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studied dupty India history and political and admistration systems all over the world, he fees than panly loss democracy would be suitable for India. No leader of any political party liked his ideas and every one feet than we idea was unpractical. As a result, Jaiprakash ji become an object of political indifference. Even thus, he stood by his views. Becomes of a party based democracy, the leaders were engaged perfernally in power game and struggle instead of denoting this avenges to achieve good governance and were least concerned about the legationary of the means of the artics of this action in capturing hewer. This haved the way for the politics of "Ayuaran-Gayaram." The government came to be formed on the strength of forces of regionalism contusion and communalisms. An all India Outlook his not discernible in politics and a matter of little concern for the leaders as their sole objective was acquisition and enjoy must of state power.

In 1969, the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi brought about a decision of her own congress party to retain her power. When the sole object of the party was power, of the party became the victim of opportunities gronpism. ; there was no place for cdealism in life. Instability gripped the central and state govts; unchecked corruption and country wide ouanchy prevailed. The people has lost their trust in government.

Even after 58 years of independence, no government led by my of the political parties gave any serious thought to the 6 lakh villages inhabited by about three forth of an population in utter misery. Many in are taking the8ir own lives being unable to beat the crushing distress of poverty and unemployment in the country. But the self courted, power loving leadership among allegiance to only to in dividable leaders are only concerned with holding on the power;. They have no concern about the misery being faced by the country and the society. This is indeed the state and the direction of the party democracy.

The sponteuous flowering of the youth power in Gujarat rekindled and indeed doubled the faith of Jaiprakash ji in youth power. He launched a movement for total resolution' to eradicate the ills of the country by bringing about basic changes in social political and economic life. In 1947, Jaiprakash began his movement for total revolution against the corrupt administration of Bihar.