

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

General Elections

Ever since the Constitution of India came into force on the 26th January, 1950 a number of General Elections to both the State Assembly and the Lok Sabha have been held from 1951-52 to 1989-90.

During first General Elections in the State the poll was completed in 36 days. In the Second General Elections of 1957 the polling days were reduced to fourteen. In the Mid-term Elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1961, the poll was held in five days. In 1962 Lok Sabha Election, the polling was completed in seven days. Since 1967 Elections one-day poll has been introduced. However, in 1974 Vidhan Sabha Elections, even though it was planned to complete the poll in one day, the election was conducted in three days due to strike of a section of the Government employees. During 1951-52 and 1957, elections were conducted on balloting system of voting but thereafter, marking system of voting was introduced.

Previous to the elections by adult suffrage, elections were held in our country on the basis of what tax voters paid or what property they owned and how literate they were or to which community they belonged. This resulted in restricted franchise. General Elections for the first time in Orissa on a restricted franchise was held for a sixty-member unicameral legislature in 1937 in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 which came into force on 1st April, 1937. Out of sixty members, four members were nominated. The district of Ganjam was delimited into a number of constituencies in this election. Thirteen members represented the district.

Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislature

On the basis of adult suffrage Orissa went to poll for the first time in 1951-52. In this election the district was delimited into two single-member Parliamentary Constituencies i.e., Ghumusar and Ganjam South. In the second General Elections of 1957,

the district had one double-member Constituency, i. e., Ganjam. Since 1962 onwards the district has been delimited into two single-member Lok Sabha Constituencies.

For the purpose of Vidhan Sabha, the district in 1951-52 General Elections was delimited into 12 Constituencies from which 15 members were elected. Three of the Constituencies elected two members each. During the Second General Elections of 1957, the number of Constituencies increased to 13 but there was no change in the number of double-member Constituencies. In the Mid-term Elections of 1961, all double-member Assembly Constituencies were abolished and the district was delimited into 16 single-member Constituencies. Thereafter, in all other General Elections, the district has been divided into 15 single-member Constituencies.

For the purpose of Lok Sabha Elections the district has been delimited into Asika and Brahmapur Constituencies. The Parliamentary Constituency of Asika includes Assembly Constituencies of Jagannathprasad, Surada, Asika, Kodala, Kabisuryanagar, Khallikot, Hinjili and Bhanjanagar whereas the Assembly Constituencies of Chhatrapur, Gopalpur, Brahmapur, Chikiti, Mohana, Ramagiri and Paralakhemundi are placed under the Brahmapur Parliamentary Constituency.

The details of the present territorial extent of the Assembly Constituencies of the district are given below :

Name of the Constituencies	Extent of Constituency
(1)	(2)
1 Jagannathprasad (Scheduled Caste)	Buguda town and Gerada, Kokolaba, Gayaganda, Kadua, Pratapur, Kudutei, Borogam, Jagannathprasad, Ranthi, Jhadabhumi, Chamunda, Panchabhuti, Alladi, Bijoydhanurjoypur, Khamar Palli, Karchuli, Manitra, Motabadi, Golabandha, B.koradabadi, Biranchipur, Kholakholi, Pangidi, Gollia, Antoropoda, Korodabadi and Ballipodara Grama Panchayats in Ghumusar Tahasil in Ghumusar Subdivision.

Name of the Constituencies (1)	Extent of Constituency (2)
2 Bhanjanagar	.. Ghumusar Tahasil excluding the areas mentioned in Jagannath-prasad Constituency).
3 Sorada	.. Sorada Tahasil and part of Bodo-borosingi, Khetribarapur, Gangpur, Jhadabandha, Jharapani, Borodabili, Jahada, Jagamohan, Rugumu, Baharpur and Dharakot Grama Panchayats in Asika Tahasil of Ghumusar Subdivision.
4 Asika	.. Asika Tahasil excluding part of Bodoborosingi, Khetribarapur, Gangpur, Jhadabandha, Jharapani, Borodabilli, Jahada, Jagamohan, Horodapodaro Pata, Pitala Pata Brahmanachai, Narendrapur, Dhobolopur Dengapadar, Dhanantara Govindpur, Gothogam, Pata Kurula, Rugumu, Baharpur and Dharakot Grama Panchayats of Ghumusar Subdivision.
5 Kabisuryanagar	.. Kabisuryanagar Town and Pata Jhadabai, Ambapua, Athagadapatna, Tankachai, Gangapur, Baliasara, Jarada, Gudiali and Bolosara Grama Panchayats in Kodala Tahasil in Chhatrapur Subdivision, Horida Padoro, Pata Pitala, Pata Brahman-chai, Narendrapur, Dhobolopur, Dengapadara, Dhanantara, Govindpur, Gothagam and Pata Kurula Grama Panchayats in Asika Tahasil in Ghumusar Subdivision and Sidheswar Alarigada, Satapenta Gopalpur, Gangapur, Ramachandrapur, Goutami, Dayanidhipur, Kankarada, Adopoda, Khallingi, Pattapur and Sahasapur Grama Panchayats in Digapahandi Tahasil of Brahmapur Subdivision.

Name of the Constituencies (1)	Extent of Constituency (2)
6 Kodala	.. Polasara Town and Borida, Subalia, Paikajamuna, Badamahuri, Kaniari, Budhamba, Sodaka, Dhunkapada, Hatiota, Ghodapalana, Jakara, Rimagada, Kalamba, Mathura, Khanduru, Badapankalabadi, Belagam, Kanchai, Madhupalli, Chirikipada, Gochabadi, Pandripada, Digapada, Beruhanbai, Kodala, Mardamekha, Phasi, Sikula, Badakharida and Mathasarasingi Grama Panchayats in Kodala Tahasil of Chhatrapur Subdivision.
7 Khallikot	.. Kodala Tahasil (excluding Kabisuryanagar Town and Polasara Town and Pata Jhadabai, Ambapua, Athagadapatha, Gangapur, Baliasara, Jarada, Gudiali, Bolasara, Borida, Subalia, Paikajamuna, Badamahuri, Kaniari, Budhamba, Sodaka, Dhunkapada, Hatiota, Ghodapalana, Jaksara, Kalamba, Mathura, Khanduru, Rimagada, Badapankalabadi, Belagam, Kanchai, Madhupalli, Chirikipada, Gochabadi, Pandripada, Digapada, Beruhanbadi, Kodala, Mardamekha, Phasi, Sikula, Badakharida, Tankachai and Mathasarasingi Grama Panchayats) of Chhatrapur Subdivision.
8 Chhatrapur	.. Chhatrapur Town and Rambha Town and Ganjam, Kainchapur, Rajapur, Karapada, Santoshpur, Malada, Huma, Sana Ramachandrapur, Ramagada, Khandadeuli, Konomona, Podapadara, Bipilingi, Narendrapur, Chikalakhandi, Laxmipur, Baulagam, Potalampur, Chamakhandi, Sindurapur, Kalipalli, Bhikaripalli, Badamadhapur, and Tanganapalli Grama Panchayats in Chhatrapur Tahasil of Chhatrapur Subdivision.

Name of the Constituencies	Extent of Constituency
(1)	(2)
9 Hinjili	Chhatrapur Tahasil (excluding Chhatrapur Constituency) of Chhatrapur Sub-division.
10 Gopalpur (S. C.)	Brahmapur Tahasil (excluding Brahmapur Municipality and Balipada, Lathi, Dakhinapur, Banthapalli, Ankushpur, Nimakhandi, Pata Tumbagoda, Pata Burutal and Ankuli Grama Panchayats) of Brahmapur Subdivision.
11 Brahmapur	Brahmapur Municipality and Balipada, Lathi, Dakhinapur, Banthapalli, Ankushpur and Nimakhandi Grama Panchayats in Brahmapur Tahasil of Brahmapur Subdivision.
12 Chikiti	Chikiti Tahasil and Pata Tumbagada, Pata Burutal and Ankuli Grama Panchayats in Brahmapur Tahasil and Nuapada, Lalamenta Laxminarayanpur, Koropada, Jakara, Amkorada, Bododumula, Gokarnapur and Turubadi Grama Panchayats in Digapahandi Tahasil of Brahmapur Subdivision.
13 Mohana	Digapahandi Tahasil (excluding Nuapada, Lalamenta Laxminarayanpur, Ankorada, Gokarnapur, Koropada, Turubadi, Jakara, Bododumula, Sidheswar, Alarigada, Pata Kuranla, Satapenta, Gopalpur, Gangapur, Ramachandrapur, Goutami, Dayanidhipur, Kankarada, Adopoda, Khallingi, Pattapur and Sahaspur Grama Panchayats) in Brahmapur Subdivision and Molasopadara,

Name of the constituencies	Extent of constituency
(1)	(2)
14 Ramagiri (S. T.)	Govindpur, Sinkalipadara, Luhagudi, Bodosinghiba, Pinkidi, Antarba, Chandiput, Chandragiri, Mohana, Jeerango, Adava, Damadua, Korochabadi, Birikota, Mandimera, Guluva, Paniganda and Baghamari Grama Panchayats in R. Udayagiri Tahasil of Paralakhemundi Subdivision.
14 Ramagiri (S. T.)	R. Udayagiri Tahasil (excluding Molasopadara, Govindpur, Sinkalipodoro, Luhaguri, Bodosindhiva, Pindiki, Antarba, Chandiput, Chandragiri, Mohana, Jeeranga, Adava, Damadua, Korochabadi, Birikota, Mandimera, Guluva, Paniganda, and Baghamari Grama Panchayats) and Paralakhemundi Tahasil (excluding Paralakhemundi Town and Khandava, Siyali, Garribandha, Kashinagar, Hadubangi, Kharada, K. Sitapur, Sidhamadango, Kerandi, Uppalada, Bagosola, Agarakhandi, Madhusudanpur, Bhusukudi, Machumara, Gosani, Gurandi, Bodokuturu, Garabandha, Lavanyagada and Jeeba Grama Panchayats) in Paralakhemundi Subdivision.
15 Paralakhemundi	Paralakhemundi Town and Khandava, Siyali, Gorribandha, Kashinagar, Hadubangi, Kharada, K. Sitapur, Sidhamadango, Karandi, Uppalada, Bagosolo, Agarakhandi, Madhusudanpur, Bhusukudi, Machumara, Gosani, Gurandi, Bodokuturu, Garabandha, Lavanyagada and Jeeba Grama Panchayats in Paralakhemundi Tahasil of Paralakhemundi Subdivision.

Political Parties and Organisations

From 1952 to 1977, Indian National Congress, Ganatantra Parishad, Socialist Party, Praja Socialist Party, Swatantra Party, Forward Block and Communist Party of India and regional parties like Jana Congress, Ganatantra Parishad and Utkal Congress were the main political parties in the district. The scenerio changed in 1977 with the formation of the Janata Party and since then till 1989-90 elections, mainly three political parties viz., Congress (I), Janata Dal, Communist Party (M) and Communist Party of India were in the forefront.

General Elections of 1952

After the Constitution of India came into force, the first General Elections were held in the district in January 1952 both for the State Assembly and the Lok Sabha.

Lok Sabha

In the first General Election, Ganjam district was delimited into two Parliamentary Constituencies, viz., Ghumusar and Ganjam South. The Ghumusar Parliamentary Constituency had 3,86,460 voters of which 1,45,186 exercised their franchise. One Independent candidate got elected securing 81,880 votes. In the Ganjam South Parliamentary constituency there were 3,90,236 voters of whom 1,09,695 participated in the elections. One Communist Party candidate won the election securing 61,002 votes.

Vidhan Sabha

In the Assembly Election of 1952, besides Independent candidates, the Congress, Socialists, Communist, Ganatantra Parishad, Radical Democrat, Forward Block and Kishan Mazdur Praja Party participated in the election. The district was delimited into 12 constituencies including three double-member consti tuencies of Asika, Brahmapur and Paralakhemundi.

The table below gives details of the Assembly Elections held in the district in January, 1952.

Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	No. of votes	No. of votes polled	Name of the winning party	No. of votes polled by winning party	Percentage of votes polled by the winning party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jagannathprasad	1	58,211	19,168	Congress	9,553	49.83
Russelkonda ..	1	59,364	16,841	Congress	4,227	25.09
Asika ..	2	2,28,172	65,771	Communist Communist	12,258 8,720	18.63 13.25
Khallikot ..	1	49,217	23,911	Independent	19,862	83.06
Kodala ..	1	57,309	25,165	Socialist	16,103	63.98
Purusottampur ..	1	51,446	18,973	Congress	5,714	30.10
Chhatrapur ..	1	62,764	19,893	Independent	5,124	25.75
Patapur ..	1	56,008	25,311	Communist	12,210	48.23
Brahmapur ..	2	2,05,704	68,561	Independent Independent	12,184 10,698	17.77 16.98
Patrapur ..	1	48,243	N.A.	Forward Block	20,859	66.30
Paralakhemundi ..	2	2,56,116	46,392	Communist Independent	9,621 363	20.98 78.9
Udayagiri Mohana ..	1	48,337	4,907	Congress	8,512	58.10

Second General Elections of 1957

The Second General Elections were conducted during February-March 1957.

Lok Sabha

In 1957, Lok Sabha election in Ganjam constituted one double member constituency. One Congress Party candidate and one Independent were elected to the Lok Sabha securing 1,27,558 and 1,20,057 votes respectively.

Vidhan Sabha

For the purpose of Assembly Election of 1957, Ganjam district was divided into thirteen constituencies including three double-member constituencies of Digapahandi, Brahmapur and Bhanjanagar. Besides, a number of Independent candidates belonging to four political parties namely, Congress, Communist, Ganatantra Parishad and Praja Socialist Party contested the election from the district.

The following table gives details of the Assembly elections held in the district in 1957.

Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	No. of voters	No. of votes polled	Name of the winning party	No. of votes polled by winning party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Paralakhemundi ..	1	62,407	20,789	Independent	7,355
R. Udayagiri ..	1	55,065	6,403	Congress	4,408
Digapahandi ..	2	2,02,174	53,949	Congress	18,060
				Congress	14,486
Brahmapur ..	2	2,58,410	63,708	Congress	12,841
				Congress	15,650
Dura ..	1	54,559	19,463	Congress	10,122
Chhatrapur ..	1	48,165	15,826	Congress	8,752
Khallikot ..	1	46,869	19,324	Independent	4,892
Hinjili ..	1	55,149	21,439	Congress	16,718
West-Kodala ..	1	50,382	26,145	Congress	13,547
East-Kodala ..	1	47,868	21,804	Congress	13,416
Bhanjanagar ..	2	2,20,872	85,058	Communist	22,376
				Communist	22,484
Asika ..	1	60,577	36,458	Communist	14,755
Sorada ..	1	47,428	19,044	Congress	8,620

Mid-term Elections of 1961

After 1957 elections, the third General Elections normally would have been held in February - March 1962. But in consequence of the promulgation of the President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution, the State Assembly was dissolved on 25th February, 1961 and the Mid-term elections were held in June 1961.

In 1961 elections, double-member constituencies were abolished. As a result constituencies were bifurcated and increased from thirteen to sixteen single-member constituencies in the district of Ganjam. Out of the sixteen constituencies, R. Udayagiri was a reserved Scheduled Tribes constituency and Patrapur was a reserved Scheduled Castes constituency.

Four political parties, viz., Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Ganatantra Parishad and Praja Socialist Party contested the Mid-term elections of 1961, apart from some Independents.

The table below gives details of the Vidhan Sabha Elections, of 1961.

Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	Total No. of voters	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Paralakhemundi	1	4	58,243	25,930	44.52
R. Udayagiri	1	3	50,644	6,241	12.31
Digapahandi	1	4	56,940	26,091	45.82
Mohana	1	2	50,461	10,748	21.03
Brahmapur	1	6	77,632	41,953	54.04
Patrapur	1	3	51,405	9,827	19.11
Dura	1	3	61,512	23,675	38.48
Chhatrapur	1	5	52,495	19,110	36.40
Khallikot	1	3	57,446	24,481	42.61
Hinjili	1	4	68,012	21,233	31.21
West-Kodala	1	3	50,085	30,695	68.21
East-Kodala	1	4	50,085	20,576	41.08
Bhanjanagar	1	4	59,313	25,226	42.53
Jagannathprasad	1	4	59,683	19,351	32.42
Asika	1	3	69,457	37,224	53.59
Sorada	1	7	52,549	21,744	41.37

Name of the Constituency	Party won	Votes polled by the winning candidate	Percentage of Col. 8 to Col. 5
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Paralakhemundi	Congress	12,780	49.28
R. Udayagiri	Congress	3,235	51.83
Digapahandi	Congress	15,237	58.39
Mohana	Congress	6,001	55.83
Brahmapur	Independent	19,810	47.21
Patrapur	Congress	7,428	75.58
Dura	Congress	11,583	50.06
Chhatrapur	Communist	8,289	43.37
Khallikot	Congress	14,658	59.87
Hinjili	Congress	18,256	85.97
West-Kodala	Congress	15,409	50.20
East-Kodala	Congress	9,247	44.94
Bhanjanagar	Congress	17,019	67.46
Jagannathprasad	Congress	13,800	71.31
Asika	Congress	20,268	54.44
Sorada	Congress	7,426	34.14

Lok Sabha Elections of 1962

In 1962 Lok Sabha elections, the district had two Parliamentary constituencies namely, Chhatrapur and Bhanjanagar. The Bhanjanagar Parliamentary constituency was reserved for a candidate of Scheduled Castes. Three political parties namely, Indian National Congress, Ganatantra Parishad and Socialists were contesting the election. The Indian National Congress wrested both the seats. The Congress candidate in Chhatrapur Constituency secured 47,958 votes while the candidate of the said party won Bhanjanagar seat securing 40,735 votes.

General Elections of 1967

In 1967, the Assembly and Lok Sabha Elections of the State were completed in a single day i.e., on 21st February, 1967.

Lok Sabha

For the Parliamentary Elections of 1967, the district had two seats viz., Bhanjanagar and Chhatrapur in which five and four candidates contested respectively. Besides some Independents, candidates, belonging to the Communist Party of India, the Indian National Congress and the Swatantra Party contested the elections. Both the seats were wrested by the Indian National Congress Party candidates.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	No. of electors	No. of votes polled with percentage	No. of persons contested	Party won	Votes polled by the winning party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Bhanjanagar	506,369	2,25,954 (44.62%)	5	Indian National Congress	69,120
2.	Chhatrapur	498,704	2,12,036 (42.31%)	4	Indian National Congress	1,07,071

Vidhan Sabha

For the purpose of Assembly Elections of 1967, Ganjam was delimited into 15 constituencies of which Dura was reserved for Scheduled Castes and Mohana for Scheduled Tribes. The residual thirteen constituencies were meant for general candidates. Apart from some Independents, six political parties namely, Indian National Congress, Jana Congress, Swatantra, Communist Party of India, Praja Socialist Party and Sanjukta Socialist Party contested the Assembly elections in the district in 1967.

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The statement below gives further information concerning elections of 1967

Name of the constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of Electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of col. 5 to col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jagannathprasad ..	1	4	70,307	19,118	27.19%
Bhanjanagar ..	1	6	75,659	34,158	45.14%
Sorada ..	1	5	67,603	28,697	42.44%
Asika ..	1	4	71,451	42,342	59.26%
Kabisuryanagar ..	1	5	81,053	41,515	51.21%
Kodala ..	1	5	69,776	35,807	51.13%
Khallikot ..	1	3	74,136	39,393	53.13%
Chhatrapur ..	1	3	73,341	31,017	42.29%
Hinjilicut ..	1	3	70,665	33,238	47.03%
Dura (S. C.) ..	1	8	65,306	20,139	30.83%
Brahmapur ..	1	3	69,897	37,495	53.64%
Mohana (S. T.) ..	1	3	65,792	13,452	20.44%
Chikiti ..	1	3	79,567	37,258	46.82%
Ramagiri ..	1	3	64,983	16,974	26.12%
Paralakhemundi ..	1	6	72,506	45,222	62.37%

Name of the constituency	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of col. 7 to col. 4	Party won with votes polled
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jaganathprasad ..	18,174	26%	Congress (10,612)
Bhanjanagar ..	32,227	42%	Congress (13,473)
Sorada ..	27,246	40%	Swatantra (14,557)
Asika ..	40,042	56%	Communist Party of India (19,766)
Kabisuryanagar ..	38,822	48%	Communist Party of India (13,895)
Kodala ..	33,034	47%	Praja Socialist Party (10,877)
Khallikot ..	37,043	50%	Praja Socialist Party (22,216)
Chhatrapur ..	28,987	40%	Communist Party of India (13,91)
Hinjilicut ..	31,176	44%	Congress (19,952)
Dura (S. C.) ..	18,747	29%	Congress (7,523)
Brahmapur ..	35,830	51%	Congress (21,463)
Mohana (S. T.) ..	12,394	19%	Congress (17,485)
Chikiti ..	35,585	45%	Congress (5,427)
Ramagiri ..	15,890	24%	Congress (10,010)
Paralakhemundi ..	42,350	58%	Congress (17,386)

Fifth General Elections of 1971

On 17th January, 1971 the Election Commission recommended to the President calling upon Parliamentary Elections to the fifth Lok Sabha. In the meantime the Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 23rd January, 1971. The Election Commission decided to synchronise the Assembly poll with the Parliamentary Elections. As a consequence, the fifth General Elections in the State for the House of People and the Legislative Assembly were held on 5th March, 1971.

Assembly

Like the preceding elections, the district had the same 15-member constituencies to elect 15 members to the Assembly. Jaganathprasad was a Scheduled Castes constituency along with Dura while Ramagiri was a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Tribes. All the rest were general seats. In 1971 Assembly Elections, besides Independents, nine political parties took part in the contest. The parties were the Indian National Congress, Indian National Congress (Organisation), Swatantra, Utkal Congress, Jena Congress, Communist Party of India, Praja Socialist Party, Sanjukta Socialist Party and Forward Block.

The table below gives details of the constituencies, party won, the valid votes polled, etc. in this Election

Name of the constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of Electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of col.5 to col.4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jaganathprasad (S.C.)	1	5	75,904	22,471	29.60%
Bhanjanagar ..	1	4	83,684	42,650	59.96%
Sorada ..	1	3	75,940	30,294	39.89%
Asika ..	1	4	78,640	47,618	60.55%
Kabisuryanagar ..	1	5	89,467	47,214	52.77%
Kodala ..	1	4	79,029	45,286	57.30%
Khallikot ..	1	3	83,121	48,617	58.48%
Chhatrapur ..	1	4	83,472	38,393	45.99%
Hinjili ..	1	6	79,796	39,874	49.96%
Dura (S.C.) ..	1	5	69,963	28,674	40.98%
Brahmapur ..	1	4	81,346	39,667	48.76%
Chikiti ..	1	3	88,142	43,637	49.50%
Mohana ..	1	3	74,098	20,438	27.58%
Ramagiri (S.T.) ..	1	6	72,683	20,752	28.55%
Paralakhemundi ..	1	4	78,793	48,690	61.79%

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The table below gives details of the constituencies, party won, the valid votes polled, etc. in this Election

Name of the constituency	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of col.7 to col. 4	Party won with votes polled
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jagannathprasad (S.C.) ..	21,297	28%	Indian National Congress (11,072)
Bhanjanagar ..	40,034	48%	Indian National Congress (17,778)
Sorada ..	28,593	38%	Swatantra (11,843)
Asike ..	45,448	58%	Utkal Congress (19,890)
Kabisuryanagar ..	44,416	50%	Communist Party of India (13,205)
Kodala ..	43,195	55%	Utkal Congress (16,550)
Khallikot ..	46,308	56%	Utkal Congress (17,258)
Chhatrapur ..	36,391	43%	Communist Party of India (16,830)
Hinjili ..	37,278	46%	Utkal Congress (14,605)
Dura (S.C.) ..	26,864	38%	Indian National Congress (15,532)
Brahmapur ..	38,028	47%	Indian National Congress (30,094)
Chfkiti ..	41,870	47%	Indian National Congress (28,633)
Mohana ..	19,349	26%	Indian National Congress (10,932)
Ramagiri (S.T.) ..	19,329	26%	Indian National Congress (97,56)
Paralakhemundi ..	46,007	59%	Swatantra (15,248)

Lok Sabha

In 1971 Parliamentary elections, there were two seats in the districts, viz., Bhanjanagar and Chhatrapur. The Bhanjanagar seat went to a Communist party candidate who secured 1,02,956 valid votes. From Chhatrapur seat a Congress candidate won by a margin of 1,50,279 votes.

Sl. No.	Name of the constituency	No. of electors	No. of votes polled with percentage	No. of persons contested	Party won	Votes polled by winning party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Bhanjanagar ..	5,60,369	2,55,729 (45.63)	3	Communist Party of India	1,02,956
2	Chhatrapur ..	5,59,938	2,59,232 (46.29)	4	Indian National Congress	1,50,279

Sixth General Elections of 1974

After 1971 elections, sixth General Elections was due in 1976 but Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 1st March, 1973. The Election Commission of India decided to conduct the elections to the State Assembly on 22nd, 24th and 26th of February, 1974. As in the previous elections, Ganjam, was divided into 15 Assembly constituencies to elect 15 members to the State Assembly. Besides Independents, there were seven political parties, viz., Indian National Congress, Indian National Congress (O), Utkal Congress, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (M), Forward Block and Swatantra in the election of 1974 in this district.

The following table gives details of the constituencies, number of candidates contested; name of the winning party, total No. of electors, total votes polled, votes polled by the winning party, etc. in the election of 1974.

Name of the constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons con- tested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of col. 5 to col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jagannathprasad (S. C.)	.. 1	5	90,509	35,816	39.57%
Bhanjanagar	.. 1	4	83,957	52,515	62.55%
Sorada	.. 1	4	87,402	49,006	56.07%
Asika	.. 1	3	79,069	53,618	67.81%
Kabisuryanagar	.. 1	5	94,761	56,650	59.78%
Kodala	.. 1	3	92,904	57,087	61.45%
/Khallikot	.. 1	3	90,122	53,539	59.47%
Chhatrapur	.. 1	2	87,474	55,084	62.97%
Hinjilicut	.. 1	4	90,306	51,215	56.71%
Gopalpur (S. C.)	.. 1	4	83,421	41,115	49.29%
Brahmapur	.. 1	4	81,860	46,589	56.91%
Chikiti	.. 1	3	90,630	47,561	52.48%
Mohana	.. 1	2	80,614	42,293	52.46%
Remagiri (S.T.)	.. 1	3	71,993	26,460	36.75%
Paralakhemundi	.. 1	6	83,563	53,853	64.21%

Name of the constituency	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of col.7 to col. 4	Party won and votes polled
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jagannathprasad (S. C.) ..	33,925	37%	Indian National Congress (16,172)
Bhanjanagar ..	49,884	59%	Indian National Congress (22,735)
Sorada ..	46,816	54%	Indian National Congress (21,339)
Asjika ..	51,487	65%	Communist Party of India (27,607)
Kabisuryanagar ..	54,279	57%	Communist Party of India (31,885)
Kodala ..	54,076	58%	Indian National Congress (32,809)
Khallikot ..	50,554	55%	Utkal Congress (29,841)
Chhatrapur ..	51,917	60%	Utkal Congress (28,353)
Hinjilicut ..	48,678	54%	Utkal Congress (23,952)
Gopalpur (S. C.) ..	39,202	40-30%	Indian National Congress (21,301)
Brahmapur ..	45,175	30-28%	Indian National Congress (26,112)
Chikiti ..	44,936	49-56%	Indian National Congress (24,230)
Mohana ..	39,569	48%	Utkal Congress (21,245)
Ramagiri (S.T.) ..	24,210	33%	Utkal Congress (10,322)
Paralakhemundi ..	50,917	62%	Utkal Congress (20,826)

Seventh General Elections of 1977

After 1974 elections, the Seventh General Elections for the State Legislative Assembly was due to be held in 1979. But Elections were actually held for the Lok Sabha and the State Assembly in March 1976 and June 1977 respectively.

Vidhan Sabha

Besides Independents, candidates belonging to Janata, Congress and the Communist Party of India contested the Assembly Elections to the district. As in the previous elections, there was no change in the set-up of Assembly constituencies during 1977 elections.

The following table gives information on name of the constituency, No. of seats, No. of candidates contested, total number of voters, total valid votes polled, party won, etc.

Name of the constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes	Percentage of col. 5 to col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jagannathprasad(S.C.)..	1	3	95,093	21,728	27.85%
Bhanjanagar ..	1	3	91,841	51,821	56.42%
Sorada ..	1	3	92,534	55,953	60.47%
Asika ..	1	4	83,691	52,562	62.80%
Kabisuryanagar ..	1	4	99,938	45,650	45.68%
Kodala ..	1	3	98,748	56,930	58%
Khallikot ..	1	2	95,223	44,027	46.24%
Chhatrapur ..	1	6	91,634	47,230	51.54%
Hinjili ..	1	3	94,362	44,310	46.96%
Gopalpur (S. C.) ..	1	3	87,088	33,512	38.48%
Brahmapur ...	1	9	91,271	45,535	49.89%
Chikiti ..	1	3	95,241	47,925	50.32%
Mohana ..	1	4	82,887	33,878	40.87%
Ramegiri (S. T.) ..	1	3	73,062	21,832	29.88%
Paralakhemundi ..	1	5	87,100	54,355	62.41%

Name of the constituency	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of col. 7 to col.4	Party won and votes polled
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jagannathprasad (S. C.) ..	21,332	22%	Janata (13,890)
Bhanjanagar ..	56,535	55%	Janata (24,371)
Sorada ..	54,270	59%	Janata (30,673)
Asika ..	51,564	62%	Janata (30,512)
Kabisuryanagar ..	44,697	44%	Janata (17,210)
Kodala ..	55,445	56%	Janata (29,266)
Khallikot ..	42,970	45%	Janata (27,764)
Chhatrapur ..	45,776	50%	Communist Party of India (21,483)
Hinjili ..	43,162	45%	Congress (24,560)
Gopalpur (S. C.) ..	32,448	35%	Congress (15,068)
Brahmapur ..	44,354	48%	Independent (21,210)
Chikiti ..	46,677	49%	Janata (24,338)
Mohana ..	32,747	39%	Independent (13,495)
Ramagiri (S. T.) ..	20,865	27%	Congress (11,204)
Paralakhemundi ..	52,649	60%	Independent (17,568)

Lok Sabha

In the Parliamentary elections of 1977, both the seats of Asika and Brahmapur of the district had gone in favour of Congress Party. The candidate elected from Asika Parliamentary constituency secured 1,21,721 votes while the candidate of Brahmapur seat

won by securing 1,19,132 votes. The parties contesting were Bharatiya Lok Dal, Indian National Congress and the Communist Party of India. Some Independents also contested the election.

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled with %	No. of persons contested	Votes polled by winning party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Asika ..	6,58,693	3,01,729 (45.81 %)	4	Indian National Congress (1,21,721).
Brahmapur ..	6,07,072	2,14,711 (35.37 %)	4	Indian National Congress (1,19,132).

Seventh Lok Sabha Elections, 1980

The General Elections to Seventh Lok Sabha was held on 3rd January, 1980. Like 1977 Elections, the district of Ganjam had two Parliamentary constituencies, viz., Asika and Brahmapur. The Asika Parliamentary constituency was won by a Congress Party candidate who secured 164,223 votes. The Brahmapur seat was also secured by the Congress and the candidate got elected by polling 1,58,990 votes. Besides some Independents, candidates belonging to the Indian National Congress, Janata and Communist Party of India contested the election.

Name of the constituency	No. of electors	Total valid votes polled with %	No. of persons contested	Votes polled by winning party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Asika ..	7,03,763	3,41,083 (48 %)	6	1,64,223
Brahmapur ..	6,61,874	2,52,858 (38 %)	4	1,58,990

Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1980

The Congress Party returned to power with massive mandate in 1980 Parliamentary elections. As a result, holding of the Eighth General Elections to the Assembly was advanced to an earlier date. Presidential proclamation was issued under the Article 356 of the Constitution of India dissolving the Orissa State Legislative Assembly with effect from 17th February, 1980. The Election Commission of India fixed 31st May, 1980 as the polling day for Orissa. Accordingly, fifteen Assembly Constituencies

in the district went to poll on the aforesaid date. Apart from some Independents, six political parties, viz., Indian National Congress (I), Indian National Congress (U), Communist Party of India, All India Forward Block, Janata (S) and Janata (J. P.) contested the Assembly polls in the district.

In total 60 candidates contested fifteen Assembly constituencies out of which Indian National Congress (I) secured 10 seats, Communist Party of India one, Janata (S) two and two seats went to Independent candidates.

The table below gives further information about Assembly Elections, 1980 in the district.

Name of the constituency	No. of seats	No. of candidates contested	No. of electors	No. of votes polled	Percentage of col. 5 to col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jagannathprasad (S. C.) ..	1	4	96,165	28,807	30%
Bhanjanagar ..	1	5	94,170	54,295	58%
Sorada ..	1	3	1,00,080	54,231	54%
Asika ..	1	3	88,084	50,013	57%
Kabisuryanagar ..	1	4	1,08,542	59,216	55%
Kodala ..	1	4	1,06,622	59,140	55%
Khallikot ..	1	4	10,477	55,232	53%
Chhatrapur ..	1	3	99,360	52,479	52%
Hinjili ..	1	2	1,01,561	48,494	47%
Gopalpur (S. C.) ..	1	3	98,816	44,440	44.8%
Brahmapur ..	1	6	1,05,886	44,370	22.1%
Chikiti ..	1	5	1,05,327	58,275	22.2%
Mohana ..	1	4	94,676	42,999	46.5%
Ramagiri (S. T.) ..	1	5	83,036	29,744	46.57%
Paralakhemundi ..	1	5	97,322	68,292	68.75%

Name of the constituency	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of col. 7 to col. 4	Party won and votes polled by the candidate
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jagannathprasad (S. C.)	28,201	29%	Indian National Congress (I) (17,435)
Bhanjanagar ..	53,109	57%	Indian National Congress (I) (24,684)
Sorada ..	57,083	53%	Indian National Congress (I) (24,636)
Asika ..	49,012	56%	Indian National Congress (I) (24,488)
Kabisuryanagar ..	57,624	53%	Indian National Congress (I) (24,119)
Kodala ..	57,372	53%	Indian National Congress (I) (28,151)
Khallikot ..	53,721	51%	Indian National Congress (I) (28,673)
Chhatrapur ..	50,861	50%	Communist Party of India (24,125)
Hinjili ..	47,145	45%	Janata (S) (24,822)
Gopalpur (S. C.) ..	42,931	43.2%	Indian National Congress (I) (31,998)
Brahmapur ..	43,376	21.8%	Indian National Congress (I) (28,762)
Chikiti ..	56,023	54.7%	Independent (20,119)
Mohana ..	41,532	45%	Janata (S) (16,857)
Ramagiri (S. T.) ..	28,500	43%	Indian National Congress (I) (13,346)
Paralakhemundi ..	66,455	66.08%	Independent (21,932)

Eighth Lok Sabha Elections, 1984

The Eighth General Elections to Lok Sabha was held during the month of December 1984. Apart from some Independents, two political parties, namely, Janata and the Indian National Congress (I) contested the parliamentary constituencies of Asika and Brahmapur. In the contest, Congress Party won both the seats of Asika and Brahmapur securing 2,44,253 and 2,35,466 votes respectively.

The table below gives further information on Lok Sabha Elections of 1984.

Name of the Constituency	No. of electors	No. of votes polled with percentage	Party contested	Valid votes polled by each party	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Asika	7,67,045	4,13,689	Congress	2,44,253	32%
			54% Janata Party	1,26,209	16%
			Independent	31,532	4%
Brahmapur	7,38,603	3,58,221	Congress	2,35,466	33%
			51% Janata Party	90,606	12%
			Independent	20,932	3%

Ninth General Elections, Vidhan Sabha, 1985

The ninth General Elections to the Orissa State Assembly was held in March 1985. Besides Independents, seven political parties, viz., Indian National Congress (I), Janata, Lok Dal, Bharatiya Janata Party, Jagrat Orissa, Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (Marxist) took part in the elections to the fifteen Assembly constituencies of the district.

The table below gives further information relating to Assembly Elections of 1985.

Name of the constituency	No. of seats	No. of candidates contested	No. of voters	Total votes polled	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jagannathprasad (S. C.)	1	2	1,06,843	35,667	33%
Bhanjanagar	1	6	98,270	57,164	58%
Sorada	1	2	1,07,559	62,250	58%
Asika	1	6	96,201	59,788	62%
Kabisuryanagar	1	6	1,18,541	62,739	52%
Kodala	1	2	1,19,769	74,137	61%
Khallikot	1	3	1,15,044	70,229	61%
Chhatrapur	1	7	1,09,867	60,234	54%
Hinjili	1	8	1,09,276	54,393	49%
Gopalpur (S. C.)	1	4	1,00,175	54,569	54%
Brahmapur	1	8	1,11,750	52,925	47%
Chikiti	1	2	1,11,712	72,778	65%
Mohana	1	3	1,01,005	48,746	49%
Ramagiri (S. T.)	1	4	88,355	39,032	44%
Paralakhemundi	1	5	1,01,153	71,569	71%

Name of the constituency (1)	Total valid votes (7)	Per-centage (8)	Party won with (9)	No. of votes
Jagannathprasad (S. C.)	35,002	33%	Indian National Congress (I)	27,057
Bhanjanagar	65,149	57%	Indian National Congress (I)	32,247
Sorada	60,979	57%	Indian National Congress (I)	33,628
Asika	58,753	61%	Indian National Congress (I)	26,309
Kabisuryanagar	61,628	52%	Indian National Congress (I)	25,039
Kodala	72,755	60%	Janata Party	42,911
Khallikot	68,786	59%	Janata Party	37,116
Chhatrapur	58,668	53%	Indian National Congress (I)	28,021
Hinjli	53,319	49%	Indian National Congress (I)	34,755
Gopalpur (S. C.)	52,979	53%	Indian National Congress (I)	35,851
Brahmapur	51,911	46%	Indian National Congress (I)	26,670
Chikiti	70,722	65%	Indian National Congress (I)	43,664
Mohana	47,403	47%	Indian National Congress (I)	30,567
Ramagiri (S. T.)	37,659	43%	Independent	17,946
Paralakhemundi	69,904	69%	Indian National Congress (I)	33,310

9th Lok Sabha Elections, 1989

For the purpose of 9th Lok Sabha Elections, which was held in November 1989, the district was delimited into Asika and Brahmapur constituencies. One Congress candidate won the Parliamentary seat of Brahmapur whereas the Asika seat went to the Janata party candidate.

Name of the constituency (1)	No. of seats (2)	No. of candi- dates contested (3)	No. of electors (4)	Total votes polled (5)
1. Asika	1	5	9,93,245	5,37,400
2. Brahmapur	1	4	9,32,344	4,86,137

Name of the constituency (1)	Percentage of Col.5 to Col.4 (6)	Total valid votes polled (7)	Party won (8)
1. Asika	54.11%	5,22,713	Janata
2. Brahmapur	52.14%	4,70,315	Congress

10th Vidhan Sabha Elections

The tenth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly was held in February 1990. Ganjam district was divided into 15 Assembly constituencies for the purpose of the elections. Altogether 73 candidates of various political parties, viz., Indian National Congress (I), Janata Dal, Communist Party of India, Janata Party (J. P.) and some Independents contested the Assembly election in the district. Out of fifteen constituencies eleven were won by the Janata Dal, three by the Communist Party of India and one seat went in favour of the Indian National Congress (I).

The table below gives further information relating to the Assembly Elections of February 1990 in the district.

Name of the constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of votes polled as against total No. of electors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jagannathprasad (S.C.)	1	4	1,39,508	74,651	53.51
Bhanjanagar	1	3	1,33,854	75,790	56.62
Sorada	1	5	1,42,948	80,253	56.14
Asika	1	5	1,27,040	70,380	55.40
Kabisuryanagar	1	3	1,49,477	78,049	52.26
Kodala	1	2	1,50,413	83,147	55.28
Khallikot	1	3	1,44,775	87,873	60.70
Chhatrapur	1	4	1,39,523	76,969	55.17
Hinjili	1	7	1,37,547	69,584	50.59
Gopalpur (S.C.)	1	4	1,24,544	65,211	52.36
Brahmapur	1	9	1,57,908	75,998	48.13
Chikiti	1	5	1,37,615	90,861	66.03
Mohana	1	8	1,32,891	61,374	46.18
Ramsgiri (S.T.)	1	5	1,15,295	51,559	44.72
Paralakhemundi	1	6	1,28,554	83,865	65.24

Name of the constituency	Total valid votes polled	Party won	Percentage as against valid votes
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jagannathprasad (S.C.)	73,123	Janata Dal	64-43
Bhanjanagar	74,604	Janata Dal	63-86
Sorada	78,733	Janata Dal	57-41
Asika	69,486	C. P. I.	63-06
Kabisuryangar	76,592	C. P. I.	55-02
Kodala	82,089	Janata Dal	92-53
Khallikot	85,945	Janata Dal	59-68
Chhatrapur	75,646	C. P. I.	62-56
Hinjili	68,191	Janata Dal	48-22
Gopalpur (S.C.)	63,568	Janata Dal	62-83
Brahmapur	74,926	Janata Dal	64-83
Chikiti	88,812	Janata Dal	59-93
Mohana	60,098	Janata Dal	62-12
Ramagiri (S.T.)	49,626	Congress	44-21
Paralakhemundi	82,250	Janata Dal	63-21

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Dainik Asha, one of the daily Oriya newspapers of the State, is published from Brahmapur. Another Oriya daily newspaper viz., 'Sambad' is simultaneously published from Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Brahmapur and Rourkela. A number of daily newspapers and periodicals published out-side the district and the State are also in circulation. By 1988, seven weeklies, eleven fortnightlies, seventeen monthlies, three bi-monthlies, eleven quarterlies, two half-yearlies and seventeen annual periodicals were published in the district. A list of these publications is furnished in the Appendix I.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

There are a number of voluntary organisations doing social services in the district. A brief account of these organisations is given below.

OXFAM (INDIA) TRUST

The OXFAM (India) Trust, a voluntary organisation providing charity, is registered in the United Kingdom and India. In the district of Ganjam this organisation has financially assisted

the Kustha Rogi Seva Sadan, an organisation helping lepers in a small colony outside Chhatrapur. This organisation has also extended help to a Red Cross school for the Blind (Brahmapur) for training and education of blind students and to the Tebatan resettlement at Chandragiri to make that community financially independent. The Orissa Voluntary Health Organisation at Brahmapur and the Grama Seva Samiti, Jumagarda has also been benefited by this organisation.

Nehru Yuba-Kendra, Brahmapur

The Nehru Yuba-Kendra was established at Brahmapur on 1st November, 1976. The Kendra has 650 Youth Clubs with a membership of 19,500 persons all over the district. The main objective of Nehru Yuba-Kendra is to motivate the youths for participation in the process of socio-economic transformation. The Kendra provides opportunities to develop personality of young people by harnessing their talent through a network of youth activities. The young men and women serve the people belonging to the deprived and weaker sections of the society through the Nehru Yuba-Kendra. The Kendra organises adult education programmes, sports, games, social service and work camps, and youth conferences. The Kendra implements welfare schemes of the Government of Orissa. It also acts in co-ordination with the National Service Scheme and arranges excursion tours for the rural youths. The Kendra is managed by the Government of India.

CARE

The CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) started functioning in the district since October 1965. The organisation is mainly engaged in promoting nutritional programme for school children (age-group '6-11' year), pre-school children (age-group '0-6' year), and pregnant and lactating mothers. In 1981, there were 1,45,940 beneficiaries in above categories in the district. Besides the feeding programmes, it assisted construction of *balwadi* buildings in fourteen villages of Ganjam district in the year 1981.

Rotary Club, Brahmapur

The Rotary Club is functioning at Brahmapur since 1955. The club is undertaking immunisation programme for the children, blind-relief camps and health check-up programme for the primary school children. In the past the club was credited

with construction of passenger restsheds at important junctions of Brahmapur town, traffic island at Girija-Bhawan junction. It also helped the Indian Red Cross Society for establishment of a maternity hospital. For financial resources, the Rotary Club depends on donations by Rotarians, general public and grants by Rotary International for Community Service projects and international understanding.

Indian Red Cross Society

The Indian Red Cross Society is functioning at Brahmapur since 1937. The society operates with the objective of mitigating human sufferings and giving relief to distressed persons. The day-to-day management is looked after by the District Magistrate and Collector who is the ex-officio Chairman of the district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The past achievements of this society include establishment of a Maternity Hospital in 1964, a school for the blind in 1974, a centre for vocational training for the sightless in 1979 and a school for the deaf in 1981. All these institutions are established at Brahmapur. The funds for the society are raised through enrolment of the members and donations by general public.

Kimidi Multi-sectoral Development Society

The Kimidi Multi-sectoral Development society came into existence in the year 1977 at Paralakhemundi of the district. The Society is doing work in the field of non-formal education, community health programmes, relief and rehabilitation work, legal support to the weaker sections, rubber plantation and social forestry. The administration of the society is run by a Managing Director with the help of Animator, Cluster coordinators and coordinators. The society receives financial assistance from a foreign organisation known as the Bread for the World, West Germany, and the Government of Orissa.

Thakkar Bapa Ashram

Amritlal Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Nimakhandi of the district was established in 1952 by late Padmashree Mohan Nayak. The institution imparts education to Harijan and Adivasi students and orphans up to High School level. Besides school education, the Ashram provides training facilities in cottage industry. The students are trained in umbrella-making, carpentry and technic of printing. The administration of the Ashram is looked after by a ten-member managing committee. The Ashram manages itself by its own fund and by the grants from the Government of Orissa.

Centre for Awakening of Rural Environment

The Centre for Awakening of Rural Environment came into being at Manikypur in the district of Ganjam in the year 1985 with the objective of promoting consciousness among the rural masses in the process of development. In 1988, the centre conducted one training camp for the rural agricultural women at Manikypur in which 35 participants from different villages of the district took part. The centre had also arranged women development training camp at Manikypur and youth leadership training camp at Gopalpur during the year. Mass meetings were also arranged in Manikypur, Jakara, Hatibadi, Kutabadipalli, Dekhali, Nuagaon and Krushnapur villages for promoting environmental consciousness among the rural people. The fund for the centre is generated from the membership, donations and grant-in-aid from the Government of Orissa.

The Gandhi Seva Sangha

The Gandhi Seva Sangha was started at Rambha in the year 1956. The main objectives of the Sangha were to promote Khadi-Gramadyog and basic education, and also to work for the upliftment of the Harijans. The Sangha also volunteers help during natural calamities. Adult education and development of women are the other areas where the sangha continues its activities. The fund for the Sangha comes from the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Central Social Welfare Board and the central Government grants for adult education.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

Prior to independence the district had a strong scout organisation under the aegis of the then Hindustan Scouts Association. The Ganjam District Association of Bharat Scouts and Guides was organised in the year 1960-61. The aims and objects of the association are to inculcate and promote reverence to God and selfless service to mother-land and humanity. During 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, number of troops registered in the district were 133, 130 and 89 respectively. The Scouts and Guides of this district have participated in the district and state rallies, and National Jamborees, etc.

Rotary Club of Paralakhemundi

The Rotary Club started functioning at Paralakhemundi of Ganjam district in the year 1975 as the District-326 of the Rotary International. The 28-member club has arranged free blind relief camp, dental camp, heart check-up camp, immunisation camp

cancer detection camp and health detection camp for the school children. The fund for the club is raised from the donation of its members.

Banadevi Seva Sadan

The Banadevi Seva Sadan was established at Kabisuryanagar in the year 1975. The main aims and objects of this Sadan are to effect social welfare, specially the welfare of the women, children and the old. By 1988, fifty children were given education and vocational training by the Sadan's orphanage unit. Banadevi Training Institute, which functions under the Banadevi Seva Sadan, imparts training in different trades. Number of beneficiaries trade-wise was 126 in cutting and tailoring (for women), 55 in stenography and 51 in electricity. Besides, 25 persons were trained as wiremen, 28 as fitters and 25 as welders. 106 destitute women were given different trainings for their rehabilitation. The Seva Sadan has planted 100 seedlings and distributed 4,000 seedlings for plantation under its Farm Forestry Nursery and Plantation Programme. Under the women welfare programme the Seva Sadan had motivated 203 cases of sterilisation till 1987. The Sadan has established a creche since 1st April, 1981 in which 25 children have been benefited so far. Under TRYSEM programme this organisation has given training to 59 persons in house wiring, 44 in fabrication, 44 in type-writing, 43 in watch mechanism, 20 in motor winding and 26 in radio mechanism. The Sadan has organised different health camps and orientation training for rural women, arranged stipends and other help for physically handicapped persons and also arranged pension for destitute widows and old men. The organisation has also established a Home for aged in which 30 persons have been benefited so far. It has also an Observation Home (Junvenile). It provides aids to the needy and also works for the environmental sanitation. The organisation provides merit-cum-poverty scholarships to school students.

Gram Vikas

The Gram Vikas Organisation came into existence at Mahuda of Ganjam district in the year 1979. The organisation is engaged in social service activities with an objective of improving the living conditions of the poor, particularly the Tribals, Scheduled Castes, small and marginal farmers, and landless agricultural labourers. Presently the organisation is engaged in Integrated Tribal Development Programmes in parts of the district. The Gram Vikas Organisation is governed by a nine-member body and there are about five hundred employees working in this organisation. The organisation has taken biogas programmes in nine

districts of Orissa. Funds for the organisation come from the Government of Orissa, the National Westland Development Board and different foreign funding agencies.

Samman

Samman, a centre for study, documentation and development, was started in 1984 at Utkal Ashram Road, Brahmapur for social service in a different way, apart from working to improve the living conditions and economic standard of fishermen, Scheduled Tribes, small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. The speciality of this organisation lies in the fact that it aims at establishing a media resources and documentation centre for development of communication to assist Governmental and non-Governmental agencies in development activities. The other objective of the organisation is to formulate and execute general welfare schemes for the aged citizens such as old age homes, etc. It also works for promotion of community health adult education and cultural activities to enrich the lives of the people. The Samman is managed by a ten-member governing body and is funded by the Government of Orissa, Government of India and different donor agencies from foreign countries. This voluntary body has helped in organising farmers' societies, seed banks, non-formal and adult teaching centres and centres for training in vocational skills. It is working for agricultural development and afforestation.

Mahila Samitis

There are, at present (1990), 391 Mahila Samitis functioning in the district. The Mahila Samitis assist Government to implement welfare schemes for the women and also extend help in the matter relating to family welfare, functional literacy, small savings, child care, training in craft, sanitation, cooking, personal hygiene, etc. Government gives financial assistance to selected Mahila Samitis. Under the scheme "Incentive Awards to Mahila Samitis" prizes are given to chosen Mahila Samitis on the basis of their performances evaluated by a committee.

Each of the Mahila Samitis is 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 Samiti.

A list of voluntary welfare organisations doing welfare work for women and children under the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in the district is given in Appendix II.

Yubak Sanghas and Clubs

The Yubak Sanghas and Clubs usually undertake activities like helping victims of natural calamities, creating hygienic renovation of village lanes, promoting adult education and sometimes arranging cultural programmes for the local people. The aims and objectives of the Yubak Sanghas and Clubs are almost identical in nature. As mentioned earlier, there are 650 youth clubs with 19,500 members functioning in the district under the Nehru Yuba-Kendra, Brahmapur.

The table below contains certain details about some Clubs and Yubak Sanghas

Name of the Voluntary Social Service Organisation and Location	Date of establishment	Mode of Governance	Member-ship	Financial resources	Special feature if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gopabandhu Yuba Seva Sangha, Padmanabhpur, Ganjam.	14.1.1980	Executive Body consisting of President and Secretary.	30	Donation by members and general public.	
Aurobindo Club, Vill. Gourangapatna, P. O. Rambha, Ganjam.	15.3.1972	By the Executive body consisting of 12 members.	40	Membership subscription, Public donation and Government aid.	
Bapuji Grama Kalyan Sangha, Mohana, Ganjam.	22.3.1984	By Secretary with a governing body	108	Government aid and donations by general public.	
Kapileswar Yubak Sangha, Palia, Chatrapur, Ganjam.	26.6.1986	Secretary	34	Membership Subscriptions.	Arranges blood donation camps.
Bapujee Yubak Sangha, Jilundi, Bhanjanagar, Dist-Ganjam.	1962	Managed by Working Committee	42	Membership Subscriptions and public donations.	

APPENDIX-I

List of journals and magazines published from the district of Ganjam

Name of the journals and magazines	Language of publication	Periodicity of publication	Price per copy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. The Seekers	.. English & Oriya	Annual	Free of cost
2. Nigam Jyoti	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 1.50
3. Janamata	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	Re. 0.30
4. Bhagyarati	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 1.50
5. Vikrant	.. Oriya/English	Annual	Free of cost
6. Health and Homeopathy	English/Oriya	Quarterly	Rs. 3.00
7. Skull	Monthly	Re. 1.00
8. Sapta Ranga	Monthly	..
9. The Sangram	Fortnightly	Rs. 0.60
10. Bichitra Sansta	.. Oriya	Weekly	Re. 0.50
11. Pali Barta	.. Oriya	Monthly	Re. 0.50
12. Govt. College magazine	Oriya	Annual	Free of cost
13. PaliBarta	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 3.00
14. Ulkapat	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	Re. 0.50
15. Nabayani	Annual	Free of cost
16. Ekata	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	Re. 0.50
17. Poetry	.. English	Half-yearly	Re. 0.50
18. Samachara Darpana	.. Oriya	Weekly	Re. 0.35
19. Smruti	.. Oriya/English	Fortnightly	Re. 0.75
20. Banipahacha	.. Oriya	Monthly	Re. 3.00
21. Janani	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 3.00
22. Hobby	Quarterly	Rs. 2.00
23. Lok Katha	Weekly	..
24. College Magazine	.. English/Oriya/ Hindi/Telugu/ Sanskrit	Yearly	Free of cost
25. Mahabharat	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	Re. 0.60
26. Utkala Barta	.. Oriya	Weekly	Rs. 1.25
27. Patrika	.. Oriya	Weekly	Re. 0.50
28. Shidharta	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 4.00

Name of the journals and magazines	Language of publication	Periodicity of publication	Price per copy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29. Vikranta	.. Oriya/English/Telugu	Annual	Free of cost
30. Janata Darshana	Oriya	Weekly	Rs. 0.60
31. Mukhapatra	.. Oriya/English/Hindi	Annual	Rs. 0.60
32. Mahadeep	.. Oriya	Quarterly	Rs. 2.00
33. Journal of Environmental Science	English	Annual	..
34. Campus	.. English	Monthly	Rs. 1.00
35. Ganjam Barta	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	..
36. Bhaua Tarini	.. Oriya/ English/Hindi	Annual	Free of cost
37. Chitra Barta	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 1.25
38. Telephone	.. English	Quarterly	Free
39. Bhu Rajeswa	.. Oriya/English	Quarterly	Rs. 4.00
40. Amakashi	.. Oriya	Quarterly	Rs. 2.00
41. Maneswata	.. Oriya/Hindi/English	Annual	..
42. B. A. College Magazine	Hindi/English/Oriya	Annual	Free
43. Kalyani	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 3.00
44. Line-Samachara	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	Rs. 2.00
45. Orissa Journal of Commerce	English/Oriya	Half-yearly	..
46. Chetana	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	Rs. 0.75
47. Jatiya Aikya	.. Oriya	Monthly	Rs. 10/-Annual subscription
48. Pranjna	.. Oriya	Bi-monthly	Rs. 1.50
49. Jhuluhati	.. Oriya	Bi-monthly	Rs. 1.50
50. Sajaphula	.. Oriya	Bi-monthly	Rs. 2.00
51. Sree	.. Oriya	Quarterly	Rs. 6.00
52. Pinak	.. Oriya	Quarterly	Rs. 3.00
53. Punyatirtha	.. Oriya	Yearly	
54. Yagopatrika	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	
55. Utkala Prasarini	.. Oriya	Fortnightly	
56. Prasarini	.. Oriya	Monthly	
57. Bhagnansha	.. Oriya	Monthly	
58. Margo-O-Chinta	.. Oriya	Weekly	
59. Tandra	.. Oriya	Monthly	
60. Rushikulya	.. Oriya	Annual	
61. Baladitya	.. Oriya	Annual	
62. Deepaly	.. Oriya	Quarterly	
63. Chayapatha	.. Oriya	Annual	
64. Nirmaljhara	.. Oriya	Annual	

APPENDIX II

List of voluntary welfare organisations doing welfare work for women and children**I. Family and Child Welfare Project**

1. Family and Child Welfare Project, Chhatrapur
2. Family and Child Welfare Project, Ganjam
3. Family and Child Welfare Project, Sheragad
4. Family and Child Welfare Project, Kashinagar
5. Demonstration Project (Child Welfare), Chhatrapur
6. Mahila Mandal Programme O. P. Project Centre run by P. C. W. Project, Chatrapur

II. Grantee Institutions' Condensed Course

1. Gandhiji Sangeet Kalamandir, Kabisuryanagar

III. Plan Period Grantee Institution

1. Founding Home, Secret Heart Nursery, Gopalpur
2. Health Centre, Secret Heart Nursery, Gopalpur
3. Infant Health Centre, Shanti Ashram, Brahmapur
4. Marilac Ashram, Khodasing, Brahmapur
5. Orphanage for Boys, Catholic Mission, Sorada
6. Orphanage for Girls, Catholic Mission, Sorada
7. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Brahmapur
8. Banamali Sahu Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Brahmapur

IV. One Year Grantee Institutions

1. Gandhiji Sangeet Kala Mandir, Kabisuryanagar
2. Brahmapur Nari Seva Sangha, At/P.O. Brahmapur
3. Kalabinodan Kendra, Polasara
4. Swami Vivekananda Pathagar, Nalabanta
5. Arjya Kanya Gurukula Ashram, Tanarada
6. Indira Mahila Samiti, Bijay Laxminarayanpur