

PREFACE

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The American Political Science Association (APSA) defined the purpose of Political Science as service to the poor, oppressed and underdeveloped people to fight at home and abroad in their struggle against hierarchies, elites and institutional forms of manipulation. David Easton, a Political Scientist of Chicago, President of APSA in 1969, drew emphasis on human needs, human values, problem oriented research and protection of Civilization.

If Almond and Powell opine that attitude, belief and orientation of individuals towards political process of a political system is called political culture, then certainly structural differentiation and cultural secularization is called political development.

There are different approaches as to what political development constitutes. I feel that the scale to measure development in a society is the interest articulation and as a result interest aggregation of a political system. Of all, economic development is the basis criterion. If people are financially satisfied, they cooperate with the Government, otherwise they or their leaders in a system where more than one party system operates, are busy in opposition just to overthrow the Government and to bring another one which can meet their demands and keeps them satisfied.

India being an underdeveloped country, and the state of Uttar Pradesh, the biggest state of India and thickly populated where still majority of the people live in rural areas, with low rate of literacy and poor income alongwith being divided on caste or religious lines are completely in the strong grip of their leaders, as is revealed in this study.

Keeping in view the above mentioned factors, the present study mainly deals with struggle for power, non-Congress movements and non-Congress Governments in U.P., their failure and re-instatement of traditional monolith Congress Government in the state. The Congress had come under severe criticism due to the excesses of Emergency (1975) and the people had developed an aversion for the Congress. The rejection of Janata Government by the masses in 1980 goes to prove the level of political awareness and consciousness among the people of U.P.

Though the political situation in U.P. has been covered since 1952, the main focus of this study is on 1967 and post 1967 developments which had brought a great change in the state politics of U.P. I have discussed the formation of non-Congress and Coalition Governments, opposition moves to come together to give Congress a straight fight. From 1967 to 1971, the state witnessed many non-Congress Governments and declaration of President's rule.

Political situation during and after Emergency in U.P. has been covered in this study. An attempt has been made to prove the hypothesis that though the Congress has been re-established in the state, the people of the state are capable of replacing it if it again crosses its limits as far as Constitutional provisions are concerned, leading to Emergency like excesses. In the 1980s Governments are likely to fall for lesser reasons.

Attempts have also been made in this study to highlight the features of rural leadership in U.P., and the role and involvement of village level leaders in state politics. The frustration among Muslims of the state, their feeling of deprivation and of being ignored by the Government in various aspects, their efforts to come to a common platform, their involvement and role in the state politics — all have been discussed in this study. The problem of political defections in U.P. and its contribution to instability and failure of Coalition Governments also forms part of this thesis.

The conclusion is based on what I have read, learned and observed. Being a student of Political Science, I might have been vocal and made some overstatements, for which I am open to correction and criticism. No motives have been attributed to any one. This is the study of a research student and should be accepted as such.

Collecting material for my thesis, I had to face many problems. In the absence of any major work on any Congress or non-Congress Government in Uttar Pradesh, collection of material was a difficult and tiresome job. Thus I have based my work on Journals and election reports, but mainly on newspapers. Much has been written on the Emergency period, the fall of Congress and the formation of Janata Government. But no work has been done on the Janata Government in U.P., its problems, functioning, achievements and reasons for its fall. I earnestly hope that this study will help those students who might be working on state politics in India, specially the politics of Uttar Pradesh.

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