The Ph.D. dissertation titled "Political Development in U.P., 1950-75", is an attempt to study the politics of Uttar Pradesh, an important State of India, politically and otherwise. Political events that took place in U.P. have had a great impact not only on its politics but have always influenced the national politics.

Traditionally U.P. has been a Congress stronghold. The Congress government at the Centre has always kept one of its confidantes as the Chief Minister in U.P. The only period of time when the Congress had to concede defeat and lose face was during the Janata phase (1977-80), BKD Alliance government (1970) and the SVD Governments in 1967 and 1970-71. It is evident that the State had a smooth sail since the First General Elections in 1952 till 1967 i.e. during the Congress regime under the Chief Ministership of C.B. Gupta, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Dr. Sampurnanand and G.B. Pant. Interestingly this period was devoid of any political upheaval and the existing situation offered no challenges for the state as well as the Central Congress leadership. It was a trouble free phase in the U.P. politics.
It was only in 1967 that the first signs of political turmoil started to surface in U.P. The era of alliances and coalitions started which resulted in the establishment of SVD and BKD governments in the state. It was a period of intense political activity on the part of the Opposition parties whose only aim was to oust the Congress government. The Opposition succeeded in its mission though for a short while.

It was a case of variation on the same theme when the Opposition parties again dealt a severe blow to the Congress in 1977 when the Janata came to power in U.P. All these developments and events have been fully discussed in the thesis. An attempt has been made to highlight the Opposition governments and their efforts to rout the Congress from the seat of power in U.P. There have been times when high political drama was enacted in the state - both by the Congress and the Opposition parties. References to such events and the resultant consequences are to be found in the thesis.

The study is divided into seven chapters, conclusion and bibliography. As pointed out in the preface it has been an uphill task to collect material for this study. In view of non-availability of source material, the available material was consulted. Newspaper reports, editorials and
political commentaries have been of immense help.

The first chapter deals with the political situation in U.P. from 1952 to 1967, a period of continuous Congress rule for fifteen years. The formation of the first non-Congress Samyukta Vidhayak Dal government in the state, the reasons for and the circumstances under which the SVD government was replaced by the BKD government have been discussed in this chapter. Charan Singh's important role in the U.P. politics, his defection from the Congress in 1967 and forming of the BKD have been highlighted.

Formation of the BKD government is the subject matter of the second chapter. The politics of BKD-Congress(N) merger and the efforts of BKD to stay on in power have been analysed. The events leading to the end of coalition and the imposition of President's rule in the state form a major part of this chapter. Important decisions taken by the BKD have been covered.

The third chapter relates the post-BKD developments (1970-77), the four party alliance and the formation of SVD (Samyukta Vidhayak Dal) government in U.P. Collapse of this SVD government headed by T.N. Singh, Kamla Pati Tripathi's tenure till 1974 and then installation of Bahugana's ministry
have been fully discussed in this chapter.

Ram Naresh Yadav's Chief Ministership during the Janata phase in U.P., crisis and dissidence in the U.P. Janata Party and related issues and events have been discussed in the fourth chapter.

To highlight the crisis in the Central Janata leadership has become very necessary since it had a direct impact on the U.P. politics which also had a Janata government under Banarsi Das. This, Janata government's performance in U.P., crisis in the Janata and its downfall have been analysed in the detail in the fifth chapter. Major policy decisions taken by the Janata government in U.P. have also been included. It may be noted from this chapter that events upto 1980 Elections have been covered.

The sixth chapter deals with problems of leadership in U.P. Issues concerning rival leadership and Muslim politics in the State have been dealt with in this chapter.

Political defections are the bane of state politics in India and U.P. is no exception to this. Analysis of all elections in the State, formation of various governments, their fall, politics of alliances, coalitions, and defections which had a great impact on state politics have been included
in the seventh chapter.

The conclusion focuses on the most important political developments in U.P., and analysis thereof, the author's impressions and findings. The findings and observations are based mainly on the hypotheses drawn by the author out of the entire study of the topic. The author has taken the liberty of making some observations and comments in his personal capacity some of which may apparently deviate from the main study but have a bearing on the general issues referred to in the dissertation.