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By EMERSON CHAPIN Special to The New York Times

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TOKYO, Nov. 17—The fast-growing Buddhist group named Soka Gakkai inaugurated a new party today with the hope of quickly becoming the third-ranking political force in Japan.

More than 15,000 party delegates from all over the country jammed a college auditorium here and shouted approval as their leaders called for "clean politics," "independent foreign policies" and "promotion of the people's welfare."

The new Komeito — Clean Government party — which already has 15 representatives in the Upper House of the Diet (Parliament), nominated 46 candidates for the coming Diet elections.

The militant Soka Gakkai group, one of the most dynamic forces in modern Japan, asserts that its membership has risen from 10 million to 15 million in the last year.

Its aggressive conversion tactics and its highly-organized mass participation activities have caused concern among other civil and religious elements and its venture into politics has begun to disturb the dominant parties.

Soka Gakkai, whose name means "value-creation society," is the lay organization of a

Hopes That It Will Quickly Become the Third-Ranking Political Force in Nation

sect based on the centuries-old teachings of the Buddhist teacher Nichiren Shonin.

Its tenet that "any man can achieve happiness now" by faith and fervor has given it tremendous appeal in Japan's present social ferment, and its cultural, musical, athletic and social functions have provided an outlet for millions who might otherwise be lonesome and isolated.

Komeito, as a full-fledged party, is a successor to Soka Gakkai's former political movement, known as Komei Seiji Renmei, or the League for Just and Fair Politics, which had the third largest representation in the upper house and more than 1,200 members in prefectural and municipal assemblies all over Japan.

The party platform made public today calls in general terms for peace and disarmament, abolition of nuclear weapons, retention of the "no war" clause in Japan's Constitution, a more independent attitude toward the United States and establishment of diplomatic

relations with Communist China.

In domestic affairs, stress is laid on the people's welfare, halting of inflation, social services, modernization of the farm structure, help to faltering medium and small industries and an end of corruption in government.

The platform says that income tax should be abolished for all workers making less than 1 million yen (\$2,778) a year, a figure that would exempt well over half the nation's wage-earners.

After today's rally, spokesmen said they expected all 14 candidates nominated today for the upper house to be elected in next June's biennial voting for one-third of the house membership.

Asserting that they expected a general election to be held next spring, following Eisaku Sato's assumption of the premiership last week as successor to the ailing Hayato Ikeda, the spokesmen predicted success for the 32 lower-house candidates.