.

SENIOR CITIZENS

1. Establishing a publicly-funded, universal, and non-contributory Old Age Pension System is essential for empowering senior citizens to live with dignity. This system should guarantee a minimum monthly pension amounting to at least 50 percent of the minimum wage or Rs 6,000, whichever is greater, as an individual entitlement for all citizens of India, excluding income tax payers and those receiving a higher pension from other sources.
2. The pension should be indexed to consumer price inflation to ensure automatic annual adjustments.
3. A streamlined, single-window system for processing Old Age Pensions should be implemented.
4. Additionally, a comprehensive network of old-age homes, day-care centers, and palliative care facilities should be developed with state support, focusing on enhancing geriatric care services.

EX-SERVICEMEN

1. Enforce the One Rank, One Pension policy comprehensively; resolve issues related to the updated regulations for casualty pensions and disability compensation for military personnel.
2. Safeguard the interests of retired central paramilitary forces members, their widows, and dependents, ensuring they receive equal treatment as those from the armed forces.
3. Establish a Commission for ex-servicemen, led by a former armed forces officer, to tackle the concerns and challenges faced by ex-servicemen.

URBAN ISSUES

In light of the swift urbanization and uneven development occurring, CNP (I) is dedicated to the following initiatives:

1. Implementing targeted measures to safeguard the interests of informal and unorganized workers in urban settings.
2. Opposing the privatization of essential public services such as drinking water, sanitation, health, and education.
3. Halting eviction campaigns and the demolition of slums, while promoting in situ development of necessary facilities.

4. Enhancing public housing options, public transportation, and green spaces.
5. Taking action to mitigate all forms of pollution and environmental degradation.
6. Advocating for a New Urban Policy that emphasizes the welfare of the general populace over private real estate interests.
7. Promoting the decentralization of authority to urban local bodies by reinforcing the 74th Constitutional Amendment.
8. Ensuring that urban local bodies receive adequate financial resources from the government to fulfill the needs for proper housing, water, and sanitation services for all residents.

ENVIRONMENT

1. Enhance the effectiveness, timeliness, transparency, accountability, and integrity of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Clearance processes at both state and central levels; revoke the EIA Notification 2020 and implement updated guidelines.
2. Develop and implement comprehensive measures across the economy to lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, ensuring a fair transition from fossil fuels while promoting renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.
3. Create a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through an inclusive process that engages all stakeholders, particularly state governments, to address climate-related challenges including impacts on agriculture, extreme rainfall, landslides, urban flooding, heat waves, urban heat islands, coastal erosion, and rising sea levels.
4. Formulate sustainable and environmentally friendly development strategies tailored for the vulnerable Himalayan region and the ecologically sensitive areas of the Western Ghats and North-East.
5. Conduct a comprehensive revision of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) aimed at achieving swift and targeted reductions in urban air pollution.
6. Promptly implement strategies to prevent the degradation and harmful development of riverbeds and floodplains, particularly in urban settings.
7. Revoke the provisions of the Biodiversity Amendment Act 2023 that allow the transfer of knowledge regarding biodiversity resources to corporate entities.
8. Abandon the environmentally harmful and corporate-favoring Islands

Development Plan for the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep island chains; reassess the feasibility and location of the proposed naval base in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

9. Discontinue the environmentally detrimental National Oil Palm Mission, which makes exaggerated claims about yields and targets ecologically sensitive regions in the North-East and Andaman Islands.

WATER RESOURCES

1. Revise the National Water Policy to recognize water as a limited public resource; address the escalating water crisis; promote fair access to water for domestic use, agriculture, and industry by effectively safeguarding rivers, expanding water bodies, and enhancing groundwater recharge. This includes establishing appropriate legislation, implementing robust regulations, and managing water demand, alongside conducting water audits and adopting conservation, treatment, and recycling practices, particularly in urban settings.
2. Ensure that all households receive piped drinking water that meets WHO standards.
3. Cease the privatization of water resources and distribution services in urban areas, affirming the right to water as an essential component of the right to life.
4. Combat pollution in rivers and other water bodies through stringent legislation, regulation, and enforcement of wastewater treatment and recycling policies; repeal the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment, 2024 that permit the Centre to override State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).
5. Conduct a thorough evaluation of the inter-linking of rivers program.
6. Implement strategies to protect and enhance the catchment areas of major rivers, particularly in the Himalayan region, and take all necessary actions to mitigate glacier melting.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Increase public investment in indigenous research within science and technology to a minimum of 2 percent of GDP, prioritizing fundamental research.
2. Enhance the university research and development (R&D) framework; expand the availability of research fellowships; boost the number of faculty

research roles in institutions; and improve both the quality and quantity of PhD programs.

3. Decentralize research funding systems and processes; eliminate the highly centralized National Research Foundation (NRF) established under the National Education Policy (NEP).
4. Reassess the decision to close numerous government-funded science and technology institutions; reinstate government backing for a restructured Indian Science Congress.
5. Allocate funds for state-level science and technology initiatives aimed at addressing community challenges, such as drought, water resource management, rural livelihoods, and issues affecting marginalized groups.
6. Provide essential mission-driven R&D funding for key sectors of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and biotechnology, while also emphasizing agricultural research to counteract monopolies held by multinational corporations and promote climate-resilient agriculture and horticulture.
7. Implement systematic strategies to enhance the involvement of women in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields and positions; foster an environment of academic freedom and a research culture to mitigate brain drain.
8. Establish regulations for AI, genetic engineering, data mining, and IT-based surveillance to safeguard public interests.
9. Foster a scientific mindset, a spirit of inquiry, and reform in accordance with constitutional directives; revitalize Vigyan Prasar with an independent advisory body tasked with promoting science and cultivating a scientific mindset.
10. Advocate for the use of free and open source software (FOSS) and emerging technologies that are not subject to monopolistic control via copyrights or patents; encourage the development of "knowledge commons" across various fields such as biotechnology, artificial intelligence, and drug discovery.
11. Acknowledge digital infrastructure as a public asset intended for the benefit of society.
12. Allocate resources to enhance public communication networks and ensure unrestricted access to scientific and academic publications, eliminating copyright obstacles; require that all research funded by public money be made available to the public.

SURVEILLANCE AND PRIVACY ISSUES

1. Cease all forms of digital surveillance conducted by State agencies unless there are explicit and specific warrants, accompanied by stringent judicial oversight. Prevent the deployment of malware, hacking, or other invasive technologies, such as Pegasus, to gain unauthorized access to citizens' phones, computers, and other digital devices.
2. Repeal the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (2023), which aims to entrench digital authoritarianism by granting State agencies extensive surveillance powers over citizens and allowing large corporations to exploit citizens' data for profit.
3. Enact new legislation to establish a robust legal framework that aligns with the Supreme Court's Puttuswamy judgment, recognizing privacy as a fundamental right. Additionally, create an independent constitutional authority to monitor and address violations of citizens' privacy rights by both government entities and private companies.
4. Enhance the capabilities of the Competition Commission of India to effectively regulate and limit the influence of telecom and digital monopolies.
5. Revoke the oppressive provisions of the Telecommunication Act 2023 concerning surveillance and interception, internet shutdowns, the undermining of encrypted services, and the Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements imposed on social media users.
6. Abolish the stringent IT Amendment Rules (2023), which grant the government sweeping censorship powers through the establishment of a fact-checking unit at the sole discretion of the Union government, aimed at suppressing online dissent.

CULTURE AND MEDIA

1. All languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should receive equal encouragement and development, with no imposition of Hindi.
2. A commitment to fostering a secular, progressive, and democratic culture is essential; any attacks on cultural figures and works by communal forces must be addressed decisively.
3. There should be a concerted effort to prevent the glorification of violence and the commodification of women and sexuality.
4. Internet governance should be transitioned from U.S. control to a suitable

international authority, promoting a people-centered internet that emphasizes social justice and is free from the influence of global corporations; a global internet framework must be established to safeguard privacy rights and prevent mass surveillance by governments.

5. Measures must be implemented to combat the dissemination of fake news and to take action against individuals and groups that propagate it.
6. Legislation should be enacted to safeguard journalists from arbitrary detention and malicious legal actions.
7. Support for cooperative and collective media organizations should be encouraged to facilitate the free flow of information; the Prasar Bharati Corporation should be enhanced to function as a true public broadcasting service.
8. Regulations on cross-media ownership should be established to prevent monopolistic practices and the control of media by crony companies; foreign direct investment (FDI) in print, digital, and electronic media should be prohibited.
9. A unified Media Council encompassing print, electronic, and digital media should be created, featuring representatives from the media sector, media unions, and independent public figures; a Media Commission should be formed to investigate the poor working conditions of journalists and the evolving trends in media since globalization began.
10. The Working Journalists Act should be reinstated and reinforced to cover journalists and workers across all media platforms—print, digital, and electronic ensuring fair wages and job security; a new wage board for journalists in these sectors should be established to review and adjust compensation within media organizations.
11. The amendments made to the IT Rules in 2021 will be rescinded, and the proposed Registration of Press and Periodicals Bill, 2022, will undergo a review. However, the draft Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023, which is intended to replace the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, will not be taken into account.

FOR INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

The CNP (I) stands for:

1. Safeguarding individual rights and freedoms while reviewing and reforming any provisions that impose unreasonable limitations on freedom of speech, expression, and personal rights.
2. Upholding the autonomy of statutory, constitutional, and regulatory bodies

by promoting transparency in the appointment processes for oversight, regulatory, and adjudicatory institutions such as the CVC, CBI, ECI, National and State Human Rights Commissions, Lokpal, Lokayuktas, and Women's and SC/ST Commissions. This includes implementing measures to combat and prevent corruption, particularly at higher levels; effectively addressing grievances; protecting whistleblowers; ensuring access to justice that is both swift and affordable; and reforming the electoral system.

FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND INCREASING ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Measures to enhance the Lok Pal institution and guarantee its autonomy from the executive, drawing on insights from its operations over the past four years.
2. Empowering regulatory bodies and investigative agencies to conduct comprehensive investigations into corporate misconduct.
3. Ensuring that private financial institutions, particularly in the banking and insurance sectors, as well as all public-private partnership initiatives, fall under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal Act, the Whistleblowers Protection Act, and other relevant anti-corruption laws.
4. Establishing robust mechanisms to safeguard the rights of RTI users and anti-corruption advocates, alongside amending the Whistleblowers Protection Act to enhance its effectiveness.
5. Fortifying the Right to Information Act and creating structured avenues for citizen engagement in governance decisions; implementing Section 4 of the RTI Act to facilitate a transparent and participatory pre-legislative process that invites public input prior to the enactment of laws.
6. Addressing the misuse of the Official Secrets Act (OSA) and implementing necessary reforms.

JUDICIAL REFORMS

1. Establishing a National Judicial Commission as an independent constitutional entity that includes representatives from the judiciary, executive, legislature, and the Bar to oversee appointments, transfers, and to investigate instances of judicial misconduct, thereby promoting accountability within the judiciary.
2. Overhauling the judicial system to ensure prompt and affordable access to justice for the general public, while addressing existing vacancies within the

judiciary.

3. Amending the definition of criminal contempt appropriately to prevent its potential misuse as a tool for stifling dissent.
4. Mandating the public disclosure of assets by judges to enhance transparency.
5. Promoting adequate representation and diversity within the judiciary across all levels.

REFORM OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION

1. Revise the 'The CEC and Other ECs (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act' of 2023 to stipulate that the President appoints members of the Election Commission based on recommendations from a committee that includes the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
2. Election Commissioners should be legally prohibited from holding any position in government, serving as a Governor, or being a member of a legislative body after their retirement.
3. Amend the Representation of the People Act to clearly define the authority and responsibilities of election observers.

ELECTORAL REFORMS

1. Introduction of a proportional representation system utilizing a partial list approach.
2. Provision of state funding in the form of resources for officially recognized political parties, alongside a ban on corporate contributions to these parties.
3. To restore public confidence in democracy, it is essential to amend regulations governing the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). This includes reordering the electronic components at polling stations—specifically, the voting units, control units, and VVPAT. A minimum of 50 percent of the VVPAT must be verified against the data recorded in the control unit prior to the announcement of results.
4. Establish a spending limit for political parties similar to that imposed on individual candidates, ensuring greater transparency and accountability in electoral financial practices.

