

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Represent-
tation
of the district
in the State
and the
Union Legi-
slatures

The district had one double-member constituency (Phulabani-Udayagiri) and two single-member constituencies (Baligurha and Boudh) in the first General Elections held in 1952. During the second General Elections held in 1957 there were also one double-member constituency (Phulabani) and two single-member constituencies (Baligurha and G. Udayagiri) in the district. At the time of Mid-term Elections of 1961, the district had four single-member constituencies, viz., Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, Phulabani and Boudh. The number of single-member constituencies remained the same for the elections held in 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977. Thus, at present the district has four representatives in the Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly).

For the purpose of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) elections held in 1952, the Assembly Constituency of Boudh was included in the Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency. The Phulabani-Udayagiri and Baligurha Assembly Constituencies were tagged with the Phulabani-Rayagada Parliamentary Constituency. The Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency was meant for the general candidates and the Phulabani-Rayagada Parliamentary Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. In 1957, the whole area of the district came under Kalahandi double-member Parliamentary Constituency which included one general seat and one reserved seat for the Scheduled Tribes. Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency came into being since 1962. This was then a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Due to delimitation of constituency, Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency has become a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes candidates since 1967. It continued as such till the last election of 1977. Hence the district has one representative in the Lok Sabha.

The details of the present territorial extent of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies are given below.

Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.*

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

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Phulabani (S. C.) | .. Bhanjanagar**, Baligurha (S.T.), Udayagiri (S. T.), Phulabani (S.C.), Boudh, Sonepur (S. C.) *** and Binka ***. |
|---|-------------------|--|

* The *Orissa Gazette*, Extraordinary, No. 1781, Cuttack, Monday, December 31, 1973

** Bhanjanagar Assembly constituency is in Ganjam district

*** Sonepur and Binka Assembly constituencies are in Balangir district

1	2	3
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ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|--|
| 1 | Baligurha (S. T.) | .. | Baligurha subdivision (excluding G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Bamunigan and Daringbarhi police-stations) and Ghantaparha police-station in Boudh subdivision. |
| 2 | Udayagiri (S. T.) | .. | G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Bamunigan and Daringbarhi police-stations in Baligurha subdivision. |
| 3 | Phulabani (S. C.) | .. | Khondmals subdivision, and Harabhanga police-station in Boudh subdivision. |
| 4 | Boudh | .. | Boudh and Manamunda police-stations in Boudh subdivision. |
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The Indian National Congress*, the Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Bharatiya Janasangha, the Ganatantra Parishad, ** the Utkal Congress, *** the Jana Congress and the Janata Party are the main political parties in Boudh-Khondmals 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 and 1977 reveals the relative hold of the various political parties in the district.

Political parties and organisations

In the State of Orissa the first General Elections were held from the 3rd to the 25th January 1952 on the basis of adult franchise. Since then the people have exercised their franchise in seven elections both for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha.

First General Elections of 1951-52

The district was divided into three constituencies for the first General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha. Of these, Phulabani-Udayagiri was a double-member constituency. The other two, namely, Baligurha and Boudh were treated as single-member constituencies. In the double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The Baligurha constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and the Boudh constituency was for the general candidates.

Vidhan Sabha

* The position of the Indian National Congress has changed since 1971 due to split 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 Utkal Congress merged with the Janata Party and contested the elections held in 1977.

BOUDH-KHONDMALS

In the General Elections of 1952, besides the Independent candidates only one political party, i. e., the Congress, 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 Congress party and the Independents in the district 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
Congress ..	4	1	12,450
Independent ..	10	3	48,870
Total ..	14	4	61,320

Out of 61,320 valid votes polled more than 75 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 the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baligurha	1	1	55,562	..	uncontested	..	Congress
Phulabani-Udayagiri	2	8	1,23,342	2,46,684	42,914	17.39	Independent & Independent
Boudh	1	5	60,881	60,881	18,406	30.23	Independent
Total	4	14	2,39,785	3,07,565	61,320	19.94	

Lok Sabha

In the first General Elections, 1952 the district along with Rayagada of Koraput district was constituted into one single-member Parliamentary constituency. The Congress party candidate won the election uncontested. The total number of electors in the Parliamentary constituency was 3,93,599.

Second General Elections of 1957

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

* Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 410-411

For the purpose of this election the district was divided into three constituencies, namely, Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, and Phulabani. Former two were single-member constituencies while the latter was treated as a double-member constituency. Baligurha and G. Udayagiri constituency were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. In Phulabani 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.

The number of members set up, number of seats won and 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 ..	4	Nil	21,660
Ganatantra Parishad ..	4	4	46,100
Independents ..	13	Nil	22,120
Total ..	21	4	89,880

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 the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baligurha	1	2	55,034	55,034	11,208	20.36	Ganatantra Parishad
G. Udayagiri	1	4	60,613	60,613	13,029	21.49	Ganatantra Parishad
Phulabani	2	15	1,25,270	2,50,540	65,643	26.20	Ganatantra Parishad & Ganatantra Parishad
Total	4	21	2,40,917	3,66,287	89,880	24.54	

* Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, Vol. II (Statistical) pp. 872-875

Lok Sabha

In 1957, the district was included in the Kalahandi Parliamentary constituency. It was a double-member constituency in which one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Two political parties, viz., the Congress, the Ganatantra Parishad, and one Independent candidate contested the elections. In all, there were five candidates in the field. The number of votes polled was as follows :

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Congress	1,28,910
Ganatantra Parishad	3,26,601
Independent	16,441

In the contest, the Ganatantra Parishad won both the seats by securing 326,601 votes. The general candidate got 174,920 votes whereas the Scheduled Tribes candidate captured 151,681 votes.

The number of electors for the elections was 794,638 and the total number of votes was 1,589,276. Total number of valid votes polled in the elections was 317,456. The percentage of voting for the Parliamentary seats was 19.97.

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 2nd to the 8th June, 1961.

In 1957 General Elections, Phulabani was a double-member constituency, but in the elections of 1961 the double-member constituencies were abolished and the concerned constituency was bifurcated. Thus in the Mid-term Elections the number of Assembly constituencies in the district was increased from three to four, each constituency returning one candidate. Out of the four constituencies, only Phulabani was declared as general seat. G. Udayagiri and Baligurha were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The remaining one, i. e., Boudh was treated as Scheduled Castes constituency for the election. The political parties which participated in the Mid-term Elections were the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad. Non-party or Independent candidates also contested 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 different political parties for the Vidhan Sabha were as follows :

Name of the political parties	Number of candidates set up	Number of seats won	Number of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	4	2	16,284
Ganatantra Parishad ..	4	2	19,358
Independents ..	5	Nil	3,558
Total ..	13	4	39,200

This time also the Ganatantra Parishad claimed more votes than 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 constituency	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 the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baligurha ..	1	4	52,947	7,993	15.09	7,349	13.88	Ganatantra Parishad
G. Udayagiri	1	3	59,208	9,920	16.75	9,280	15.67	Congress
Phulabani ..	1	4	54,666	10,522	19.30	9,846	18.01	Congress
Boudh ..	1	2	79,622	13,580	17.05	12,725	15.98	Ganatantra Parishad
Total ..	4	13	246,443	42,045	17.06	39,200	15.91	

The district had one single-member Parliamentary constituency, i. e., Phulabani, in the Lok Sabha Elections of 1962. The seat was meant for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Two political parties

Lok Sabha
Elections
of 1962

* Arrangement for Orissa Legislative Assembly Election, 1961, Home (Elections) Department Government of Orissa, 1961

BOUDH-KHONDMALS

contested the election. The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties was as follows :

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Congress ..	24,445
Ganatantra Parishad ..	27,720

For the first time the Parliamentary seat went in favour of the Ganatantra Parishad. The party captured 53.13 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary constituency. The total number of electors in the constituency was 3,99,334 and the total number of valid votes polled was 52,165.

In 1951-52 elections, the poll was completed in 36 days. In 1957 elections, the polling days were reduced to 14. In 1961 Mid-term elections, the poll was held in 5 days. In 1962 elections the polling was completed in 7 days. In 1967, however, the General Elections to the State Legislature and the House of the People were completed in one day, i.e., on the 21st February, 1967.

For the purpose of the General Elections held in 1967, Boudh-Khondmals district was divided into four Assembly constituencies, i. e., G. Udayagiri, Baligurha, Phulabani and Boudh. Except Boudh, others were reserved constituencies for the Scheduled Tribes.

As many as four political parties contested the elections besides non-party or Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress, the Jana Sangh, 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 the political parties	Number of candidates set up	Number of seats won	Number of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	4	Nil	18,777
Swatantra ..	4	3	26,470
Jana Sangha ..	4	Nil	2,886
Jana Congress ..	2	1	11,583
Independents ..	8	Nil	10,867
Total ..	22	4	70,583

General
Elections
of 1967

Vidhan
Sabha

In the contest, the Swatantra Party captured three seats and one went in favour of the Jana Congress. Out of 70,583 valid votes polled the Swatantra Party secured 26,470 votes indicating a considerable hold of the 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 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 the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udayagiri ..	1	7	76,726	16,493	21.49	14,993	19.54	Swatantra
Baligurha ..	1	4	67,900	13,166	19.39	11,942	17.59	Swatantra
Phulabani ..	1	5	69,610	15,348	22.17	14,235	20.32	Swatantra
Boudh ..	1	6	73,928	32,856	44.44	29,413	39.79	Jana Congress
Total ..	4	22	288,164	77,863	27.02	70,583	24.46	

In the General Elections of 1967, there was one Parliamentary Constituency in Boudh-Khondmals district, i. e., Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency. The constituency was for the Scheduled Castes candidates. The parties which contested for the seat were the Congress, the Swatantra and the Jana Sangh. Besides, one non-Party candidate, i.e., Independent, contested the election.

Lok Sabha

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

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Swatantra ..	64,531
Jana Sangh ..	12,815
Congress ..	42,920
Independent ..	16,343

The Swatantra Party candidate won the election by defeating his nearest rival, the Congress candidate, by a margin of 21,611 votes. The number of electors in the election was 468,518 and the number of votes polled was 147,798.

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 Election would have been held in the year 1972.

Fifth General Elections of 1971

* One day poll in Orissa, 1967

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.

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 1st 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 four Assembly Constituencies which included Udayagiri, Baligurha, Phulabani, and Boudh. The first three were reserved for the Scheduled Tribe candidates and the last one for the general candidates.

In 1971, six political parties contested the elections with non-party or Independent candidates. The name of political parties which participated in the elections were the Indian National Congress, the Utkal Congress, the Swatantra, the Jana Congress, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Praja Socialist Party.

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

Name of the political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Swatantra ..	4	3	29,936
Utkal Congress ..	4	Nil	9,800
Jana Congress ..	4	Nil	17,561
Indian National Congress ..	3	1	11,455
Praja Socialist party ..	1	Nil	1,220
Bharatiya Jana Sangh ..	1	Nil	1,518
Independents ..	5	Nil	11,351
Total ..	22	4	82,841

In all, 22 candidates contested for the four Vidhan Sabha seats. In the multi-cornered contest, the Swatantra Party achieved a major triumph by capturing three seats and one seat 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	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udayagiri	1	6	90,004	21,842	24.26	20,600	22.89	Swatantra
Baligurha	1	6	74,871	17,558	23.45	15,953	21.31	Swatantra
Phulabani	1	5	73,804	13,780	18.67	12,579	17.04	Congress
Boudh	1	5	79,295	36,506	46.03	33,709	42.51	Swatantra
Total	4	22	3,17,974	89,686	28.21	82,841	26.05	

In 1971, there was one single-member Parliamentary Constituency known as Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency in the district. This constituency was for the Scheduled Caste candidates.

Lok Sabha

In this election, three political parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, the Utkal Congress and the Swatantra Party entered the field and contested the election. One Independent candidate also had entered the fray.

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

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Indian National Congress	48,003
Utkal Congress	22,611
Swatantra Party	68,705
Independents	12,621

*Report on the Fifth General Elections in Orissa, 1971

In the contest, the Swatantra Party won the election by securing 68,705 votes or 45.22 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary Constituency. The total number of electors in the constituency was 5,15,484. The total number of votes polled was 1,61,845.

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 1st March 1973. The Election Commission of India decided to hold the elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly on the 22nd, 24th and 26th February 1974. Accordingly, the elections in the district of Boudh-Khondmals were held on the 22nd and 26th February 1974.

In this election, the district was divided into four single-member Assembly constituencies which included Baligurha and Udayagiri Scheduled Tribes constituencies, Phulabani Scheduled Castes constituency and Boudh general constituency.

Five political parties and nine Independent candidates took part in the elections of 1974. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra Party, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Indian National Congress (Organisation) and the Jana Congress. Excepting the last one, all other political parties had their affiliation with All-India bodies.

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 were as follows :—

Name of the political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress ..	4	3	40,044
Swatantra Party ..	4	1	42,536
Bharatiya Jana Sangh ..	1	Nil	1,309
Indian National Congress (Organisation) ..	2	Nil	1,928
Jana Congress ..	2	Nil	850
Independents ..	9	Nil	28,717
Total	22	4	1,15,384

In all, 22 candidates contested for four Assembly seats. In the contest, the Indian National Congress captured three seats and one seat went to the Swatantra Party. Though the Indian National Congress won more seats, it could not capture more votes.

The following table gives further information concerning the Sixth General Elections held in 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 the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baligurha	1	4	80,439	24,621	30.61	22,898	28.47	Indian National Congress
Udayagiri	1	6	85,375	27,316	32.00	25,701	30.10	Ditto
Phulabani	1	8	81,838	20,088	24.55	18,626	22.76	Ditto
Boudh	1	4	88,385	51,886	58.70	48,159	54.49	Swatantra
Total	4	22	3,36,037	1,23,911	36.87	1,15,384	34.34	

The Sixth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in February, 1974. Normally, 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 from the 30th April, 1977. Then the Election Commission of India decided to hold poll of the Assembly constituencies of the State of Orissa on the 10th June, 1977. Accordingly, all arrangements were made and elections were held in Boudh-Khondmals 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 in the district during 1977 elections. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress and the Janata Party. Five Independent candidates also contested for the Assembly seats.

Vidhan
Sabha

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

BOUDH-KHONDMALS

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

Name of the political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	4	Nil	45,367
Janata Party	4	3	65,813
Independents	5	1	17,232
Total	13	4	1,28,412

Altogether 13 candidates contested for four Assembly seats in which the Janata Party captured three seats and one went in favour of the Independent candidate. In the election, the Janata Party secured 51.25 per cent of the total valid votes polled. This shows the popularity of the Janata Party for the first time in Boudh-Khondmals district.

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 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
Baligurha ..	1	4	83,775	26,935	32.15	25,766	30.76	Independent
Udayagiri ..	1	3	88,075	28,142	31.95	27,260	30.95	Janata Party
Phulabani ..	1	4	86,981	22,738	26.14	21,928	25.21	Ditto
Boudh ..	1	2	93,397	55,283	53.19	53,458	57.24	Ditto
Total	4	13	3,52,228	1,33,098	37.78	1,28,412	36.46	

Lok Sabha

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

* Report on the Seventh General Elections to State Assembly, 1977—Government of Orissa, 1978 pp. 147--168

the Parliament twice after proclamation of the Emergency in June, 1975. Thus the term of the fifth Lok Sabha was due to expire only 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 on March, 1977 in the State of Orissa.

Like the 1971 election, the set up of the Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency remained the same. 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	Total number of valid votes polled
Indian National Congress	94,716
Bharatiya Lok Dal	97,359
Independent	9,024

In a triangular contest, the Bharatiya Lok Dal won the election by capturing 97,359 votes. The total number of electors in the constituency was 6,33,850 and the total number of votes polled was 2,09,232. The percentage of votes polled for the constituency thus worked out to be 33.01. This percentage is the second lowest in the State.

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 and 1977.

Polling
Stations

Name of Assembly Constituencies	1961 Mid-term Elec- tions	1967 General Elec- tions	1971 General Elec- tions	1974 General Elec- tions	1977 General Elec- tions
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baligurha	60	61	107	107	107
Udayagiri	70	65	131	120	120
Phulabani	63	63	83	99	93
Boudh	65	69	99	110	108
Total	263	258	420	436	428

* Report on the Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha 1977, Government of Orissa, 1978, pp. 78-82

Newspapers
and
Periodicals

No newspapers and periodicals are being published from the district. Only papers published outside the district and the State are in circulation in the district. A few educational institutions bring out their own magazines to promote creative thinking among the students and the staff.

VOLUNTARY
SOCIAL
SERVICE
ORGANISA-
TIONS

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

Kui Samaj
Seva Samiti

The Kui Samaj Seva Samiti was started in 1929 at Phulabani. It is managed by an executive committee consisting of 27 members including the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Cashier. The Samiti raised funds by collecting voluntary donations from the Kui people.

The Kui Samaj Seva Samiti was formed for the social welfare of all the people belonging to the Kandha community. Its main objectives are to bring reformation in the way of life of the Kandhas and to improve their economic conditions. The Samiti is also fighting against illiteracy, drinking habits, tattooing and other social evils prevalent among the Kandhas. They have made some progress in this direction since the inception of the Samiti.

Banabasi
Seva Samiti

In 1971 the Banabasi Seva Samiti was organised at Baligurha. It became a registered organisation on the 14th March, 1974. Since its inception the organisation is working for the social and educational advancement of the Tribals, the Harijans and the weaker sections of the area. The organisation at present has undertaken the following welfare activities:—

Name of activities	No. of centres	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
Children's Home, i.e., Orphanage	1	50
Creche	2	50
Balwadi	1	40
A. N. P.	2	100
M. E. School	1	42
Tailoring	1	15

In addition to these, the organisation imparted Matric condensed course education to 25 Tribal and Harijan women from 1975 to 1977. Of the total number, 9 candidates came out successful in the examination. Among the successful candidates, two secured first division.

The Banabasi Seva Samiti is managed by an executive committee which consists of 11 members. The organisation meets its expenditure from private donations and Government grants.

The St. Catherine's Orphanage was opened in 1948 at Raikia for the uplift of the Tribal and the Harijan girls. There were 160 students in the Orphanage. The institution has established Primary, Middle English and High English schools in the area for the spread of education among them. The management of this institution is under the Roman Catholic Archdiocese. The expenditure of the organisation is met by private and Government grant. It is a registered institution under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

St. Catherine's
Orphanage

The Roman Catholic Mission Orphanage was established for the welfare of the Tribal and the Harijan boys in 1907 at the village Mandasaru under Raikia Police-Station. It has 108 inmates. To educate them, the organisation runs Primary and Middle English schools. The management of this Orphanage is under the Roman Catholic Archdiocese. The organisation receives grants-in-aid from the Central and the State Governments.

Roman
Catholic
Mission
Orphanage

The Boudh-Khondmals district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is functioning at Phulabani from the 12th November 1958. The Indian Red Cross Society, the State Red Cross Society and the District Branches are all autonomous bodies operating with the common objective of mitigation of human suffering and relief of distressed persons. Relief during natural calamities is an important item of Red Cross programmes. 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.

Indian Red
Cross
Society

Funds for the district branch are collected by enrolment of members and raising of donations. In 1977-78, this district had 267 annual associate members and 107 institutional members. Out of public donations, the Boudh-Khondmals district branch has constructed a Blood Bank building at Phulabani. The Red Cross Blood Bank is functioning in this building. During the year 1977-78, the district branch had cash balance of Rs.19,487 collected from different sources.

UNICEF is an international organisation. It is helping the Government in some of its development programmes through its projects in health, nutrition, education, water-supply and family and child welfare. The

UNICEF

BOUDH-KHONDMALS

following statement roughly shows the institutional assistance received by the State of Orissa and the Boudh-Khondmals district in particular during the year 1975-76:—

Head of assistance	Orissa State	Boudh-Khondmals district
Primary Health Centres ..	293	15
MCH Sub-Centres ..	879	45
Family Planning Sub-Centres ..	1093	19
Urban Family Welfare Centres ..	9	2
District Hospitals (Paediatric units) ..	14	1
Medical Colleges ..	3	..
ANM Training Institutes ..	13	1
Nurses Training School ..	6	..
Leprosy Control Units ..	9	..
TB Demonstration and Training Centres	1	..
District Centres (TB) ..	9	..
Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks ..	139	9
ANP Training Centres ..	15	..
Regional Poultry Farms ..	6	..
Seed Processing Plant ..	1	..
ICDS Block ..	1	..
UNICEF Rigs ..	2	1
UNICEF vehicles ..	399	18

CARE

The Child Nutrition Programme (CNP) and Food for Health Programme are being operated in the district on behalf of the CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) organisation. The former programme started functioning in the district in October, 1965. The

objective of the programme is to provide high protein food to the vulnerable group in the society so as to enable them to develop themselves and be considered as in-vulnerable human resources. Under this programme, beneficiaries belonging to pre-school students, lactating and pregnant mothers numbered 7,000 in the district. They get aid from 72 CNP centres. Besides a total number of 32,277 school going children also get benefit from 1,128 centres.

The Food for Work Programme of CARE organisation is being implemented in the district from 1975-76. The main objective of this programme is to assist small, marginal and Tribal farmers selected in Drought Prone Area Programme, Tribal Development Agency and Integrated Tribal Development Project areas to participate in CARE sponsored credit oriented development programmes for creation of water resources project and reclamation of waste lands and thereby augmenting rural employment for the weaker sections of the society. The total number of beneficiaries under different schemes is given below.—

Name of schemes	No. of beneficiaries in the year	
	1975-76	1976-77
Dug well scheme	1,300	1,000
Land reclamation scheme	1,000	4,000

The CARE organisation has also supplied 500 and 800 Metric tons of weight in the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively to the people of the district.

The activities in the area of the Christian Missionaries from overseas started since 1861 when two missionaries were sent from England and stationed at Russelkonda (now Bhanjanagar). One of them Rev. John Goadby operated from this base for 8 years.

Church of
North India
Missionaries

Prior to Rev. Goadby's activity many boys and girls were rescued from "Meriah" sacrifice and were sent to the orphanages run by missionaries at Berhampur (Ganjam) and Cuttack. During the terrible famine of 1866 many children were picked up from the affected areas. They were also provided shelter in the orphanages. After the death of Rev.

Goadby in 1868, there was no missionary activity in Kandha Hills for 21 years. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century three missionaries, namely, Abiathor Wilkinson, Arthur Long and Tom Wood came and worked. But before the end of the century two died of smallpox and Kalazar.

In the beginning of the 20th century after the death of Arthur Long (1909) a team of new missionaries arrived in G. Udayagiri—A. E. Grimes, P. Horsborough, and O. J. Milman. The latter took keen interest in the education of the Kandha children. Under his leadership the first Middle English school in the whole of Boudh-Khondmals was established in 1914 at G. Udayagiri (Gudripari) and thereafter 2 Upper Primary schools were established at Malikapodi and Konbagiri in G. Udayagiri. In addition to these O. J. Milman High English school and Hubback High English school are also functioning on behalf of the missionaries at G. Udayagiri area. These schools, though established primarily for Christian boys and girls of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes origin, catered equally to the educational needs of non-Christian children as well.

The foundation of the first church building was laid in 1920 on the Kumbharikumpa hill. By 1940 the missionary activity spread to the Baligurha subdivision and churches were established for those who accepted Jesus Christ as their saviour. According to 1976 statistics, there are nearly 300 churches in G. Udayagiri, Khondmals and Baligurha Tahsil areas of the district. Of these the church building on the Kumbharikumpa hill is the oldest. It was built in 1920. Prior to 1970 the missionary activity was carried on under the auspices of the Utkal Christian Central Church Council. From 1970 the Church work and missionary activity passed on to the Diocese of Cuttack, Church of North India by the merger of the former with the latter.

The Church of North India missionaries not only took pains to improve the educational and social status of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. They also took special interest in their physical well-being. They provided medical facilities through Moorshead Memorial Christian Hospital. It was established in 1939 at G. Udayagiri.

Among the Missionaries Rev. E. M. Evans worked hard for the welfare of the Kandhas, the Pans and the other communities in G. Udayagiri for more than 40 years. He was greatly loved and revered by the local people for his noble work. In this respect mention may be made of a pioneer Oriya missionary Rev. John Biswas who worked along with the European missionaries.