

## CHAPTER XVIII

### PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

POLITICAL  
PARTIES AND  
GENERAL  
ELECTIONS

First General  
Election,  
1951-52

The district of Puri was delimited into two double-member and eleven single-member constituencies for the General Election of 1951-52 to return 15 members to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The two double-member constituencies were Bhubaneswar, and Kakatpur-Nimapara. In both these double-member constituencies, one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

During this election the total number of votes polled was 4,03,684 out of 10,80,732 votes in the district. For the State Assembly eight Congress, five Independents, one Socialist and one Communist were elected.

The constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electorates, valid votes polled with percentage, parties contesting and votes polled by each party with percentage are given below.

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	Valid votes polled (with percentage)	Parties contesting	Votes polled by each party and percentage of votes polled	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Satyabadi ..	46,527	18,812 (40.43)	3 Independents Congress	12,915 5,897	68'63 31'34
2. Kakatpur-Nimapara (Double-member Constituency).	1,27,984	1,06,037 (41.42)	Congress Congress (S. C.) Communist (S. C.) Communist Socialist	32,325 30,492 19,583 15,662 7,975	30'48 28'75 18'46 14'77 7'52
3. Pipli ..	63,709	20,316 (31.88)	Congress 4 Independents Socialist	10,236 8,261 1,819	50'38 40'65 8'95
4. Puri ..	54,654	22,006 (40.26)	Socialist Independent	12,012 9,994	54'58 45'43
5. Brahmagiri ..	48,068	13,938 (28.99)	3 Independents Congress Communist Socialist	7,313 3,678 2,410 537	52'45 26'38 17'29 3'85
6. Banpur ..	47,008	25,135 (53.46)	3 Independents Congress	21,319 3,816	84'80 15'18
7. Bhubaneswar (Double-member Constituency).	1,13,709	78,357 (34.45)	Congress Congress (S. C.) Communist Communist Socialist 3 Independents	25,478 21,961 6,591 4,826 2,638 16,863	32'51 28'02 8'04 6'15 3'36 21'51
8. Khurda ..	52,204	15,641 (29.96)	Congress Communist Socialist Independent	6,465 4,953 2,773 1,450	41'33 31'66 17'72 9'27

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Begunia ..	53,847	16,100 (29.89)	Communist Congress Independent	7,521 6,801 1,778	46'71 42'24 11'04
Ranpur ..	62,402	25,487 (40.84)	Congress Communist 2 Independents	14,599 6,276 4,612	57'28 24'62 18'13
Nayagarh ..	59,093	18,129 (30.67)	Independent Congress Socialist	13,642 3,009 1,478	75'24 16'59 8'15
Khandapara ..	48,759	17,472 (35.83)	Independent Congress	14,323 3,419	81'97 18'02
Daspalla ..	61,079	26,254 (42.98)	Congress 2 Independents Socialist	6,074 8,398 1,909	60'74 31'98 7'27

For the general election of 1951-52, Puri was constituted to be a single-member Parliamentary constituency. In the bi-lateral contest, the Congress won the seat by defeating the Communist.

The result of the voting was as follows :

Name of Party	Valid votes polled
Congress ..	85,945
Communist ..	69,677
Total number of valid votes polled ..	1,55,622

The Second General Election for the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly was completed before the end of March, 1957.

For the election of 1957, the district comprised 3 double-member and 9 single-member constituencies to elect 15 members to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. Three seats were reserved for candidates belonging to the scheduled castes. The 3 double-member constituencies, viz., Daspalla, Pipli and Kakatpur included one Scheduled Caste seat each.

Second  
General  
Election,  
1957

This time, candidates of three all-India parties, namely, the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, and the Praja Socialist Party ; and a state party, viz., the Ganatantra Parishad, and some independents contested.

Out of a total number of 11,67,388 votes, 4,57,228 valid votes were polled during this election. The Congress won 8 seats, the Communists 3, and the Praja Socialist Party and the Ganatantra Parishad won one each. Two seats went to the Independents.

The statement that follows gives the constituency-wise figure relating to the number of voters, total number of votes polled with percentage, and the number of votes polled (with percentage) by each party in the Second General Election.

Name of constituency	No. of voters	No. of votes polled (with percentage)	Parties contested	Votes polled by each party with percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Daspalla (Double-member constituency).	1,09,830	73,457 (33.44)	Congress Independent Independent Praja Socialist Party Ganatantra Parishad (S. C.) Ganatantra Parishad Congress (S. C.)	17,700 3,589 4,855 4,688 14,561 15,568 12,496	24.09 4.88 6.61 6.38 19.82 21.19 17.01
Khandapara ..	50,957	17,451 (34.24)	Congress Ganatantra Parishad	13,855 3,596	79.39 20.61
Nayagarh ..	61,575	17,691 (28.73)	3 Independents Congress Praja Socialist Party	9,206 5,564 2,921	52.30 31.46 16.59
Ranpur ..	59,640	29,225 (49.00)	Congress Communist	17,700 11,525	60.57 39.43
Begunia ..	54,569	28,509 (52.24)	Congress Communist Independent	13,528 13,196 1,785	47.46 46.28 6.26
Khurda ..	64,031	28,070 (43.83)	Communist Congress	14,577 13,493	51.94 48.06
Bhubaneshwar ..	63,483	20,089 (31.64)	Congress Ganatantra Parishad	15,662 4,427	77.97 22.03
Brahmagiri ..	57,900	19,554 (33.77)	Congress Ganatantra Parishad Communist	10,064 6,897 2,593	51.47 35.27 13.26
Puri ..	53,431	23,000 (43.04)	Praja Socialist Party Independent Congress	12,149 1,343 9,508	52.82 5.83 41.43
Satyabadi ..	58,814	One Congress candidate returned unopposed from the Constituency.			
Pipli (Double-member constituency)	1,20,292	74,687 (31.04)	Independent Congress (S. C.) Congress Independent Ganatantra Parishad	17,732 19,472 17,209 16,215 4,059	23.75 26.07 23.04 21.71 5.43
Kakatpur (Double-member Constituency)	1,20,779	1,25,405 (51.95)	Communist Communist (S.C.) Congress Congress (S.C.)	40,360 35,023 27,658 22,454	32.16 27.90 22.04 17.89

In the Second General Election of 1957, Puri District was delimited into two single-member Parliamentary constituencies, viz., Bhubaneswar and Puri. Out of the two seats, the Congress and the Communist won one each.

The detailed result sheet is given below:

Name of Constituency	No. of voters	No. of votes polled (with percentage)	Party contested	Votes polled by each party (with percentage)	
Bhubaneswar	.. 4,13,128	1,62,395	Congress	86,487	53.25
	..	(39.30)	Communist	59,139	36.41
	..		Independent	16,769	10.34
Puri	.. 4,11,216	1,57,551	Communist	76,839	48.77
	..	(38.31)	Congress	68,803	43.67
	..		Independent	11,909	7.56

The Second General Elections were completed by the end of March, 1957. The Third General Election would have, in the normal course, been held in February or March, 1962. But as a consequence of the promulgation of the President's rule, the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from the 25th February, 1961 and the decision to hold mid-term election was announced by the Government of India in March, 1961. It was announced that the elections would be held on the 4th June, 1961. Never before General Elections had been organised in any State within such a short period. The matters were rendered more difficult by the need to bifurcate the previous two member constituencies before the election. The climate was not favourable and serious difficulties were experienced in making election arrangements and carrying them through successfully.

Mid-term  
Election,  
1961

In pursuance of clause (c) of Section 4 of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission, in the same year, amended the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, in order to give effect to its decision to split up the double member constituencies in respect of the State of Orissa, on the eve of the mid-term poll scheduled to be held during the first week of June, 1961. Accordingly the district of Puri was delimited into 15 single member constituencies, three of them being reserved for the scheduled castes.

During this election the total number of votes polled was 3,90,853, and the total number of valid votes was 3,72,642. The Congress won 10 seats while the Communists and the Ganatantra Parishad got two seats each. An Independent candidate captured one seat.

The following statement gives in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total number of votes polled, votes rejected and valid votes polled by each party in this mid-term election:

Name of constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled with percentage/votes rejected with percentage	Name of party contested	No. of valid votes polled by each party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Banpur	..	56,827	2 Independents	3,693
	..		(40.99) Communist	3,351
	..		1,125 Ganatantra Parishad	10,266
	..		(4.82) Congress	4,862
Daspalla	..	56,146	4 Independents	2,365
	..		(26.60) Ganatantra Parishad	1,747
	..		544 Congress	10,278
	..		(3.64)	
Khandapara	..	52,704	2 Independents	5,881
	..		(38.57) Congress	12,891
	..		733 Ganatantra Parishad	6,609
	..		(3.60)	
Nayagarh	..	64,929	Communist	5,307
	..		(40.92) 4 Independents	8,311
	..		634 Praja Socialist Party	1,163
	..		(2.99) Ganatantra Parishad	1,043
	..		Congress	6,022
Ranpur	..	60,462	Ganatantra Parishad	717
	..		(49.84) Communist	14,053
	..		1,319 Congress	14,048
	..		(4.38)	
Begunia	..	62,318	Congress	15,616
	..		(53.68)	
	..		1,722 Communist	16,117

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Khurda	..	71,399	31,461	Communist	8,652
	..		(46.67)	Congress	17,136
	..		1,626	2 Independents	3,318
	..		(5.17)	Ganatantra Parishad	729
Bhubaneshwar	..	71,585	28,199	Communist	5,548
	..		(39.39)	Ganatantra Parishad	2,874
	..		1,409	Congress	16,547
	..		(4.99)	Independent	1,821
Balipatna	..	62,638	9,181	Congress	5,712
	..		(14.66)	Ganatantra Parishad	3,136
	..		333		
	..		(3.62)		
Brahmagiri	..	66,356	30,021	3 Independents	21,908
	..		(45.24)	Ganatantra Parishad	940
	..		(1,159)	Congress	6,014
	..		(3.36)		
Puri	..	65,194	25,740	Ganatantra Parishad	2,143
	..		(39.48)	2 Independents	2,166
	..		1,107	Congress	10,940
	..		(4.30)	Praja Socialist Party	9,386
Satyabadi	..	65,413	29,037	2 Independents	7,779
	..		(44.39)	Ganatantra Parishad	10,145
	..		1,136	Congress	9,977
	..		(3.91)		
Pipli	..	70,353	19,723	2 Independents	7,873
	..		(28.03)	Ganatantra Parishad	3,342
	..		1,092	Congress	7,416

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Kakatpur	..	67,624	38072	4 Independents	4,909
	..		(56.30)	Congress	17,539
	..		2,471	Ganatantra	667
	..		(6.49)	Parishad	
Nimapara	..	70,060	34,350	Communist	12,486
	..		(49.03)	Communist	13,045
	..		1,369	Ganatantra	2,153
	..		(3.98)	Parishad	
				Congress	17,783

Third General Election, 1962

For the General Election of 1962, Puri was divided into two Parliamentary constituencies, namely, Puri and Bhubaneshwar. There was contest between the Congress and the Communist in both the constituencies. In both the cases, the Communist lost to the Congress. In Puri, the total number of voters were 4,75,128. The Congress secured 83,848 votes, whereas the Communist polled 54,283 votes. In Bhubaneshwar constituency, the number of total voters was 4,54,994. The Congress secured 63,788 votes, whereas the Communist got 46,296 votes.

Fourth General Election, 1967

The Fourth General Election to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly was held in the third week of February, 1967. For this election, the district was divided into two Parliamentary constituencies (Bhubaneshwar and Puri) and fifteen Assembly Constituencies. No seat in the Parliamentary constituencies was reserved for either a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe member. But Baliapatna, Nimapara and Daspalla Assembly Constituencies were reserved for Scheduled Caste members.

Besides some independents, members belonging to seven all-India parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, the Jana Sangha, the Swantra, the Praja Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India, the Communist (Marxist) and the Sanjukta Socialist Party and one state party, viz., the Jana Congress, which was in effect a splinter group of dissident congressmen, contested for Assembly seats. There were 11,06,194 adults qualified to vote in the district of whom 5,17,681 voters exercised their franchise and elected five Jana Congress, five Congress, two Communist, one Independent, one Swatantra and one Praja Socialist Party candidates for the Assembly.

As against 10 seats won by the Congress during the General Elections, 1961, it could win only 5 seats. The most prominent feature of the Fourth General Election was the anti-Congress swing of the electorate which accounted much for the dwindling of the Party's prestige.

The statement given overleaf shows in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total valid votes polled, votes rejected, and votes polled by each Party in the Fourth General Election, 1967.

Name of the Constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled (with percentage)/votes rejected (with percentage)	Name of party contested	No. of valid votes polled by each party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bhubaneswar	..	83,244	47,036 Congress	13,162
	..		(56.50) Jana Congress	32,069
	..		1,805	
	..		(3.83)	
Balipatna (S.C.)	..	75,935	26,605 Independent	3,367
	..		(35.03) Congress	5,635
	..		1,939 Swatantra	6,912
	..		(7.28) Jana Congress	8,752
Pipli	..	75,030	34,806 2 Independents	7,938
	..		(46.38) Jana Congress	17,497
	..		2,328 Congress	7,043
	..		(6.68)	
Nimapara (S.C.)	..	75,495	39,516 Congress	12,857
	..		(52.34) Jana Congress	13,895
	..		2,803 Communist	9,961
	..		(7.09)	
Kakatpur	..	75,055	45,028 Jana Congress	9,629
	..		(59.99) Communist	17,246
	..		2,578 Congress	14,184
	..		(5.72) Independent	1,391
Satyabadi	..	76,137	41,277 3 Independents	17,324
	..		(54.21) Congress	21,580
	..		2,373	
	..		(5.74)	
Puri	..	73,851	39,036 Jana Congress	6,497
	..		(52.85) Jana Sangha	1,909
	..		2,713 Congress	5679
	..		(6.94) Praja Socialist Party	22,238



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brahmagiri	69,078	30,685	2 Independents	8,857
		(44.42)	Jana Congress	2,381
		1,872	Congress	9,014
		(6.10)	Swatantra	3,714
			Communist(M)	4,847
Banpur	77,546	35,219	Swatantra	2,259
		(45.41)	Communist (M)	2,526
		2,041	Congress	11,178
		(5.79)	4 Independents	15,132
			Communist	2,083
Khurda	77,273	35,598	Independent	1,207
		(46.06)	Communist (M)	6,560
		2,602	Congress	8,926
		(7.30)	Jana Congress	16,303
Begunia	78,749	46,327	Communist	19,918
		(58.82)	Swatantra	2,536
		2,753	Independent	2,381
		(5.94)	Congress	18,739
Khandapara	66,312	21,540	Congress	11,131
		(32.48)	Swatantra	6,960
		1,012	Independent	2,437
		(4.69)		
Daspalla (S.C.)	66,493	21,804	Communist	335
		(32.79)	Communist (M)	626
		834	Independent	1,750
		(3.82)	Swatantra	11,280
			Congress	6,979
Nayagarh	70,520	24,374	6 Independents	13,131
		(34.56)	Congress	3,808
		1,249	Jana Congress	4,315
		(5.12)	Communist (M)	1,871
Ranpur	65,476	28,830	Swatantra	1,125
		(44.03)	Congress	9,995
		1,609	Communist (M)	6,594
		(5.58)	Communist	4,440
			Jana Congress	5,067

Three Independents and four other candidates belonging to the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra Party, the Communist Party, and the Samjukta Socialist Party contested for the two Parliamentary seats of the district. In Puri and Bhubaneshwar Parliamentary Constituencies the Samjukta Socialist Party and the Congress won one seat each.

The following statement shows in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total number of votes polled, votes rejected and valid votes polled by each party at the elections to the Parliament.

Name of the constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled (with percentage)/ votes rejected (with percentage)	Name of party contested	No. of valid votes polled by each party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Puri ..	5,20,581	2,56,953	Congress ..	84,643
		(49.35) 13,711	Samjukta Socialist Party	1,43,901
		(5.33)	Independent ..	14,620
Bhubaneshwar ..	5,15,093	2,36,328	Congress ..	79,899
		(45.88)	Swatantra ..	38,015
		11,226	Communist ..	59,168
		(4.75)	2 Independents ..	48,020

By-election was held in Bhubaneshwar Assembly Constituency in the year 1967 as a sequel to the vacancy caused by the relinquishment of the seat by a Jana Congress candidate, who won two seats in the elections.

Besides six Independents, members belonging to two all-India parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, the Communist, and one state party, viz., the Jana Congress contested in the By-election. The Jana Congress came out successful with a thumping majority.

The following statement shows in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total votes polled, votes rejected and votes polled by each party in this By-election.

Name of the constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled (with percentage)/ votes rejected (with percentage)	Name of party contested	No. of valid votes polled by each party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bhubaneswar ..	83,365	23,999	Jana Congress ..	13,565
		(28.79)	Communist ..	2,118
		838	Congress ..	4,704
		(3.49)	6 Independents ..	2,774

Mid-Term  
Election,  
1971

For the second time, the State of Orissa faced a mid-term election on the 5th March, 1971. The election was held both for the House of the People and the State Assembly. Like the Fourth General Election, the district was divided into two Parliamentary Constituencies (Puri and Bhubaneswar) and fifteen Assembly Constituencies. There was no reservation for Parliamentary Constituencies. But three Assembly Constituencies, viz., Balipatna, Nimapara and Daspalla were reserved for Scheduled Castes.

Besides some independents, nine all-India parties, viz., the Congress presided over by Jagjivan Ram, the Swatantra, the Praja Socialist party, the Samjukt Socialist party, the Communist, the Communist (Marxist), the Congress (Nijalingappa), the Jana Sangha, the Forward Block, and two State Parties, viz., the Utkal Congress and the Jana Congress (both splinter groups of dissident Congressmen) contested for the Assembly seats.

The number of electors in the district was 12,19,858, out of which 6,15,459 electors constituting 50.5 per cent of the total number did not come to exercise their franchise. The invalid votes recorded during the last election were 38,951 in number which represent 6.4 per cent of the total votes polled.

In this election, seven candidates of Congress (J), three candidates of the Utkal Congress, two Independents, one Communist, and one Communist Party of India (M) candidate were declared elected.

The statement shows in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total valid votes polled, votes rejected, and votes polled by each party in this mid-term election:

Name of the constituency	No. of electors	Total valid votes polled (votes rejected)	Name of party	No. of valid votes polled by each party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bhubaneswar	96,644	46,212 (2,634)	Congress (J) ..	20,274
			Swatantra ..	1,350
			Utkal Congress ..	14,697
			Communist Party of India	7,163
			2 Independents ..	1,116
			Forward Block ..	1,612
Balipatna (S. C.)	81,199	30,696 (1,834)	Congress (J) ..	18,783
			Swatantra ..	1,522
			2 Independents ..	2,450
			Utkal Congress ..	6,118
			Jana Congress ..	328
			Congress (N) ..	1,495
Pipli ..	80,725	39,395 (3,072)	Congress (J) ..	15,255
			Jana Congress ..	3,021
			Utkal Congress ..	9,770
			Praja Socialist Party	3,897
			Congress (N) ..	2,372
			Independent ..	5,080
Nimapara (S. C.)	81,623	44,748 (2,724)	Utkal Congress	12,956
			Jana Congress ..	7,081
			Communist Party of India	11,777
			Congress (J) ..	12,934
Kakatpur ..	85,201	53,657 (2,866)	Jana Congress ..	9,111
			Communist Party of India	11,183
			Swatantra ..	2,895
			Congress (J) ..	14,421
			Utkal Congress ..	16,047

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Satyabadi ..	84,140	42,051	Utkal Congress ..	18,895
			(3,039) Independent ..	21,427
			Independent ..	1,729
Puri ..	80,812	37,215	Congress (J) ..	15,510
			(3,469) Independent ..	1,939
			Jana Congress ..	2,312
			Utkal Congress ..	8,677
			Swatantra ..	2,825
			Jana Sangha ..	889
			Praja Socialist Party	5,063
Brahmagiri ..	77,060	36,527	Congress (J) ..	10,135
			(2,103) Samjukta Socialist Party	5,131
			Swatantra ..	5,141
			Jana Congress ..	3,334
			Utkal Congress ..	5,389
			Communist Party of India (M)	7,397
Banpur ..	86,499	42,618	Congress (J) ..	15,621
			(3,072) Swatantra ..	17,723
			Utkal Congress ..	4,469
			Communist Party of India (M)	4,083
			Congress (N) ..	722
Khurda ..	85,002	39,059	Swatantra ..	380
			(4,067) Independent ..	1,227
			Utkal Congress ..	8,270
			Congress (J) ..	16,903
			Jana Congress ..	6,334
			Communist Party of India	2,207
	Communist Party of India (M)	3,738		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Begunia ..	84,636	43,275	Communist Party of India	15,187	
			(4,317)	Congress	5,079
				Independent ..	8,492
				Swatantra ..	3,119
				Utkal Congress ..	11,398
Khandapara ..	72,010	23,032	2 Independents ..	11,450	
			(1,685)	Congress (J) ..	5,513
				Utkal Congress ..	3,315
				Swatantra ..	2,754
				Congress (J) ..	10,314
Daspalla (S. C.) ..	73,424	20,623	(1,213)	Jana Congress ..	2,303
				Utkal Congress ..	2,323
				2 Independents ..	1,368
				Swatantra ..	4,315
				Congress (J) ..	13,244
Nayagarh ..	77,705	34,103	(972)	Congress (J) ..	6,062
				Communist Party of India	3,431
				Praja Socialist Party	5,700
				3 Independents ..	5,666
				Congress (J) ..	13,037
Ranpur ..	72,360	32,237	(1,884)	Jana Congress ..	5,729
				Swatantra ..	1,951
				Utkal Congress ..	4,115
				Congress (J) ..	6,651
				Praja Socialist Party	754

Candidates belonging to five all-India parties, viz., the Congress, presided over by Jagjivan Ram; the Swatantra, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (M) and the Samjukta Socialist Party, and one State Party, viz., the Utkal Congress contested for the Parliamentary Elections in Puri district. The Congress (J) bagged both the Lok Sabha seats in the district.

The following statement shows in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total number of votes polled, votes rejected and valid votes polled by each party at the elections to the Parliament.

Name of the constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled (with percentage)/ votes rejected (with percentage)	Name of party contested	No. of valid votes polled by each party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Puri ..	570,760	303,373 (53.15)	Congress (J) Utkal Congress	117,354 70,577
		13,378 (4.40)	Samjukta Socialist Party	49,824
			Communist Party of India	52,240
Bhubaneswar ..	570,575	265,968 (46.61)	Congress (J) Utkal Congress	125,649 51,952
		14,100	Communist Party of India (M)	45,703
		(5.30)	Swatantra	28,567

Mid—term  
Election, 1974

The mid-term election to the State Legislature was held on the 22nd, 24th and 26th of February, 1974. In this election the district was divided into sixteen Assembly Constituencies\* which included Balipatna and Nimapara reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes. The other constituencies, namely, Satyabadi, Brahmagiri, Ranpur, Bhubaneswar, Kakatpur, Khurda, Begunia, Khandapara, Daspalla, Jatni, Pipli, Puri, Chilka and Nayagarh were general constituencies.

But election from the Chilka constituency was countermanded at the time of the mid-term election to the State Assembly in February as none filed nomination in deference to local sentiments against changing the name of the constituency from Banpur to Chilka by the Delimitation Commission. However, election was held in the Chilka constituency on the 7th July, 1974. The name Chilka constituency was retained.

\*After delimitation, Jatni constituency was created as a new constituency which increased the number of constituencies from fifteen to sixteen. This apart, the reserved (Scheduled Caste) Daspalla constituency was converted to general constituency and Banpur was renamed as Chilka constituency.

In the mid-term elections of 1974, nine political parties, besides the non-party or independent candidates, contested the election. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Bharatiya Jana Sangha, the Swatantra Party, the Socialist Party, the Utkal Congress and the Jana Congress. Excepting the last two, all other political parties had their affiliations with the all-India bodies.

The strength of voters in the district was 13,27,866 out of which total votes polled was 7,22,487. The valid votes recorded during the election were 691,255.

In all, 94 candidates contested for 16 Assembly seats. In the contest, the Indian National Congress captured seven, the Utkal Congress four, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) two, the Socialist Party one, and non-party or Independent candidates two seats.

The following statement gives constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total valid votes polled, votes rejected, and votes polled by each party in this mid-term election.

Name of the constituency	No. of electors	Total valid votes polled, votes rejected	Name of party	No. of valid votes polled by each party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Balipatna (S. C)	.. 76,491	34,211 1,991	Utkal Congress	13,739
			Indian National Congress	13,512
			Jana Congress	303
			4 Independents	6,657
Bhubaneswar	.. 67,291	37,290 1,581	Utkal Congress	14,834
			Communist Party of India	11,584
			Indian National Congress	8,869
			3 Independents	2,003
Jatni	.. 75,152	41,407 1,628	Utkal Congress	14,941
			Indian National Congress	14,044
			Jana Congress	1,248
			Socialist Party	1,175
			5 Independents	9,999



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pipli ..	82,717	47,072	Indian National Congress	17,385
		2,236	Utkal Congress	10,954
			Jana Congress	541
			6 Independents	18,192
Nimapara (S.C) ..	86,245	54,022	Indian National Congress	22,652
		2,165	Communist Party of India	16,461
			Utkal Congress	13,959
			Jana Congress	950
Kakatpur ..	87,396	61,080	Indian National Congress	31,340
		2,504	Utkal Congress	22,832
			Jana Congress	3,286
			Bharatiya J a n a Sangha	1,361
			Independent	2,261
Satyabadi ..	83,030	50,996	Indian National Congress	28,917
		2,368	Utkal Congress	16,574
			Jana Congress	639
			Independent	4,866
Puri ..	88,550	49,546	Indian National Congress	24,627
		2,095	Utkal Congress	21,683
			Socialist Party	2,612
			Independent	624
Brahmagiri ..	84,060	47,053	Communist Party of India (M)	12,862
		2,338	Utkal Congress	11,558
			Indian National Congress	9,867
			Jana Congress	2,083
			2 Independents	10,683
Khurda ..	91,969	48,707	Indian National Congress	14,802
		2,574	Communist Party of India	14,012
			4 Independents	7,126
			Utkal Congress	12,019
			Jana Congress	748
Begunia ..	97,290	61,335	Utkal Congress	33,544
		2,658	Communist Party of India	23,772
			Jana Congress	812
			3 Independents	3,207
Ranpur ..	87,108	42,509	Communist Party of India (M).	12,150
		2,163	Indian National Congress	6,708
			Utkal Congress	5,519
			Jana Congress	1,156
			3 Independents	16,976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Nayagarh ..	80,128	36,899	Socialist Party of India	20,059	
			1,517	Indian National Congress	7,197
				Swatantra Party	3,519
				5 Independents	6,124
Khandapara ..	77,306	45,402	Independent	20,326	
			2,221	Indian National Congress	16,453
				Utkal Congress	3,317
				Swatantra Party	2,096
				Socialist Party of India	1,729
				Independent	1,481
Daspalla ..	74,715	33,746	Independent	9,993	
			1,875	Swatantra Party	9,918
				Indian National Congress	8,346
				Socialist Party of India	4,411
				Independent	1,078
Chilka ..	88,973	56,416	Indian National Congress	28,569	
			2,731	Swatantra Party	25,756
				Bharatiya J a n a Sangha	2,091

Of the two Oriya daily newspapers published in the district, *Swarajya*, the older of the two, began publication from second November, 1966. It has a circulation of 1,754 copies in Puri district. The other, *Dharitri*, started publication on the 24th November, 1974. The place of publication of both the Oriya dailies is Bhubaneswar. Other Oriya dailies like the *Samaja*, the *Prajatantra*, the *Matrubhumi*, all published from Cuttack, are in wide circulation in the district. The all-India dailies are also sold in Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Puri and other places along the railway route, whence copies find their way into the interior. The main daily papers circulated are the *Statesman*, the *Hindustan Standard*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Times of India*, the *Indian Express* in English; *Nav-Bharat* times in Hindi; *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, and *Jugantar* in Bengali; and a few copies of Urdu and South Indian language dailies.

NEWSPAPERS  
AND  
PERIODICALS

Among Oriya weeklies, the *Jawab*, started publication at Banpur in 1966 but has discontinued publication since 1971. The *Janamata* published from Chakratirtha road, Puri, made its appearance in 1967. At Bhubaneswar the *Manjarikanta* made its debut in 1968 but could not survive long. The *Bharat*, an Oriya News and Views weekly, appeared from Bhubaneswar in 1958 but ceased publication in 1963. It resumed publication in May, 1968 but has become defunct

since May, 1973. From Khurda, the *Orissa Rajdhani Samachar* made its debut in February, 1972. The periodical is continuing and serves the interest of the rural people in general. Since January, 1973, an Oriya weekly called the *Kurukhetra* is coming out regularly from Puri, the district headquarters.

Among the English weeklies, the *Eastern Times* published by the Prajatantra Prachara Samity, Cuttack, has a fair circulation. The *Blitz*, the *Current*, and the *Illustrated Weekly of India* published from outside the State are in circulation in the district and influence public opinion. Other important weeklies are *Dharma-yuga*, *Parag*, *Blitz*, in Hindi; *Desh* in Bengali; *Kumudam*, *Anandavikatan*, *Kalki*, in Tamil; *Andhra Prabha*, *Andhra Sachitra Vara Patrika* in Telugu; *Malayala Manorama*, *Matrubhumi* in Malayalam. Some Punjabi and Urdu weeklies have also a limited circulation in the district.

Two Oriya fortnightlies, namely, the *Samabaya Samachara* and the *Samadhana*, are being published from Bhubaneswar. The former started publication in 1965 under the Orissa State Co-operative Union, while the later came out in 1957 under the management of the Orissa Depressed Class League. Both the publications are extant. In 1973, another Oriya fortnightly called *Ekamra Patrika* was published from Bhubaneswar which deals with news and current affairs.

The *Orissa Review*, an English monthly, was being published on behalf of the Government of Orissa, Home (Public Relations) Department, since 1944. It usually publishes the activities of the Government of Orissa and other useful information. The publication of the monthly had ceased in 1974, but it has again been revived from 1975.

Among Oriya monthlies, the *Samkalpa* is being published from Puri since 1971. The *Utkala Prasanga*, published by the Home (Public Relations) Department of the Government of Orissa stopped publication in 1974, but it has since been resumed. The publication of *Panchayati Raj*, a government publication; *Bartabaha*, *Guide*, *Banichitra*, *Jhanja* and *Piyush* has been irregular due to some reason or other. Another Oriya monthly *Adunika* appeared from Bhubaneswar in October, 1974. It published Political, Cultural and Social features. The bilingual (English and Oriya) monthly *Satya Jyoti* started publication in 1959 under the auspices of the Union Church, Bhubaneswar. The periodical was devoted to religious matters and was popular among the Christian community. Now it is defunct.

From Puri a multi-lingual (Oriya, Sanskrit, and English) monthly entitled *Agnibasa* commenced publication in 1969 but its publication has been irregular. The periodical was publishing articles on health. The *Samabesha*, an Oriya quarterly devoted to literature, is being published from Bhubaneshwar since 1962. The publication was suspended in 1972 but was again resumed in 1974. The *Baramaza* coming out from Bhubaneshwar, is the only Oriya monthly children's magazine published in the district. The *Sucharita*, a monthly literary and household journal in Oriya for women, started publication from Bhubaneshwar since August, 1975.

Among the quarterlies the name of the *Adivasi* deserves mention. It is the only English journal of its kind in the State. The Tribal Research Bureau, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneshwar was bringing out this periodical since 1957. Now it is being published under the auspices of the Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute, Bhubaneshwar. It deals with the Scheduled Tribes, Castes and their problems. Of the Oriya quarterlies the *Sangha Seva* dealing with religion and philosophy is coming out regularly since 1956 from Biratunga, Gop. The periodical is gaining popularity among the persons interested in religion. The *Chumbak*, an Oriya quarterly devoted to art and literature, is being published from Bhubaneshwar since 1972. Another literary and cultural periodical *Bela* is being published from Balugaon since 1968. To propagate Homeotherapy, *Homeo Sevaka* commenced publication in 1971 from Kalarabanga, Patia. Owing to paper crisis it discontinued publication from April, 1974. In 1965, the Finance Department, Government of Orissa, brought out *Sanchaya* dealing with news and current affairs. It ceased publication from June, 1970. The Director of Health Services was publishing a magazine under the title *Swasthya Barta* which was a health journal. The management stopped publication after the first issue of the paper in 1965. The *Aurovillian* is a bilingual (English and Oriya) quarterly published by the Orissa State Auroville Committee, Bhubaneshwar, since 1971. It deals exclusively with religious and philosophical subjects. The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, is publishing *Orissa Education Magazine*. It contains articles on educational matters. The periodical is coming out regularly from 1957. Another educational quarterly, namely, *Sikhyaloka* is being published on behalf of the State Institute of Education, Bhubaneshwar, since 1966. The Orissa State Co-operative Union is publishing a Quarterly magazine called the *Kalyani*. The purpose of the magazine is to enlighten the people about Co-operative movement and its ideas. The *Janapatha*, a cultural and literary quarterly in Oriya, was being published from Bhubaneshwar since 1971 but its publication was discontinued from 1974. The *Saranada*, an Oriya quarterly, started

publication from Karamala in 1964. It is published and owned by the Ascetic order of Shanti Anandashram founded by Thakur Shri Aviram Paramhansa Dev and publishes articles on religion and spirituality with special reference to Hinduism. The Publication of the periodical has stopped since 1974. From January 1966, the Orissa State Electricity Board, Bhubaneswar, is publishing a house magazine called the *Orissa State Electricity Board News*. The object of the magazine is to establish a two-way communication between the management and the employees. It also helps in keeping the employees informed about the plans and policies and the rules and regulations of the Board. The house magazine is freely distributed among all the staff of the Board. The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, is publishing a house magazine called the *IDCOL SAMACHARA* both in Oriya and English. The periodical started publication in 1971. It aims at projecting the image of the corporation and its achievements in different directions. The *Orissa Historical Research Journal* first appeared in 1962. It is being published under the auspices of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar. It is a research journal of high order and is widely read by the scholars and research workers. The publication of this journal has been irregular for some time past.

Besides the above newspapers and periodicals, most of the educational institutions in the district bring out their own magazines to promote creative writing among the students and the staff.

**VOLUNTARY  
SOCIAL  
SERVICE  
ORGANISATIONS**

As a sacred place, Puri is widely known in India and abroad. The place has attracted many religious and philanthropic persons to establish charitable institutions and social service organisations not only for the benefit of the devotees and pilgrims but also for the helpless and afflicted persons who flock here with the belief of attaining salvation by ending their life in this sacred city. Thus several institutions for the orphan boys and girls, forsaken women and widows, wandering ascetics, and other welfare institutions have come into existence in Puri. Besides, Dharmasalas and dispensaries have also been established for the benefit of the pilgrims and devotees. Thus Puri by virtue of its being the seat of Lord Jagannath has developed to be one of the most important places for voluntary social service organisations not only in this district, but in the whole State.

**Puri Anathasram**

The establishment of the Ashram can be traced back to 1920 when a famine broke out and a sizeable section of orphan boys and girls, helpless women and widows flocked into the holy town of Puri in large numbers. With a view to giving shelter to these helpless people some

generous persons of the town under the leadership of Rai Bahadur Sakhi Chand, the then Superintendent of Police, Puri, established this institution from funds raised from the public by subscription. Since then it is known as 'Puri Anathashram'. It has been registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Ashram is managed by a Managing Committee which is guided by certain rules.

The objects of the Ashram are to take charge of and to maintain, as far as possible and desirable, Hindu women and children who in the opinion of the Managing Committee, need such help and protection, and to make them fit to be useful citizens when discharged from the Ashram. The inmates, mostly children, are given general education up to Middle English school standard in local schools. Besides this, all the inmates receive training in various crafts and cottage industries such as weaving, spinning, durrie and carpet making, coir making, tailoring, cane works, gardening, etc. Small children are also brought up in this institution to be made self-supporting. Girls when grown up are given in marriage to suitable persons. Brattopayan ceremony (sacred thread ceremony) of certain boys have been performed here.

The Ashram has no endowment or permanent fund for its maintenance. It depends for its management on government grants which are not fixed, as also on public charity, and grants in shape of money and kind from certain Mathas of Puri town. Besides, it gets some help in the shape of Mahaprasad of Lord Jagannath, from the Chandra Nepali Trust Fund, as also some clothings, once a year, out of interest from Trust Fund. There is accommodation for 35 members in the Ashram and the number of inmates, at different periods, has varied from 12 to 34.

This widows' home was founded in 1930 through the benefaction of Lady Basanta Kumari, widow of Prafulla Chatterjee. This institution is affiliated to Saroj Nalini Dutta Memorial Association of Bengal, Calcutta, recognised by Orissa Government.

Basant Kumari Bidhashram,  
Puri

The aims and objects of the institution initially were to train widows, to provide for their free instruction and to give them proper spiritual, intellectual and vocational education so as to make them able to support themselves in future. They are also trained in useful crafts and suitable employments are found for them after the completion of their training.

Some of the principal crafts taught here are tailoring, weaving, carpet making, embroidery, brass-engraving, leather-embossing, and cane works. There is a Boarding House for destitute women and women students, an Upper Primary school for girls, and a Middle English school for girls now upgraded to a High school. Within last 45 years of its existence the institution has produced full earning capacitated women and craft women numbering about 400, who are working in different parts of Orissa. The institution runs with Government grant, Municipal grant, grant from the Social Welfare Board, public donations and subscriptions, donations received from the Saroj Nalini Dutta Memorial Association, Calcutta, and occasional collections through charity performances.

Mahila Kutir  
Silpa Siksh-  
ashram,  
Puri

The institution was started on the 1st of Baisakh, i. e., the 14th April, 1949, with only 16 refugee girls from East Pakistan as its inmates in a building called "Swarnalata Bhaban" endowed by Shrimati Swarnalata Basu of Calcutta. The institution, though started modestly, made remarkable progress under the management and supervision of Swami Yogi Jibanananda who was its Chief Director.

The institution has been recognised by the Government of India as a vocational and technical training centre and the displaced girls are deputed here from time to time to receive training. It has also been recognised as a training centre in Arts and Crafts by the Government of Orissa. Besides, it has been recognised as a home for the widows and destitutes, and handicrafts centre, by the Central Social Welfare Board. The All-India Handicrafts Board and Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board have also given financial assistance for the implementation of certain schemes through the Co-operative Society of the Ashram. After the death of Swami Yogi Jibanananda, the management of the Ashram was entrusted to a governing body. It has been registered under the Societies Registration Act. The institution is affiliated to "Satyayatan Mohamandir" of Bankura, West Bengal, for guidance in imparting education in ethics and yoga.

So far, more than 600 girls and women have been trained in the Ashram. Along with the admission of the displaced girls the institution has taken up the uplift of the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who are admitted in the Ashram on Government stipend. The doors of the Ashram are, however, open to women trainees from all parts of India.

The trainees have been given training in various arts and crafts, viz., tailoring, embroidery, knitting, drawing, painting, *alpana*, batik dyeing, cloth printing, carpet making, toy making, bamboo and cane works, wood and stone carving, match and soap making, etc. The moral and spiritual classes, Yogic Asanas and exercises, free hand drill, classes in music and dancing are regularly conducted. Graden- ing, cooking and other household duties are done by the inmates by rotation. The life in the Ashram as a whole is full of diverse engage- ments and discipline which aim at a harmonious development of body, mind and soul.

The present strength of the inmate-trainees is 92. The Ashram has employed 8 teachers and 6 workers, who assist the teachers and the trainees in their work. The governing body is consisted of 14 members.

The institution gets occasional grant-in-aid from the Government of Orissa and from the Central Social Welfare Board. Besides, funds are being collected for the Ashram through charities and dona- tions, subscriptions and fees, sale of Ashram products, etc.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Sakhigopal Lok Karya Kshetra was inaugurated on the 15th July, 1959. It conti- nued its existence till March, 1968. Now it is a defunct organisation. It had a good record of activities to its credit.

Lok Karya  
Kshetra,  
Sakhigopal

Its aim was to serve the people by doing development work and to enlist public co-operation to help implement the concept of welfare State. With a view to effect all-round development of the villages, efforts were being made to ameliorate the economic condition of the people, to improve sanitation of the villages, and to remove illiteracy of the people. Introduction of labour co-operatives, settling of disputes amicably, child and women welfare measures and various other social welfare activities were also taken up by the organisation.

The area of operation of the Lok Karya Kshetra during 8 years of its existence covered more than 100 villages of the Grama Panchayats of Kadua, Balpur, Gobakund and Mahura under Satyabadi N. E. S. Block and of the Grama Panchayats of Bantaligram, Rahangorada and Gadarupas under Gop N.E. S. Block. These Grama Panchayats are contiguous and form a compact area with a population of about 25,000. The headquarters of the Kshetra was located in the premises of the Gopabandhu Seva Sadan—nearly 2 miles away from the nearest railway station, Sakhigopal.



Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Puri

Bharat Sevashram Sangha is a spiritual brotherhood of "Sannyasins" and selfless workers devoted to the service of humanity. It was founded in 1916 by Swami Pranavananda. Puri Sevashram Sangha is one of their centres of activities.

At Puri the "Sangha" maintains a charitable dispensary. Besides, under the auspices of the Sangha two centres have been opened in the districts of Puri and Mayurbhanj to work for the uplift of the Adivasis and the backward classes. Puri is also one of the six pilgrim centres of the Sangha. The Sangha renders help to the pilgrims who visit the holy town of Puri in all possible ways.

Indian Red Cross Society

The Puri district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society which has been constituted under the provisions of the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920, is functioning with effect from 1920.

The Society is committed to the prevention of disease, promotion of health and mitigation of human sufferings caused by flood, famine, cyclone, fire, etc. The funds of the District Red Cross Society are spent for—maternity services, management of Blood Banks, Junior Red Cross, nursing and ambulance work, relief in natural calamities, work parties to provide comforts and garments to Defence Forces, hospital and health services, and such other cognate work as approved by the Executive Committee of the District Branch.

All the members of the Indian Red Cross Society who have been enrolled on payment of requisite membership fees constitute the General Body.

The Red Cross Blood Bank started functioning at Puri on the 22nd September, 1963 with a small amount of Rs. 200. Now the cash balance is Rs. 5,200. From the date of its inception, 1,222 patients have been benefitted by blood transfusion as against 1,224 bottles of blood collected. 106 persons received blood free of cost as they were very poor.

Red Cross Health Home, Bhubaneswar

The Red Cross Health Home at Bhubaneswar was founded on the 16th November, 1970. The Managing Committee of the Health Home consists of 12 members with Shri Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd.) as the Chairman. The principal objective of this organisation is to bring up healthy children of leprous parents. The children of the age-group of 4 to 8 years are generally admitted into the Health Home. On attaining 10 years of age, they are sent to a Balashram or similar institution that will take care of them thereafter. Only children who are formally certified to be free from infection by the State Leprosy Officer are being admitted. The parents or guardians of the children, if living, have to give a written undertaking to the effect that they are willing to allow their children to be admitted into the Red Cross Health Home.

There are 6 employees working in the Red Cross Health Home, viz., one matron, two ayahs, two cooks and one maid-servant. The matron is to maintain the accounts of the Home under the supervision of the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The income of the organisation in the year 1972-73 was Rs. 37,540/- and the expenditure was close to the income.

Since 1959, the Sangha has had the distinction of performing various social welfare works. It was registered in 1959. At the very outset, the institution was constituted with 100 female members, but now the number has come down to 30. This institution is financed both by the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Board.

Khurda Nari  
Seba Sangha,  
K h u r d a  
Town

The main objects of the Sangha were the general welfare of women, service of the indigent and needy, child welfare, family planning, removal of ignorance, etc.

In 1957, with the help of the Central Social Welfare Board a Tailoring Centre was opened for the benefit of women. In 1959, a Maternity Centre was opened at Jaimangal village with the sanction of Rs. 1,000 by the Social Welfare Board. Nearly 200 women were benefited both by maternity services and family planning.

In the year 1960, with the help of the Central Social Welfare Board an Adult Female Education Centre was opened. Nearly 75 poor women after passing Middle English standard were selected for appointment as Grama Sevikas, Bala Sevikas, nurses, teachers, midwives, etc.

Apart from all these, at the time of Indo-Chinese War gold and money were collected and three members donated their blood. The members prepared woollen garments for the Jawans and sent 1,000 packets of food-stuff to the Prime Minister's Defence Fund.

Nilachakra was founded in the year 1970 with its headquarters at Dolamundai in Cuttack district. In Puri district, it has branches at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Banpur, Jatni and Khurda. Except Jatni and Khurda, which are under the direct supervision of the Central Branch, other three branches are managed by the Secretary and the President of the branches along with the direction from the main branch. There are 918 members of the organisation in the district.

Nilachakra

Nilachakra is a cultural-cum-social service organisation. It strives for the upkeep of Oriya language, culture, art and sculpture. This organisation aims at arousing the national consciousness of the Oriyas and is firmly committed to the development of the

Oriya people within and outside the State. It tries to spread Oriya language and culture in the outlying Oriya tracts, and in the backward areas of the State mostly inhabited by the Adivasis. This organisation plays a very prominent role at the time of flood, cyclone, drought and other natural calamities. Uptil now the organisation has more than one thousand branches within and outside Orissa. The members of the organisation render voluntary services at the time of the Car festival at Puri and the Ashokastami festival at Bhubaneswar. It always takes serious exception to black marketing, hoarding, corruption and cheating practised by businessmen. The members take serious action against these anti-social activities. As a cultural institution it arranges forums and meetings for the propagation of Oriya language and culture.

The Rama-  
krishna  
Matha and  
Mission

Swami Vivekananda founded the twin organisation of the "Ramakrishna Matha and Mission" at Belur near Calcutta in the year 1899. The Ramakrishna Matha is generally meant for training of monastic workers and disseminating spiritual teaching. The Ramakrishna Mission is an institution for carrying on social and welfare activities. The work of both the institutions flow in four streams to meet the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual needs. The organisation has now 114 branch centres at different places. In Orissa, all the 3 branches of the organisation are in Puri district.

The Ramakri-  
shna Matha  
and Mission,  
Bhubaneswar.

The imposing monastery, founded by Swami Brahmanand in 1919, is situated in a secluded part of the town. It is managed by a Managing Committee consisting of six devoted monks of the Matha and some local gentlemen.

The Mission branch, started in 1920, conducts a Middle English school, a free Upper Primary school, a Library with free Reading Room and a Charitable dispensary.

Since the inception of the Matha at Bhubaneswar in 1919, the Charitable dispensary is functioning. At present the dispensary is housed in a separate building and is in charge of a Medical Officer. Daily about 150 patients, on the average, are given medicine in this dispensary.

Swami Brahmanandaji started a token free school in the Matha premises with seven poor children which developed in due course into a regular free Primary school in 1933 for the education of the poor children of the locality. A Middle English school, named after Swami Vivekananda, was subsequently established in 1963.

A public library with a free Reading Room was started in 1963 in the Matha premises. The mission took up construction of a new building at a cost of 75 thousand rupees and the library was shifted to its own building in 1970.

A text book section was added to the library to help poor students. The library and the Reading Room are very popular with the general public with an average daily attendance of 80 in the Reading Room. The library contains more than 10,000 books in different languages. The Reading Room receives 8 dailies and 83 periodicals and magazines.

Shri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri, has completed 30 years of its useful service commencing in a humble scale in the year 1944. It is situated in the heart of the town of Puri.

Ramakrishna  
Mission Ash-  
rama, Puri

It has its activities mainly cultural-cum-educational with a library and a student's Home : the library catering to the intellectual needs of the town people, and the student's Home rendering service to the students coming from different parts of Orissa. The Mission Library is one of the leading libraries in the district. In the year 1971-72 the total number of readers was 36,000 and 9,589 books were issued to the readers.

The Student's Home which was started in the year 1956 with twenty students now accommodates 61 students. It provide accommodation to poor but meritorious school and college students. The Student's Home is the only of its kind run by the Ramakrishna Mission in the State of Orissa primarily for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and also for economically backward section of the society. The institution provides them with free boarding, lodging, stationery, textbooks and other necessary articles within the limits of its resources.

Efforts have been made by the Ashrama to propagate the sacred ideals of Shri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda through regular classes, and personal contact with the gentry and the students.

The Ashrama also takes up relief work in time of flood, famine and other natural calamities.

The activities of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board is confined to giving grants to deserving voluntary institutions concerned with social welfare. It is the State Branch of the Central Welfare Advisory Board with headquarters at Bhubaneswar. The voluntary organisations received aids from the Board on different heads.

The State  
Social Wel-  
fare Advisory  
Board

Annual grant for 1973-74 was given to sixteen voluntary organisations in Puri district amounting to Rs. 9,000/-. Under the Nutrition Programme for the year 1973, sanction of grants were made to thirteen organisations to the tune of Rs. 43,848/-. Nine new Balwadis in the remote, hilly and backward areas, and areas normally affected by natural calamities, received Rs. 33,000/- for the year 1973-74. The Nari Seva Sangha, Puri, received a grant of Rs. 19,264/- for the year 1973-74. The sanction of grants under Holiday camp during 1973-74 was made to seven voluntary organisations amounting to Rs. 10,500/-. Recommendation of grants under Socio-Economic programme for 1973-74 was made to three voluntary organisations.

These institutions are :

Name and address of the institution	Amount involved	Schemes
1. Nehru Seva Sangha, At/P. O. Banpur, Dist. Puri.	Rs. 10,000/-	Production of bamboo and cane articles
2. Sastrijee Jubak Sangha, Vill. Jamuna, P. O. : Argul, Via Jatni, Dist. Puri.	Rs. 25,000/-	Soap Factory
3. Nari Pragati Mahila Samiti, Labour Colony, Unit-III, Bhubaneshwar.	Rs. 10,000/-	Production of Badi, Papad and candle making.

Nari Seva Sangha, Puri

The date of inception of the Nari Seva Sangha, Puri, can be traced back to 1937. Now the Sangha has a membership of 150.

The main objective of this Sangha is to render social services to the women and children irrespective of caste, creed and religion. In order to be self-supporting women and girls are given training in sewing and handicraft. Deserted, helpless and destitute women are given shelter and rehabilitated.

The Sangha has taken up the welfare programme for women and children under the auspices of the State Social Welfare Board, and is running six welfare centres in the rural areas of the district. The Nutrition Programme has been taken up to feed the Balwadi children in six centres.

The Sangha has a library of its own kept under the charge of a regular librarian. The library is meant for the use of the women-folk of Puri town. The Sangha has also a Children's Wing. The children come and play everyday in the afternoon under the supervision of a woman who has been appointed for the purpose. The games materials are provided by the Sangha.

The Club had its inception in the year 1916. It started as a residential and recreational centre of the 'Sarbarakars'. Later on, with the abolition of Sarbarakari it was developed to a public club and was named 'Khurda Club'. It was registered in the year 1963. Now there are about seventy members. The affairs of the club are managed by an elected body, changing from year to year. The average annual income of the club is nearly Rs. 4,000/- and the expenditure is quite close to the income.

Khurda  
Club,  
Khurda

The activities of the Club are mainly recreational and cultural. Academic and humanitarian activities are also taken up. The Club has a Reading Room of its own which is open to the public during specified hours everyday.

The Nehru Seva Sangha, Banpur, is an institution of multifarious social and cultural activities. The management of the affairs of the Sangha is vested in a committee consisting of 7 members. The Sangha gets financial aid from the Government to execute different schemes. It also raised funds from its members for the purpose.

Nehru Seva  
Sangha,  
Banpur

The main field of activity of the Sangha is Socio-educational and Socio-economic work, tribal welfare, youth welfare and various cultural work. The Sangha was running a Lokakarya Kshetra which was financed by the Planning Commission in the Public Co-ordination Division. At Banpur it has opened a Model Agricultural Farm. It has been running a school to prepare women for appearing at the High School Certificate Examination an institute for imparting training in cottage industry, an orphanage, a library and a hostel for tribal students. It is also publishing a cultural monthly named 'Lok Kalyan'. The Sangha takes up relief work at the time of natural calamities like drought, fire, cyclone, etc.

There are two units of the Association in the district of Puri, namely, the Puri Regional Unit, and the Bhubaneshwar Unit with headquarters at Puri and Bhubaneshwar respectively. There are approximately 100 members in Bhubaneshwar branch, and 61 members in Puri Regional Unit. Youth Hostels Association of India Regional Unit, Puri, which was in existence ten years back, is now defunct. A new Regional Unit was raised during May, 1973. The Bhubaneshwar Branch of the Youth Hostels Association of India was constituted in the year 1971. There is a Youth Hostel at Khandagiri functioning from the year 1963.

Youth Hos-  
tels Associa-  
tion of India,  
Puri District  
Branch

The objects for which the Association established are to help all, especially the young people of limited means, to acquire a greater knowledge, love and care of the countryside, its beauty spots, historic sites, etc. by providing hotels or other simple accommodation in their travels.

Its activities consist in organising walking tours, cycle tours, mountaineering programmes and the construction of youth hostels.

The management of the Puri Unit rests with an elected Executive Committee consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary-cum-Treasurer, and 5 members.

ARE

CARE stands for Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere. It is a private, non-profit making and non-sectarian organisation. Its world office which controls the management of CARE operations is located in New York. The central office for CARE in India is located in New Delhi, and for Orissa CARE works through Bhubaneswar office in co-ordination with the State Government. It started functioning in Orissa in September, 1965.

Its Programme is to assist the State Government in the implementation of nutrition feeding programmes for the benefit of school and pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers. In Puri district it is covering 86,780 beneficiaries under various nutrition programmes. Apart from providing food, CARE has supplied 200 sets of cooking utensils for feeding centres in Puri district, and has distributed 250 blankets during the cyclone relief programmes. The beneficiaries covered are school children of 6 to 11 years age and pre-school children of 0 to 6 years.

Apart from its large scale assistance, CARE's efforts in activating community awareness on the need to ensure proper growth of children and personal guidance to the beneficiaries, mothers, and officials and non-officials connected with nutrition programme, is considered a pioneering work in this field.

Rotary Club

The Rotary Club of Bhubaneswar was formed on the 28th February, 1965, with Rotarian Shri Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd.) as its first President. Shri Senapati continued as the President of the Club for a number of years. This Club is affiliated to the Rotary International with headquarters at Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.



The club has at present thirty members. It is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and four Directors of the four services, namely, club service, vocational service, community service and international service.

The club has endeavoured to render services to the community. A park in Unit-VI of Bhubaneshwar was developed providing a children's library and a reading room. A drinking water shed has been constructed by the club at the main market centre of Bhubaneshwar for supplying drinking water to the people, and a pumping set with pipes have been provided near the Lingaraja Temple for the benefit of the pilgrims.

Classes in Russian and German languages were organised by the club and many students and elderly persons were benefited from such classes. The members of the club did valuable relief work in the cyclone affected areas of Jamboo and Astarang in 1971. To give relief to the people of Khariar during the famine of 1967 the club called for and received donations from Italy and Australia and financed Srimati Rama Devi's Organisation to give relief. One of the famine orphans brought by Rama Devi to Satyabhamapur was given away in marriage after five years. The Rotary Club gave a suitable wedding present to the girl.

The Bhubaneshwar Rotary Club also started a Rotary Club at Puri which became an independent Rotary Club affiliated to the Rotary International.

This organisation was started in the year 1959. It is a purely non-political, non-communal and non-official voluntary organisation devoted to social activities for the economic, social, educational and cultural uplift of women and children of the State of Orissa. Now it has 300 members and the income of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was Rs. 5,382.13 p. and the expenditure was Rs. 4,532.95 p.

Nilachala  
Nari Seva  
Samiti, Puri

The Samiti took up various programmes under the Urban Pilot Project in the years 1959-62 and successfully completed the Programmes. It also undertook a condensed matriculation course for adult women during the session 1969-71 with the grants of Social Welfare Board. Under this programme 30 adult women, most of whom were widows and destitutes, were benefited. This Samiti is now conducting the 2nd batch of students under the above programme. It is running 2 Balwadi and special Nutrition Centres covering 150 beneficiaries (children of the age-group 6-11).



who are given nutritious food daily. A craft centre is managed by this Samiti to impart craft training in tailoring and sewing to 15 women. In addition to these programme-oriented activities this Samiti has rendered social services during natural calamities like flood and cyclone.

Swargadwara  
Hospital,  
Puri

The Swargadwara Charitable Dispensary was started on the 1st September, 1958, under the aegis of Puri Swasthya Pratisthan by some retired Doctors of Puri town. It was upgraded to Swargadwara Hospital on 1st April, 1972, and was recognised by the Government as a Class V (Private non-aided) dispensary. The dispensary is managed by a managing committee consisting of 12 members and is maintained out of donations and subscriptions from the generous public and grant-in-aid and contribution from the Central Government, the State Government, the Central Social Welfare Board and the Puri Lodging House Fund Committee, etc. In chapter XVI are furnished detailed information relating to the Hospital.

Orissa Secretariat  
Recreation Club,  
New Capital,  
Bhubaneswar

Orissa Secretariat Recreation Club was started in 1936. Its membership is open to the Government servants only, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The present number of members is 136. This being a Government Club is run by Government resources.

The Club aims at providing recreation to its members through games, both out and in-door, dramatic performances, music, literary discussions and library facilities, etc., and thereby promotes a healthy social spirit among its members. The club organises inter-club tournaments both for out-door and in-door games in order to create healthy competitive spirit not only among its members but also among the different clubs. The cultural functions such as drama, *pala* and *daskathia* are annually organised.

Jara Nivas  
Puri

The Jara Nivas or the Old Men's Home, Puri, was established in 1963 as a branch of Puri Swasthya Pratisthan and now it has a separate existence. The Nivas started with only one member, but the number has increased to 10 by now. All the members are inmates. The income of the organisation in the year 1972-73 was Rs. 7,570/- and the expenditure was close to the income. The Nivas was started with the object of giving relief to helpless persons in their old age, and help the inmates to lead a life of peace and happiness. This is the only institution giving shelter to the aged and infirm persons in Orissa.

Lions Club was established at Bhubaneswar on the 30th day of January, 1974. Now it has a membership of 65. The main objective of the club is to take an active interest in the civic, cultural, social and moral welfare of the community. The club being in the formative stage is well on its way of formulating a number of projects for the public good. The club had sponsored a non-stop walking by Lion Sardar Harbans Singh, India's leading endurance walker, who completed 160 hours 30 minutes non-stop walking in a daring bid to break the world record of 161 hours set by Pierre Gilbert Lobbe of France in 1961 at Nairobi. The programme had attracted large crowds. The Lions Club presented a purse of Rs. 10,001/- to Lion Singh as a token of appreciation.

Lions Club  
Bhubane-  
shwar

In 1936 some patriotic young men of Bhubaneswar organised a Yubak Sangha and founded the Binapani Pathagar which became the centre of political and cultural activities of the local people during the days of the freedom struggle. The library, which is one of the oldest of its kind, was shifted to a newly constructed pucca building in 1960. The members of the Pathagar decided to have an institution for organising multifarious social and cultural activities and accordingly the Town Club was started in the year 1962. The club has organised a number of indoor and outdoor tournaments and is maintaining a Kindergarten school. The club has conducted holiday camps with the aid received from the State Social Advisory Board. The Town Club has also started a nutrition programme for the welfare of the children and the poor class people, and has arranged cultural and literary weeks. The members of the club have distributed food and clothing among the villagers affected by 1971 cyclone and flood in the Chilka lake area of Puri district and Kendrapara subdivision of Cuttack district.

Town Club,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Orissa Jatiya Byayam Krida Parishad was established at Puri on the 20th March, 1953. It has fifty members and is managed by a committee consisting of seventeen members. The main financial sources of the organisation are the aid received from various departments of the State Government, funds received by way of donation from the public, and membership fees. It maintains a Gymnastic school having one Chief Organiser, one Principal and 17 Instructors, and imparts training in Physical education and sports. The strength of trainees of the school is 525 out of which 80 belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The trainees of the organisation have been participating in the State and National Wrestling, and Body building and Weight lifting Championship competitions and have been awarded gold

Orissa Jatiya  
Byayam  
Krida Pari-  
shad, Puri

medals on many occasions. It has also the credit of sending one of the trainees of the organisation to Baghdad to participate in the International Best Physique Contest, 1973.

International  
Club

An International Club was started at Bhubaneswar by Shri Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd.), with the principal object of cultural exchange among the Indians and foreigners. It aimed at informing the Indians as well as foreigners about Orissa and the Oriyas and also to inform the Indians about foreign countries. It functioned for a few years with some foreign personnel and Indian officers staying at Bhubaneswar as members. It closed down when a secret circular from the Government prohibited government servants from joining clubs which were not entirely for social purposes. All government servants left the club. Foreigners also gradually left Bhubaneswar. The club closed down.

Bhubane-  
shwar Club,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Bhubaneswar Club was started by the then Chief Engineer, Bennett in 1949 in the garden house of Jhunjunwalla near the Railway Station. It was a club almost entirely of officials. Later Government gave a Type VIII quarters free of rent. After a few years Government built a house for the club free of land rent and house rent. It has now almost equal number of officials and non-officials as members. There are, at present, 103 permanent members, 35 out-station members and 25 life members. The management of the club is entrusted with an executive committee elected at the annual general meeting. The club has a guest room to accommodate visitors from other clubs. Its activities include out-door games like tennis, badminton and roller-skating, and indoor games like ping-pong, various card games, billiards, and fellowship including ball-room dancing.

Krushna  
Chandra  
Club,  
Nayagarh

The Krushna Chandra Club, Nayagarh, came into being in 1926 during the ex-State rule. It is functioning in the present building since 1940. The club was at first organised by the then Superintendent of Nayagarh State, the Late Munshi Abdus Sattar Khan and was named after the then ruling Chief Shri Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata. The present membership of the club is 48. It is managed by an executive committee which organises public meetings, social and cultural activities and other social service measures from time to time. The club has a library called Sauvagyanjari Library.