

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The Kendujhar district along with Jajpur subdivision of Cuttack district was constituted into one double-member Parliamentary constituency in the first General Elections of 1952. In the second General Elections held in 1957 the district had one single-member Parliamentary constituency called Kendujhar. Since that year the district continued as one single-member Parliamentary constituency.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND THE UNION LEGISLATURES

As regards the State Legislature, the district had one single-member constituency and two double-member constituencies in the first General Elections held in 1952. During the second General Elections held in 1957 there were three double-member constituencies in the district. At the time of Mid-term Elections of 1961, the district had six single-member constituencies. The number of single-member constituencies remained the same for the elections held in 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1985. Thus, at present the district has six representatives in the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and one in the Lok Sabha (House of the people). The details of the present territorial extent of the Parliament and Assembly constituencies are given below.

Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies
1	2	3

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

1	Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes)	Karanjia** (Scheduled Tribes), Champua (Scheduled Tribes), Patana (Scheduled Tribes), Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes), Telkoi (Scheduled Tribes), Anandapur (Scheduled Castes), and Ramachandrapur.
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* The Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary, No. 1781 Cuttack, Monday, December, 31, 1973

** The Karanjia Assembly Constituency of Mayurbhanj district is included in the Kendujhar Parliamentary Constituency

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary Assembly Constituencies
1	2	3
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY		
1.	Champua (Scheduled Tribes)	Barbil police-station, Joda police-station (excluding part Nahabeda, Malda and Basantapur Grama Panchayats) and Champua police-station (excluding Gumura, part Chautia, Balibandha, part Jhumpura and part Nahabeda Grama Panchayats) in Champua subdivision.
2.	Patana (Scheduled Tribes)	Baria police-station in Champua subdivision and Patana police-station in Kendujhar subdivision.
3.	Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes)	Gumura, part Chautia, Balibandha, part Jhumpura and part Nahabeda Grama Panchayats in Champua police-station, and Malda, part Nahabeda and Basantapur Grama Panchayats in Joda police-station in Champua subdivision and Kendujhar police-station in Kendujhar subdivisions.
4.	Telkoi (Scheduled Tribes)	Ghatagan, Pandapara, Telkoi and Kanjipani police-stations in Kendujhar subdivision.
5.	Ramachandrapur	Harichandanpur police-station in Kendujhar subdivision ; and Ramachandrapur police-station and Bailo, part Balarampur, Sailong, part Belabahal, part Panchupalli and part Madanpur Grama Panchayats in Anandapur subdivision.
6.	Anandapur (Scheduled Castes)	Anandapur police-station (excluding Bailo, part Balarampur, Sailong, part Belabahal, part Panchupalli and part Madanpur Grama Panchayats) and Soso police-station in Anandapur subdivision.

The Indian National Congress,* the Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Bharatiya Jana Sangha, the Jana Congress, the Ganatantra Parishad,** the Utkal Congress, the Jharkhand, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Janata Party*** are the main political parties in Kendujhar district. These parties have their local organisations through which they operate. A study of the election results of 1952, 1957, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1985 reveals the relative hold of the various political parties in the district.

After two hundred years of foreign rule India achieved her Independence on the 15th August, 1947 and the new constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. Under the provisions of Article 325 and 326 of the Constitution every adult Indian citizen is entitled to take part in the election. The people of Orissa have exercised their franchise in the past seven elections, both for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha, since our constitution came into force. In Orissa the first General Elections were held from the 3rd to the 25th January, 1952.

The district was divided into three constituencies for the first General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha. Of these, Kendujhar and Anandapur were double-member constituencies. The other one, i.e., Champua was a single-member constituency. In the Kendujhar double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Similarly in Anandapur constituency, one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Champua constituency was for the Scheduled Tribes.

In the General Elections of 1952, besides the Independent candidates, the Ganatantra Parishad, the Congress and the Socialist Party candidates took part in the election.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties and the non-party (Independent) candidates in the district are given below:

Name of political parties 1	No. of candidates set up 2	No. of seats won 3	No. of valid votes polled 4
Ganatantra Parishad	.. 4	2	29,375
Congress	.. 4	Nil	28,948
Socialist Party	.. 1	Nil	3,149
Independent	.. 6	3	80,055
Total	.. 15	5	141,527

* The position of the Indian National Congress has changed since 1971 due to the spilt in the Congress and the formation of two rival Congress parties popularly known as the Indian National Congress (I. N. C.) and the Indian National Congress Organisation (N. C. O.).

** The Ganatantra Parishad merged with the Swatantra Party, an all-India party in 1967. The Swatantra, and the Utkal Congress, a State party, have merged with the Bharatiya Lok Dal.

*** In 1977, the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the Bharatiya Jana Sangha and the Praja Socialist Party merged with the Janata Party and contested the elections.

POLITICAL
PARTIES
AND ORGA-
NISATIONS

GENERAL
ELECTIONS

First General
Elections of
1952

Vidhan
Sabha

Out of 141,527 valid votes polled about 50 per cent went in favour of the Independent candidates indicating the strong hold of the Independents in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1952.*

Name of constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Champua	1	2	61,534	61,534	17,069	27.73	Ganantatra parishad
Kendujhar	2	4	108,796	217,592	52,779	24.25	Independent and Ganatantra parishad
Anandapur	2	9	111,253	222,506	71,679	32.21	Independent and Independent
Total	5	15	281,583	501,632	141,527	28.21	

Lok Sabha

In the first General Elections, 1952, Kendujhar district along with Jajpur subdivision of Cuttack district was constituted into one double-member Parliamentary constituency. The Congress Party candidate and the Ganatantra Parishad candidate won the election. Total number of electors in the Parliamentary constituency was 7,29,056.

Second General Elections of 1957

The Second General Elections were held during the period from the 24th February to the 14th March, 1957.

Vidhan Sabha

For the purpose of this election the district was divided into three double-member constituencies, namely, Champua, Kendujhar and Anandapur. In Champua double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. The same set up was also followed in the case of Kendujhar double-member constituency. In Anandapur double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates.

In 1957 General Elections, two political parties contested the elections besides the Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad.

* Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Vol.II (Statistical), pp. 414-417

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties in the district were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	6	Nil	37,907
Ganatantra Parishad ..	6	5	61,705
Independents ..	18	1	54,371
Total ..	30	6	153,983

The figures of valid votes polled show the popularity of the Ganatantra Parishad in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1957*.

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Champur	2	8	103,695	207,390	48,536	23.40	Ganatantra Parishad and Ganatantra Parishad
Kendujhar	2	10	87,151	174,302	39,930	22.90	Ganatantra Parishad and Independent
Anandapur	2	12	104,188	208,376	65,517	29.04	Ganatantra Parishad and Ganatantra Parishad
Total	6	30	295,034	590,068	153,983	26.10	

In 1957, the Kendujhar district became a single-member Parliamentary Constituency. That single seat was for general candidates. One Congress and two Independent candidates contested for that seat. The number of votes polled was as follows :

Lok Sabha

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Congress ..	22,346
Independents ..	71,046

* Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957. Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 878-879

In the contest, the Independent candidate won the seat by securing 62,509 votes, i. e., 66.93 per cent of the total valid votes polled.

The number of electors, i. e., number of voters for the elections was 346,575 and the total number of valid votes polled in the constituency was 93,392. The percentage of voting for the parliamentary seat was 26.95.

Mid-term
Elections
of 1961

The second General Elections were over by the end of March 1957. The third General Elections in normal course would have been held in February-March 1962. But in consequence of the promulgation of the President's Rule, the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from the 25th February, 1961 and the Mid-term Elections were held from the second to the 8th June, 1961.

In 1957 General Elections, Champua, Kendujhar and Anandapur were double-member constituencies. The double-member constituency system was abolished from the elections of 1961. As a result, the concerned constituencies were bifurcated. Thus in the Mid-term Elections the number of Assembly constituencies in the district was increased from three to six, each constituency returning one candidate. Out of six constituencies Patana, Kendujhar and Ramachandrapur were declared as general seats. Champua and Telkoi were reserved seats constituencies for the Scheduled Tribes. The remaining one, i.e., Anandapur was treated as the Scheduled Castes constituency for the election.

The political parties which participated in the Mid-term elections were the Congress, the Ganatantra Parishad, the Communists and the Praja Socialist Party. Non-party or Independent candidates also contested the elections.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties for the Vidhan Sabha were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	6	2	30,101
Ganatantra Parishad ..	6	4	30,709
Communist ..	1	Nil	1,068
Praja Socialist Party ..	2	Nil	1,964
Independents ..	14	Nil	6,933
Total ..	29	6	70,775

This time also the Ganatantra Parishad claimed more votes than the other parties and retained its popularity in the district.

The following table gives further details of the Mid-term Elections held in 1961.*

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua ..	1	6	48,494	11,102	22.89	10,146	20.92	Ganatantra Parishad
Patana ..	1	4	56,687	16,445	29.01	15,254	26.91	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	7	46,802	11,384	24.32	10,532	22.50	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	4	41,138	8,143	19.79	7,332	17.82	Ditto
Ramchandrapur	1	5	55,092	16,063	29.15	15,246	27.67	Congress
Anandapur	1	3	54,150	12,846	23.72	12,265	22.65	Ditto
Total	6	29	302,413	75,983	25.13	70,775	23.41	

The district had one single-member Parliamentary constituency, i. e., Kendujhar in the Lok Sabha Elections of 1962. The seat was meant for the general candidates. Two political parties contested the elections. The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties was as follows:

Lok Sabha
Elections of
1962

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Congress	36,336
Ganatantra Parishad	26,054

This time the Parliamentary seat went in favour of the Congress candidate. The party captured 58.24 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary constituency. The total number of electors was 370,650 and the total number of valid votes polled was 62,390 in the constituency.

In 1967, the General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the House of the people were completed in one day, i. e., on the 21st February, 1967.

General
Elections of
1967

* Arrangement for Orissa Legislative Assembly Election, Home (Elections) Department, 1961, pp 76—86

Vidhan
Sabha

For the purpose of the General Elections held in 1967, Kendujhar district was divided into six Assembly constituencies, i. e., Champua, Patana, Kendujhar, Telkoi, Ramachandrapur and Anandapur. Excepting Ramachandrapur, others were reserved constituencies. Of the reserved constituencies Anadapur was for the Scheduled Castes candidates.

Three political parties contested the elections, besides the non-party or Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress, the Swatantra and the Jana Congress.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties in the district were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	6	Nil	22,518
Swatantra ..	6	5	40,247
Jana Congress ..	1	1	8,338
Independents ..	14	Nil	17,652
Total ..	27	6	88,755

In the contest, the Swatantra Party captured five seats and one went in favour of the Jana Congress. Out of 88,755 valid votes polled, the Swatantra Party secured 40,247 votes indicating a strong hold of this party in the district.

The following table gives further information concerning the General Elections held in 1967. *

Name of Constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col.4	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua ..	1	3	56,347	14,766	26.20	13,439	23.85	Swatantra
Patana ..	1	4	63,174	17,019	26.93	15,512	24.55	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	4	59,341	13,637	22.98	12,715	21.43	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	3	57,225	10,617	18.55	9,835	17.19	Ditto
Ramachandrapur	1	8	61,360	18,740	30.54	17,437	28.42	Ditto
Anandpur ..	1	5	62,361	21,519	34.50	19,817	31.78	Jana Congress
Total ..	6	27	359,808	96,298	26.76	88,755	24.67	

*One day poll in Orissa, 1967, pp, 134—185

In the General Elections of 1967, there was one Parliamentary constituency in the district, i.e., Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency. This was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Two parties, the Congress and the Swatantra, contested the election.

Lok Sabha

The number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the parties was as follows:

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Congress ..	39,082
Swatantra ..	79,906

The Swatantra Party candidate won the election by defeating his nearest rival, the Congress candidate, by a margin of 40,824 votes. The number of electors in the election was 426,034 and the number of votes polled was 126,766.

The Fourth General Elections to the House of the people and the Legislative Assembly having been held in the year 1967, normally the fifth General Elections would have been held in the year 1972. But the House of the People having been dissolved by the President under sub-section(b) of section 2 of Article 85 of the Constitution of India on the 27th December, 1970, General Elections to the House of the people were held earlier.

Fifth General
Elections of
1971

On the 17th January, 1971, the Election Commission recommended to the President of India in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for issue of a notification on the first February, 1971 calling upon the Parliamentary Constituencies in Orissa to elect members to fill the 20 seats in the House of the People.

In the meantime the Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 23rd January, 1971. The Election Commission decided to synchronise the Assembly poll with the Parliamentary elections. Hence the fifth General Elections in the State for the House of the people and the Legislative Assembly were held on the 5th March, 1971.

Like the General Elections of 1967, the district was divided into six Assembly constituencies which included Champua, Patana, Kendujhar, Telkoi, Ramachandrapur and Anandapur. The first four constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates and the last one was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates. Only Ramachandrapur constituency was for the general candidates.

In 1971, nine political parties contested the election with non-party or Independent candidates. The name of political parties which participated in the elections were the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra, the Jharkhand, the Bharatiya Jana Sangha, the Communist Party of India, the Utkal Congress, the Jana Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Indian National Congress (Organisation).

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different parties in the district were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candi- dates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	.. 6	2	40,726
Swatantra	.. 6	Nil	22,068
Jharkhand	.. 2	Nil	2,699
Bharatiya Jana Sangha	.. 1	Nil	776
Communist Pary of India	.. 1	Nil	2,377
Utkal Congress	.. 6	4	29,621
Jana Congress	.. 3	Nil	12,586
Independents	.. 9	Nil	9,214
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	2	Nil	1,113
Praja Socialist Party	.. 1	Nil	412
Total	.. 37	6	1,21,592

In all, 37 candidates contested for the six Vidhan Sabha seats. In the multicornered contest, the Utkal Congress achieved a major triumph by capturing four seats and two seats went in favour of the Indian National Congress.

The following table presents a detailed account in respect of the fifth General Elections held in 1971*.

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua ..	1	7	63,445	21,181	33.38	19,074	30.06	Utkal Congress
Patana ..	1	6	69,688	16,629	23.86	15,391	22.09	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	4	66,604	15,963	23.96	14,905	22.38	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	5	66,829	13,427	20.09	12,378	18.52	Ditto
Ramachandrapur	1	7	71,750	29,958	41.75	28,288	39.43	Indian National Congress
Anandapur ..	1	8	68,814	24,591	35.74	23,088	33.55	Ditto
Total ..	6	37	4,07,130	1,21,749	29.90	1,13,124	27.79	

As in the elections of 1967, the Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency was also reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates in 1971 elections.

Lok Sabha

This time three political parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra and the Utkal Congress entered the field and contested the election. There was also one Independent candidate among them.

The number of votes polled by the candidates for the Parliamentary seat was as follows:

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Indian National Congress	.. 63,705
Swatantra Party	.. 31,091
Utkal Congress	.. 44,193
Independent	.. 7,563

*Report on the Fifth General Elections in Orissa, 1971, pp. 76-77

In a quadrangular contest the Indian National Congress candidate won the election by securing 63,705 votes or 43.47 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary constituency. The total number of electors in the constituency was 481,496. The total number of votes polled was 154,501.

Sixth General
Elections of
1974

The fifth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly having been held in the year 1971, normally the sixth General Elections would have been held in the year 1976. But the Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the first day of March, 1973. The Election Commission of India decided to hold the elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly on the 22nd, the 24th, and the 26th February 1974. Accordingly the elections in the district of Kendujhar were held on the dates mentioned above.

In this election the district was divided into six Assembly constituencies which included Champua, Patana, Kendujhar, and Telkoi Scheduled Tribes constituencies; Anandapur Scheduled Castes constituency, and Ramachandrapur general candidates constituency.

Five political parties and 17 Independent candidates took part in the election of 1974. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress, the Utkal Congress, the Jharkhand Party, the Swatantra Party and the Jana Congress.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows :

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress ..	6	2	62,538
Utkal Congress ..	5	3	61,125
Swatantra Party ..	2	1	13,722
Jharkhand Party ..	3	..	6,672
Jana Congress ..	1	..	689
Independents ..	17	..	32,651
Total ..	34	6	1,77,397

In all, 34 candidates contested for four Assembly seats. In the contest, the Utkal Congress captured three seats, two seats went in favour of the Indian National Congress and the Swatantra Party got one seat. Though the Utkal Congress won more seats it could not capture more votes.

The following table gives further information about the sixth General Elections, 1974.*

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of Persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua	1	4	69,321	33,879	48.87	31,484	45.42	Indian National Congress
Patana	1	7	77,877	27,841	35.75	26,109	33.53	Utkal Congress
Kendujhar	1	5	77,680	24,311	31.30	22,637	29.14	Swatantra Party
Telkoi	1	6	79,152	27,463	34.70	24,983	31.56	Utkal Congress
Ramachandrapur	1	4	76,047	39,555	52.01	37,496	49.31	Utkal Congress
Anandapur	1	8	75,782	36,764	48.51	34,688	45.77	Indian National Congress
Total	6	34	455,859	189,813	41.64	177,397	38.92	

The sixth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in February, 1974. In the usual course the seventh General Elections would have been held in 1979. But after the Lok Sabha Elections of March, 1977, the situation in the country took a different turn and the will of the people was expressed against the prevailing regime on a large scale. As a result, the State Assembly was dissolved by the President of India on the 30th April, 1977. Then the Election Commissioner of India decided to hold the elections to the Assembly constituencies of the State of Orissa on the 10th June, 1977. Accordingly all arrangements were made and election was held in Kendujhar district on the aforesaid date.

Seventh
General
Elections,
1977

As in the previous elections, there was no change in the set up of the Assembly constituencies during 1977 elections. The political parties which participated in the election were the Janta Party and the Indian National Congress. Eighteen Independent candidates also contested for the Assembly seats.

Vidhan
Sabha

*Report on the Sixth General Elections to Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1974, p. 59

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress ..	6	..	28,631
Janata Party ..	6	6	62,909
Independents ..	18	..	33,171
Total ..	30	6	1,24,711

Altogether 30 candidates contested for six Assembly seats in which the Janata Party candidates captured all the seats.

The following table gives further information about the seventh General Elections, 1977.*

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champur ..	1	6	77,087	23,481	30.46	22,735	29.49	Janata Party
Patana ..	1	3	82,493	17,596	21.33	17,238	20.90	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	6	82,181	16,787	20.43	16,323	19.86	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	5	83,902	14,839	17.69	14,375	17.13	Ditto
Ramachandrapur	1	7	83,415	35,118	42.10	34,355	41.18	Ditto
Anandapur ..	1	3	80,167	19,958	24.90	19,685	24.55	Ditto
Total ..	6	30	489,245	127,779	26.12	124,711	25.49	

*Report on the Seventh General Elections to the State Assembly, 1977—
Government of Orissa, 1978, p. 147

The fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the year 1971. In the usual course the sixth General Elections would have been held in 1976, but the period of extension was allowed by the Parliament twice after proclamation of the Emergency in June, 1975. Thus the term of the fifth Lok Sabha was due to expire in March, 1978, but the fifth Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 18th January, 1977 and election was ordered to be held within two months. Accordingly elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the State of Orissa on March, 1977.

Like the 1971 election, the Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency was reserved for the Schedule Tribes. Two political parties and one non-party (Independent) candidate contested in this election.

The number of valid votes polled by the candidates for the Parliamentary seat was as follows :*

Name of the political parties 1	No. of valid votes polled 2
Indian National Congress	.. 66,045
Bharatiya Lok Dal	.. 1,13,790
Independent	.. 8,511

In a triangular contest, the Bharatiya Lok Dal won the election by capturing 113,790 votes. The total number of electors in the constituency was 561,230 and the total number of valid votes polled was 194,821. The percentage of votes polled for the constituency thus worked out to 34.71.

For the fourth time the General Election to the Lok Sabha in the State was held on a single day, i. e., on the 3rd January, 1980. Due to the death of one of the contesting candidates of Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes) Parliamentary constituency election was countermanded. This countermanded election was conducted in the district on the 24th February 1980 according to the programme fixed by the Election Commissioner of India.

Seventh
Lok Sabha
Elections,
1980

*Report on the Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1977—Government of Orissa, 1978, p. 83

In this election six candidates filed nominations out of which two were rejected due to want of caste certificates. Following the withdrawal by one of the candidates, there were, three contesting candidates in the election. Counting of votes was taken up on the 25th February, 1980. Valid votes polled by the contesting candidates were as follows :

Name of political party 1	No. of valid votes polled 2
Janata (S)	.. 40,702
Jharkhand	.. 17,498
Indian National Congress (I)	.. 1,25,750

In a triangular contest, the Indian National Congress (I) candidate won the election by securing 1,25,750 votes. The total number of electors in the Parliamentary constituency was 6,19,778, out of which 1,93,748 cast their votes of which 9,798 votes were rejected.*

Eighth
General
Elections,
Vidhan
Sabha, 1980

The Lok Sabha Elections of January, 1980, returned the Congress-Party with a massive majority, and holding of the Eighth General Elections to the Assembly was advanced to a date earlier to the due date. The Orissa State Legislative Assembly was dissolved by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution of India with effect from the 17th February, 1980, with direction to Election Commission to hold elections to the Legislative Assembly early. The Election Commission of India decided to hold poll of the Assembly constituencies in the State in a single day on the 31st May, 1980. Accordingly all preparatory arrangements for holding the elections to Orissa Legislative Assembly were taken in hand. Six Assembly Constituencies of Kendujhar district also went to poll on the aforesaid date. There has been no change in the extent of the Assembly constituencies in the district since 1974.

Seven political parties and five Independent candidates took part in the election. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress(I), the Indian National Congress (U),

*Report on the Seventh General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980, pp. 70 and 111

the Jharkhand, the Communist Party of India, the Janata Party (Secular) Ch. Charan Singh, the Janata Party (J. P.) and the Bharatiya Janata Party. Partywise candidates set up, seats won and valid votes polled are given below.

Name of political parties	No. of candidates Set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress (I)	6	4	95,908
Indian National Congress (Urs)	6	..	20,454
Janata (s) Ch. Charan Singh	5	2	57,466
Janata (J.P)	1	..	1,274
Bharatiya Janata Party ..	2	..	1,102
Communist Party of India	1	..	8,800
Jharkhand ..	6	..	6,132
Independent ..	5	..	4,867
Total ..	32	6	1,96,003

In all, 32 candidates contested for six Assembly seats. In the contest, the Indian National Congress (I) captured four seats and two seats went in favour of the Janata (S) Ch. Charan Singh Party.

The following table presents further information about the eighth General Elections held in 1980*.

Name of Constituencies	No. of Seats	No. of Persons contested	No. of electors	Total Votes Polled	Percentage of Votes polled as against total No. of electors	Total valid Votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled as against total No. of electors	Party Won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua (ST)	1	5	88,406	38,489	43.54	36,818	41.65	Janata (S) Ch. Charan Singh
Patana (ST)	1	5	88,301	27,077	30.66	26,331	29.82	Ditto
Kendujhar (ST)	1	5	91,751	23,342	25.44	22,570	24.60	Indian National Congress (I)
Telkoi (ST)	1	4	96,005	24,573	25.60	23,561	24.54	Ditto
Ramachandrapur	1	6	93,068	51,706	55.56	50,158	53.89	Ditto
Anandapur (SC)	1	7	88,053	37,411	42.49	36,565	41.53	Ditto
* Total	6	32	5,45,584	2,02,598	37.13	1,96,003	35.93	

*Report on the Eighth General Elections to Orissa State Assembly, 1980, pp. 149 and 197

The analysis revealed that Ramachandrapur constituency recorded the highest percentage (55.56) of votes polled as against total electorate and Kendujhar constituency the lowest (25.44). It is found from further investigation that the highest percentage (4.54) of votes have been rejected in the Champua constituency and the lowest (2.25) in the Anandapur constituency.

Eighth
Lok Sabha
Elections,
1984

The eighth General Elections to the House of people was held during the month of December, 1984. The Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency comprised of Karanjia (ST), Champua (ST), Patana (ST), Kendujhar (ST), Telkoi (ST), Anandapur (SC), and Ramachandrapur Assembly constituencies. Candidates of four political parties and three (Independent) candidates contested in the election. The number of valid votes polled by the candidates for the parliamentary seat was as follows :

Name of political party	Number of valid votes polled
1	2
Indian Notional Congress	.. 1,81,169
Janata Party	.. 96,545
Lok Dal	.. 11,037
Jharkhand	.. 7,394
Independents (3 candidates)	.. 17,968
Total	.. 3,14,113

In the contest, the Indian National Congress candidate won the election by capturing 1,81,169 votes. The total number of electors in this Parliamentary constituency was 6,78,101 which included Karanjia Assembly constituency of Mayurbhanj district. Out of the total number (3,26,005) of votes polled, 11,892 votes were rejected. Percentage of poll was 48.07 in the Parliamentary constituency.

Ninth
General
Elections,
Vidhan
Sabha, 1985

The ninth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in March, 1985 in the State of Orissa. Out of the six Assembly constituencies of Kendujhar district, election to Kendujhar (ST) Assembly constituency was countermanded due to the death of Radhashyam Naik, one of the Independent candidates who expired before 13 days from the date of poll. Therefore the countermanded election was held on 24th April, 1985.

Five political parties and Independent candidates took part in the election. The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows :—

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	6	5	1,50,526
Janata Party	6	1	76,524
Communist Party	1	..	6,554
Bharatiya Janata Party	4	..	6,942
Lok Dal	2	..	2,495
Independent	16	..	9,725
Total	35	6	2,52,766

Altogether 35 candidates contested for six Assembly seats in which five seats went in favour of the Indian National Congress and the Janata Party captured one seat.

The table below gives further information relating to the ninth General Elections, 1985.

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percent- age of votes polled as against total No. of electors	Total valid votes polled	Percent- age of valid votes polled as against total No. of electors	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua	.. 1	6	92,748	45,819	49.40	44,113	47.56	Indian National Congress
Patana	.. 1	5	95,471	38,361	40.18	37,260	39.02	Ditto
Kendujhar	.. 1	3	1,01,921	36,807	36.11	35,717	35.05	Janata party
Telkoi	.. 1	6	1,07,282	31,931	29.76	30,970	28.85	Indian National Congress
Ramachandrapur	1	9	1,03,601	53,663	51.79	52,365	50.54	Ditto
Anandapur	.. 1	6	98,893	53,378	53.97	52,341	52.92	Ditto
Total	.. 6	35	5,99,916	2,59,959	43.33	2,52,766	42.13	

Polling
Stations

The number of polling stations have changed from time to time according to the number of electors. The following table presents the number of polling stations in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district for the elections of 1961, 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1985.

Name of Assembly Constituencies	Number of Polling Stations								
	1961 Mid- term Elec- tions	1967 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1971 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1974 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1977 Gene- ral Elec- tions		1980 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1984 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1985 Gene- ral Elec- tions
					Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabha			
					Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabha			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Champua	48	50	76	91	80	81	109	121	126
Patana	56	57	86	99	82	82	108	118	118
Kendujhar	55	53	82	98	83	83	108	119	121
Telkoi	45	53	82	101	89	89	117	134	134
Ramachandrapur	54	55	80	94	82	83	112	124	126
Anandapur	52	60	80	93	79	80	105	113	115
Total	310	328	486	576	495	498	659	729	740

NEWSPAPERS
AND
PERIODICALS

No daily newspaper is being published from Kendujhar district. Only papers published outside the district and the State are in circulation in the district.

Since June 1977, an Oriya weekly called the *Baitarani* is coming out regularly from Kendujhargarh, the district headquarters. The periodical published mainly the news of the district. It has a circulation of about 2,200 copies. The *Bilua Bichar*, an Oriya monthly, is being published from Barbil since December 1977. The periodical is continuing and serves the interest of the local people. In addition to these two periodicals, people of the district also read periodicals and newspapers published from other places.

Besides, the schools and colleges in the district have their own magazines.

There are a few voluntary social service organisations in Kendujhar district. A brief account of these organisations is given below.

**VOLUNTARY
SOCIAL
SERVICE
ORGANISA-
TIONS**

The Anandapur Seva Sangha was established at Anandapur in the year 1955. It has 83 members. The members manage the Sangha. The main objectives of the Sangha are to help mankind at the time of distress and to work for rural uplift.

**Anandapur
Seva Sangh**

This club came into existence at Deogan on the first day of April, 1948. Since its inception it is working for the educational and cultural advancement of the area. Altogether 589 persons have enrolled as members of the club. The club has four secretaries who are respectively in charge of games, music, library and social activities. The General Secretary is in overall charge of the club and co-ordinates the activities of the secretaries. The club raises funds from the membership fees and public donations.

**Kushaleswar
Social
Organisation
Club**

Manoj Manjari Shisu Bhawan, a Home for orphans, has come up at Kendujhargarh to take care of destitute children, most of whom constitute the tribal children. The Home opened in December, 1974 through the pioneering efforts of Shri Narendra Mohapatra. During his visits to Juangpirh and Bhuyanpirh to see the havoc caused by the drought, Shri Mohapatra picked up an orphan and brought him to his house in 1973. He brought more orphans during subsequent visits. He started an orphanage in his house at Kendujhargarh in May 1973. Today the Shisu Bhawan stands on an area of 4.67 acres donated by Rajmata Manoj Manjari Devi of Kendujhargarh. The building of the Bhawan was built by donations received from voluntary institutions and official agencies.

**Manoj
Manjari
Shisu
Bhawan**

So far, 152 children (76 boys and 76 girls) have been admitted in the Shisu Bhawan. 30 of them have been placed in different families in Switzerland and Sweden for upbringing and maintenance under arrangement with International Children's Organisations like the Swedish Society for International Child Welfare and Terre-Des-Hommes, Switzerland. The children who have not been placed with foreign families are mostly covered under the sponsorship programme, under which a couple emotionally adopts a child as its own and contributes its might for the child's maintenance. Detailed individual records and bio-data of the children are kept in the Shisu Bhawan. Of the 152 children admitted, 12 infants expired in the Hospital, 7 left to live with their closest kin and 30 live outside India. Of the 103 living in Shisu Bhawan, 46 are girls and 57 boys.

The Shisu Bhawan runs a common kitchen for all its inmates. Breakfast, tiffin and two principal meals are given to the inmates. Milk and eggs are given to those children who need better nourishing food. Meat or fish is served on week-ends. On festive occasions special type of food items are served to the inmates.

Each inmate gets two sets of uniforms and 2 sets of non-formal dresses for home wear. Besides, one wooden cot, mattress, pillow, cotton and wollen blankets, two bed covers and mosquito net are provided to each of them. They wash their own clothings.

The inmates are given general educations as well as vocational training. Music, dance, arts and crafts are also taught. Shisu Bhawan has a garden and dairy farm. The inmates work in the garden. The Panchayat Samiti has donated two large wells for drinking water and irrigation purposes. OXFAM, an international organisation, has given one power pump set as aid.

Doctors and nurses have been appointed to look after the health and hygiene of the children of the Shisu Bhawan. The Manoj Manjari Shisu Bhawan has undertaken a Mobile Child Health Project from January, 1977. The project is aided by the Save the Children Fund, London. It is working in twelve villages in Harichandanpur Block and three villages in Banspal Block.

The Shisu Bhawan is a registered organisation. It is managed by an executive committee in which the Collector and District Magistrate of the district acts as President, the Additional District Magistrate as working President, and other officials and non-officials as members. The founder of the Shisu Bhawan, Shri Narendra Mohapatra, is the Secretary. The Governor of Orissa is the Chief patron of the Shisu Bhawan. The accounts of the Bhawan are regularly audited by the Chartered Accountants and internal Auditors of the State Government. Full accounts are rendered regularly to the various Government Departments as the organisation is obtaining monetary grants from the Government.

Gruhalaxmi
Society

The Gruhalaxmi Society, a women's organisation, was started at Anandapur on the first day of April 1979. The main objectives of the society are:

- (1) to promote education, music, fine arts and vocational training;
- (2) to impart training in cottage industry, spinning, weaving, tailoring and embroidery work;
- (3) to open shelter homes for orphans, primary health centres, maternity ward, dairy farm, and
- (4) to develop poultry farming, fishing, and gardening.

The society has opened a Balwadi and spinning, tailoring, cottage industry, music, adult education and health centres at Anandapur. The society has 105 members. It is managed by a committee consisting of 13 members. It gets aid from the Government.

Since March 28th, 1968, the Family and Child Welfare Project is functioning at Ghatagan. The aims and objectives of the project are:

Family and
Child
Welfare
Project

- (a) integrated developmental social welfare services to pre-school children in the rural areas which include informal education through play; development of senses, habits and health; supplementary nutrition feeding, recreational and cultural activities; developing work interest through hobbies, etc.
- (b) training to young girls and women in home management, health, sanitation, nutrition, child care and family planning; promoting cultural, educational and recreational activities among women.

Six Balasevikas and one Gruhasevika are implementing the programmes as per the scheme under the guidance of the Mukhyasevika who is the Chairman and Treasurer of the project. The six Balasevikas run six Balabikas Kendras, where pre-school children of the age group 3 to 6 are given a basic knowledge through the medium of games, songs and stories. The children are also given nutritious diet supplied by CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) organisation.

The family and child welfare project is being managed by a committee consisting of 11 members. The project receives grants from the State Government.

Neelachakra, a socio-cultural organisation, was established at Cuttaack in the year 1970. The organisation got recognition from the State Government on July, 27, 1971. It has more than one hundred branch offices in and outside the State of Orissa. In Kendujhar district, this organisation has got branch offices at Kendujhargarh, Barbil, Nalda and Joda.

Neelachakra

The main objectives of this organisation are the promotion and expansion of "the Jagannath culture" in different parts, particularly in Adivasi and the outlying Oriya tracts, to look after the welfare of the Oriya speaking people and to present the legitimate demands of the public before the Union and the State Government to render all possible help to the poor and the needy and to work for a social and cultural renaissance of the people of Orissa.

The branch offices of this organisation at Kendujhar district have taken initiative in providing employment opportunities to the unemployed youths of Orissa both in the public and private sector.

This organisation is also organising cultural meetings in different parts of the State and also in the outlying Oriya tracts. It is also celebrating the birth and death anniversary of the illustrious sons of Orissa like Utkal Gouraba Madhusudan Das, Utkalmoni Gopabandhu Das, Mahamohopadhyaya Chandrasekhar Singh Samanta, Veer Surendra Sai, Chakhi Khuntia, Pandit Nilakantha Das and others.

Mahila
Samitis

In Kendujhar district 494 Mahila Samitis are functioning in 13 Blocks. A number of schemes of the Government are being implemented through these Samitis. The Mahila samitis help the Government in the matter relating to family welfare, functional literacy, small savings, child care, kitchen gardens, training in crafts, sanitation, cooking, personal hygiene, Balwadi feeding, etc.

The Government gives financial assistance to five selected Mahila Samitis of each Block at the rate of rupees one thousand per year as maintenance grant. Under the scheme "Incentive Awards to Mahila Samitis" prizes are given to selected Mahila Samitis according to different grades, i. e., A, B and C on the basis of their performances evaluated by an evaluation committee.

The Mahila Samitis are managed by a managing committee consisting of seven to thirteen members. The members of the committee are selected from the general body of the Mahila Samitis. The Grama Sevika or any other similar village level worker initiates the work of the Mahila Samitis and generally acts as the convener of the managing committee.

Yubak
Sangha

There are 403 Yubak Sanghas in Kendujhar district. The Yubak Sanghas undertake activities like poultry keeping, pisciculture, piggery, sheep-rearing, goat-rearing, cattle rearing, bee-keeping, sericulture, vegetable gardening, fruit-growing, tree plantation, crop raising, compost making, repair of farm machineries, and village industries. In addition to these, the Yubak Sanghas also take initiative in the construction of village wells, link roads, land reclamation, development of cultural and recreational activities.

Any Youth, literate or illiterate, between the age group of 15 to 30 years is eligible for membership of the Yubak Sangha. The members of Yubak Sanghas elect their office bearers, plan and conduct their own programmes, hold regular meetings and take part in community development works.

Under the Scheme "Promotion and strengthening of Yubak Sanghas" a sum of Rs. 1,000 is made available to each of the selected Yubak Sanghas by the Government.

The Rotary Club is functioning at Barbil since 12th September, 1973. The club has introduced child immunisation programme. Under this programme, 13,000 children have been given antipolio and triple antigen injections. Free health check-up in schools, free eye operation camps and free eye check-up are the other humanitarian services undertaken by the club for the welfare of the people.

Rotary Club

For financial resources, the Rotary Club mainly depends on :

- (a) Donation by individual Rotarians.
- (b) Grant by Rotary International for community service project and international understanding.
- (c) Donation by public.
- (d) Organising fund raising programmes like charityfilm show etc.

The Nutrition Programme and the Food for work programme are being operated in Kendujhar district on behalf of the CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) organisation. The object of the former programme is to upgrade the nutritional status of the deprived segments of the population. The Nutritional Programme has two branches, i. e., primary school feeding programme and pre-school feeding programme. The first one started functioning in the district in October, 1965. This programme has covered 13 Blocks of the district. Altogether 34,140 school children got benefit from this programme in 1083 feeding centres. The Organisation has supplied annually 10,83,816 lbs. of grain and 94,833 lbs. of oil for consumption among the school students.

CARE

The Organisation started operating the pre-school feeding programme from July, 1969. The programme is functioning in 288 feeding centres under 8 Blocks. The number of beneficiaries which include pre-school children, and lactating and pregnant mothers is 28,000. The organisation distributed 13,03,712 lbs. of grain and 114,074 lbs. of oil among the beneficiaries in the year 1978.

The food for work programme of CARE organisation is being implemented in Kendujhar district from 1975-76. The main objective of this programme is to assist small, marginal and tribal farmers selected from the Agency areas to participate in the CARE sponsored credit-oriented development programmes for the creation of water

resources projects and reclamation of waste lands with a view to augmenting rural employment for the weaker sections of the society. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is given below:

Name of scheme	No. of beneficiaries in the year			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5
Dug well scheme ..	711	700	1,031	600
Land reclamation scheme	320	1,000	394	570

The CARE organisation has also supplied 1,000 and 800 metric tons of wheat in the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively to the people of the district.

Bharat
Scouts and
Guides

The Bharat Scouts and Guides was formed at Kendujhar on the first day of March, 1964. The aims and objects of the association are to inculcate and promote reverence to God and selfless service to mother-land and humanity. In 1977-78, there were 72 Scouts and 48 Guides in the district. The Association arranges Scouts and Guides Rally every year. Some Scouts and Guides of this district have also participated in the State Rallies and National Jamborees.

Indian Red
Cross Society

The Red Cross Society is functioning at Kendujhar since 1951. The Indian Red Cross Society, the State Society and the District Branches are all autonomous bodies operating with the common objective of mitigating human sufferings and giving relief to distressed persons. Disaster relief is an important item of Red Cross programme. The day to day management of the district branch is looked after by a working Committee of which the Collector is the ex-Officio Chairman.

Funds for the district branch are collected by enrolment of members and raising of donations. In 1977-78, the society had 3 patrons, 10 Vice-patrons, 59 Life Members, 68 Institutional Members, 67 Life Associates, 256 Annual Members and 34,446 Associate members. With the available funds the Society has been able to maintain a Blood Bank at Kendujhar.