

LOK SABHA POLL PICTURE

259 Seats contested

Seats won

Party	1952*	1957	1962	1967	1971	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971
Congress		490	485	511	442 (new)	364	371	318	279	350 (new)
Congress		—	—	—	239 (old)	—	—	—	—	16 (old)
Swatantra		—	173	179	58	—	—	18	44	8
Jana Sangh		130	196	251	154	3	4	14	35	22
CPI		108	137	110	86	16	27	29	23	23
SSP		—	107	122	93	21	—	6	23	3
CPM		—	—	58	86	—	—	—	19	25
PSP		189	168	109	63	—	19	12	13	2
Others		—	236	159	445	—	47	28	44	53
Independents		601	480	865	1,118	85	26	20	35	13
Total		1,518	1,982	2,364	2,784				515	515

*In the 1952 general election fewer parties were in the field. The number of contestants from the various parties were

Andhra Pradesh

Electorate 22,700,237; Seats: 41; Votes polled 13,402,662; Invalid votes: 347,012.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
New Congress	37	28	7,286,069	55.60	nil
Old Congress	12	nil	725,996	5.59	5
Jana Sangh	5	nil	205,556	1.53	4
Swatantra	9	nil	597,777	4.40	3
S.S.P.	2	nil	40,853	0.37	2
Telengana Praja Samiti	14	10	1,873,589	14.43	nil
C.P.I.	11	1	776,019	6.00	5
C.P.M.	5	1	368,677	2.83	2
Minorities and Labour Party	6	nil	40,698	0.37	6
Telengana Congress	7	nil	43,548	0.38	7
R.P.L.	4	nil	33,708	0.36	4
Independents	95	1	1,063,160	8.14	91

Assam

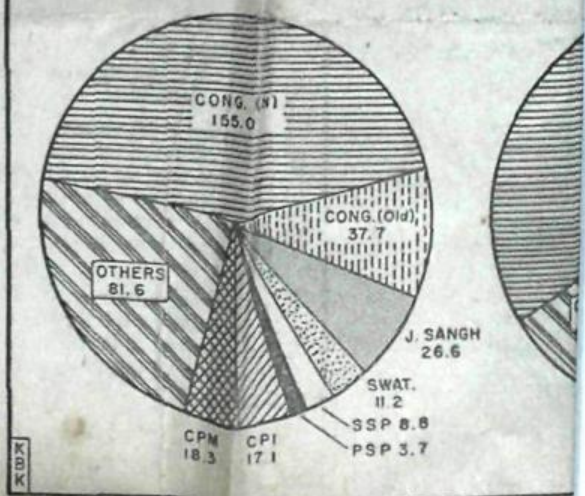
Electorate: 6,262,412; votes polled: 3,178,288; invalid: 149,575. Total seats: 14; No unopposed returns.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
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PERCENTAGE OF VOTES POLLED & SEATS WON

VOTES POLLED

LOK SABHA



Haryana

Seats: 9; electorate: 4,768,035; total votes polled: 3,054,111; valid votes: 3,000,247; invalid votes: 53,863 and percentage of 64.06.

Parties	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage
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RE AT A GLANCE-1952-71

Valid votes polled

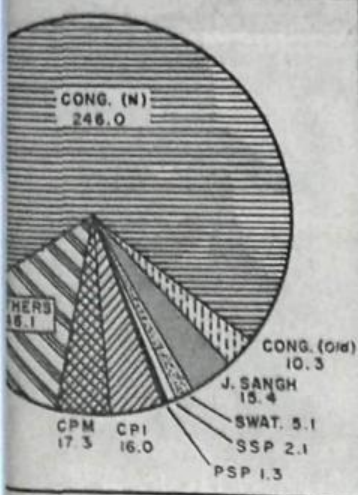
% of valid votes polled

1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971
665,875	57,579,593	51,509,984	59,402,754	63,050,474 (new)	44.99	47.78	44.72	40.73	43.64 (new)
—	—	—	—	15,252,340 (old)	—	—	—	—	10.56 (old)
—	—	9,085,252	12,659,540	4,445,143	—	—	7.89	8.68	3.08
146,288	7,149,824	7,415,170	13,715,931	10,808,434	3.06	5.93	6.44	9.41	7.48
184,401	107,540,75	11,450,037	7,564,180	7,059,327	3.29	8.92	9.94	5.19	4.89
—	—	3,099,397	7,171,627	3,516,731	16	—	2.69	4.92	2.43
185,126	—	—	6,140,738	7,184,560	—	—	—	4.21	4.97
—	12,542,666	7,848,345	4,456,487	1,410,508	—	10.41	6.81	3.06	0.98
1,417,311	13,466,280	7,318,956	14,704,053	19,702,728	16	—	10.63	10.10	13.54
145,494	87,129,980	12,749,813	20,051,200	12,030,888	16	26.96	11.08	13.75	8.33
944,495	120,513,915	110,476,954	145,866,514	144,461,153					

Congress 472, Socialist Party 256, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party 145, Communist Party 49, Jana Sangh 93, others and Independents 851.

SECURED IN 1971

SEATS SECURED



Above is a comparative table of the results of all Lok Sabha elections from 1952 to 1971, showing party gains and losses analysed in terms of seats and votes.

A comparative picture of the returns from each State in the latest election is displayed on the rest of the page.

(The 1971 voting figures are taken from news agency reports. The official figures are not yet available.)

Maharashtra

Seats: 45 (including five in Greater Bombay); Seats contested: 44 (Election to the Nagpur seat postponed owing to the death of a candidate); Electorate: 23,739,683; Votes polled: 14,125,377 (59.5 per cent.); invalid votes: 474,196 (3.3 per cent.).

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
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Nagaland

Electorate: 275,459; Seats: 1; Votes polled: 148,125; Invalid: 100.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
United Front of Nagaland	1	1	89,514	60.5	nil
Nagaland Nationalist Congress	1	0	58,511	39.5	nil

Rajasthan

Seats: 23.

Parties	Seats contested	Gains	Retained	Lost	Total number of Seats won
New Congress	23	7	7	5	14
BKD	9	nil	nil	2	nil
Swatantra	8	2	1	5	3
Jana Sangh	7	2	2	nil	4
Old Congress	4	nil	nil	nil	nil
CPM	3	nil	nil	nil	nil
SSP	2	nil	nil	nil	nil
CPI	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
Independents	20	1	1	nil	2

Tamil Nadu

Electorate: 2,30,64,652; Seats: 39; Votes polled: 165,65,530; Invalid: 616,318.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
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New Congress	13	13	1,724,498	57.22	nil
C.P.I.	5	0	170,977	5.60	3
Old Congress	10	0	88,155	2.90	10
A.P.H.L.C.	1	1	90,772	3.01	nil
P.S.P.	5	0	137,928	4.50	4
C.P.M.	2	0	42,772	1.40	2
S.S.P.	4	0	41,285	1.30	4
Swatantra	1	0	7,033	0.23	1
Jana Sangh	1	0	74,542	2.40	nil
R.C.P.E.	2	0	64,429	2.10	1
S.U.C.	2	0	13,372	0.44	2
R.S.P.	1	0	28,362	0.94	1
People's Democratic Party	5	0	39,996	1.32	5
Plains Tribal Council	3	0	132,134	4.32	2
Hill State People's Democratic Party	2	0	66,303	2.22	1
Independents	21	0	306,155	10.10	20

Bihar

Electorate: 30,911,092; Seats: 53; votes polled: 150,96,221; Invalid: 290,665.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage
New Congress	47	39	49,77,283	33.75
Old Congress	24	3	17,14,357	11.57
Jana Sangh	28	2	18,01,372	12.16
SSP	28	2	14,10,251	9.32
CPI	17	5	14,67,146	9.98
PSP	12	nil	1,42,340	0.95
BKD	13	nil	1,34,100	0.95
Janata	4	nil	1,39,091	0.96
CPM	4	nil	1,13,373	0.76
Swatantra	3	nil	35,332	0.25
Independents and others	53	2	28,70,951	19.15

Gujarat

Electorate: 115,34,565; total number of seats: 24.
Total votes polled: 6,401,276.
Invalid votes: 271,260.

Parties	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage
New Congress	22	10	2,555,674	41.69
Old Congress	16	11	2,192,318	35.76
Swatantra	5	2	387,799	6.32
Jana Sangh	5	0	135,791	2.21
PSP	1	0	97,418	1.58
Other parties	11	0	37,656	0.73
Independents	58	1	723,360	11.71

The independents include one successful candidate who was supported by the new Congress and three unsuccessful ones who were supported by the Swatantra-Congress (O) alliance.

Jammu & Kashmir

Seats: 54; electorate: 2,043,171; votes polled: 1,181,564; invalid: 52,327.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
New Congress	5	4	609,909	54.01	—
Jana Sangh	3	—	142,750	12.64	1
Akali Dal	2	—	12,658	1.12	2
PSP	1	—	5,332	0.48	1
Independents (19)	5	1	358,588	31.75	16

New Congress	9	7	1,572,929
Jana Sangh	3	1	334,830
VHP	3	1	274,091
Old Congress	4	0	339,213
BKD	2	0	16,978
RPI	1	0	18,108
Other parties and independents (39 contestants in all)	9	0	444,098

Himachal Pradesh

Electorate: 1,258,444; Seats: four (declared three); votes 538,930; Invalid: 16,636.

Parties	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage
New Congress	3	3	402,002	74.7
Jana Sangh	2	0	72,542	13.4
Old Congress	2	0	13,998	2.6
C.P.I.	1	0	11,249	2.1
Lok Raj Party	1	0	8,290	1.5
Swatantra Party	1	0	5,767	1.1
R.P.I.	1	0	1,316	0.2
Independents (3)	2	0	7,130	1.3

The fourth Himachal Pradesh constituency of Mandi votes in May. The board is based on the results of Simla, Kangra Hamirpur only.

Kerala

Electorate: 10,219,437; seats 19; votes polled: 64,97,088; invalid 64,225.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
New Congress	7	6	12,89,601	20.1	1
CPI	3	3	5,93,761	9.2	1
Kerala Congress	3	3	5,42,431	8.4	1
Muslim League	2	2	3,66,702	5.7	1
RSP	2	2	4,19,796	6.5	1
PSP	1	0	1,43,745	2.2	1
CPM	11	2	16,11,442	25.1	1
Old Congress	5	0	1,00,856	1.6	1
SSP	2	0	57,382	0.9	1
Swatantra	1	0	14,716	0.2	1
Jana Sangh	3	0	91,187	1.4	1
ISP	1	0	33,983	0.5	1
Independents	25	1	11,63,351	18.2	1

Madhya Pradesh

Seats: 37; declared: 37; electorate: 19,559,898; votes polled: 9,394,861; invalid: 566,127.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
New Congress	36	21	4,024,649	45.58	nil
Old Congress	5	—	200,409	2.27	2
Jana Sangh	28	11	2,964,238	33.57	1
PSP	9	—	107,147	1.22	8
SSP	5	1	138,550	1.57	4
CPI	4	—	88,411	1.00	3
CPM	1	—	5,362	0.07	1
Swatantra	1	—	8,242	0.09	1
Others *	8	—	60,843	0.69	8
Independents	32	4	1,230,883	13.94	66

*Others include Bharatiya Kranti Dal—one, Hindu Maha Sabha—five, Revolutionary Socialist Party—one and Forward Bloc—one.

New Congress	42	42	8,502,768	61.3	nil
PSP	8	1	233,289	1.7	6
RPI (Gaikwad, with new Cong. support)	1	1	153,794	1.1	nil
Old Congress	9	0	378,743	2.7	6
Jana Sangh	12	0	727,273	5.2	6
Peasants and Workers Party	12	0	668,868	4.7	5
RPI (Khobragade)	15	0	302,901	2.2	10
SSP	9	0	301,971	2.0	6
CPI	8	0	232,456	1.6	6
Shiv Sena	5	0	227,468	1.6	3
Other parties and Independents	113	0	1,768,214	12.6	95*

(* including 82 independents).

Mysore

Seats: 27; electorate: 137,89,683; votes polled: 76,45,347

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage
Congress-N	27	27	54,18,536	71.00
Congress-O	17	nil	12,51,255	16.40
Swatantra	5	nil	2,78,610	3.60
Jana Sangh	2	nil	1,45,531	1.90
SSP	1	nil	74,111	1.04
CPI	1	nil	69,14	0.08
PSP	5	nil	97,301	1.28
CPM	2	nil	45,188	0.60
Independents	20	nil	3,21,901	4.10

The old Congress had an alliance with Swatantra, Jana Sangh and the SSP.

Orissa

Seats: 20; Electorate: 1,08,53,301; Votes polled: 4,694,911; Invalid: 230,931.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
New Congress	19	15	1,715,987	38.23	nil
Utkal Congress	20	1	1,053,161	23.60	5
Swatantra	13	3	710,096	15.91	3
PSP	6	nil	308,343	6.90	1
CPI	3	1	194,273	4.37	nil
Old Congress	6	nil	100,392	2.24	5
Jana Congress	2	nil	60,103	1.34	2
Jana Sangh	1	nil	9,930	0.22	1
CPM	1	nil	45,703	1.23	1
SSP	2	nil	81,843	1.84	2
FB	1	nil	22,956	0.51	1
Jharkhand	2	nil	73,097	1.65	nil
Independents	9	nil	87,286	1.96	8

Punjab

Electorate 6,947,699; Seats: 13; Votes polled: 4,163,067; Invalid votes: 85,698.

Parties	Seats Contested	Seats Won	Votes polled	Percentage
New Congress	11	10	1,873,862	45.95
Akali Dal	12	1	1,257,802	30.85
CPI	2	2	253,800	6.22
Old Congress	4	—	186,895	4.58
Jana Sangh	5	0	181,316	4.45
CPM	3	—	85,543	2.20
SSP	1	—	26,331	0.72
RPI	2	—	11,095	0.45
PSP	3	—	1,899	0.07
BKD	1	—	483	0.01
Independents	39	—	18,343	4.50

PROGRESSIVE FRONT:

DMK	24	23	5,622,758	33.94
New Congress	9	9	1,995,567	12.04
Muslim League	1	1	175,940	1.05
CPI	4	4	866,399	5.28
Forward Bloc	1	1	208,431	1.26

DEMOCRATIC FRONT:

Old Congress	29	1	4,853,534	29.29
Swatantra	9	nil	1,479,693	8.93
SSP	1	nil	141,605	0.85
CPM	6	nil	260,833	1.57
Jana Sangh	1	nil	3,944	0.22
Independents	19	nil	340,508	2.05

Uttar Pradesh

Seats: 85; Votes polled: 21,092,352; Invalid votes: 536,053.

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage
New Congress	78	73	9,983,298	48.57
B. K. D.	67	1	2,611,110	12.70
Jana Sangh	37	4	2,524,227	12.28
Old Congress	44	1	1,765,147	8.58
S. S. P.	25	0	760,686	3.70
C. P. I.	9	4	842,818	4.10
P. S. P.	7	0	47,334	0.23
C. P. M.	3	0	39,821	0.19
Swatantra	3	0	9,578	0.05
Others and Ind.	170	2	1,972,222	9.60

West Bengal

Seats: 40; Electorate: 21,714,745; Votes polled: 13,558,688; Invalid: 588,923.

	Seats contested	Seats won	Votes polled	Percentage	Forfeiture of deposits
C. P. M.	38	20	4,485,825	34.55	4
New Congress	32	13	3,699,407	28.50	3
C. P. I.	15	3	1,380,813	10.64	5
Bangla Congress	14	1	518,781	4.01	13
R. S. P.	5	1	266,186	2.06	3
P. S. P.	3	1	169,119	1.31	2
Muslim League	7	1	370,629	2.86	4
Old Congress	34	nil	917,147	7.07	30
Socialist Unity Centre	3	nil	113,140	0.88	2
Jana Sangh	4	nil	94,672	0.74	4
Forward Bloc	10	nil	353,179	2.72	8
S. S. P.	4	nil	112,189	0.87	4
Lok Sevak Sangh	2	nil	54,221	0.43	1
Gorkha League	1	nil	72,131	0.56	nil
FBM	1	nil	73,334	0.57	nil
Independents	21	nil	234,961	1.80	21
Jharkhand	1	nil	54,031	0.42	nil

Delhi

Electorate: 2,016,354; seats: seven; Votes polled: 1,319,990; Invalid votes: 16,653.

Parties	Seats contested	Seats won	Valid votes	Percentage
New Congress	7	7	8,40,758	64.52
Jana Sangh	7	nil	3,84,215	29.48
B. K. D.	2	nil	26,113	2
Old Congress	5	nil	21,345	1.64
R. P. I.	3	nil	288	.18
V. H. P.	2	nil	1,551	.11
S. S. P.	2	nil	1,405	.11
F. B.	1	nil	1,367	.10
P. S. P.	2	nil	1,188	.09
H. M. S.	1	nil	545	.05
Jantantar	1	nil	124	.01
Independents	1	nil	22,338	1.71



Mrs. Indira Gandhi being garlanded and blessed by Mr. Narsinhdasji (right), the Mahant of the Jagannath Temple, Ahmedabad, during her visit to the city for electioneering in March, 1957. In the centre is Miss Maniben Patel.

Scenes from earlier elections



Carrying a heavy load on his back, a rustic voter awaits his turn to vote at Mohiuddinpur polling station during the 1967 election.



Mr. S. K. Patil, who won the Lok Sabha election from Bombay South as a Congress candidate in 1962, conversing with Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, victor in the Bombay North constituency at a reception in their honour.

New faces in Lok Sabha

Continued from Page 17, Column 5

cillary occupations have come to acquire greater importance. This has begun to blur the old water-tight division between town and country.

A new parliamentarian to watch is Shyamsundar Mahapatra elected on the new Congress ticket from the Balasore constituency to the Lok Sabha and the Rourkela steel town constituency to the State Assembly. He was one of the chief organisers of the Congress Socialist Forum. After obtaining his Master's degree he dabbled in youth Congress politics before accepting a public relations job in a public sector undertaking in Calcutta. After a couple of years, he returned to the political field. He is frankly anti-Mahab-

hospital as the chairman of the Kailas Sadan Public Trust in Malad, a suburb of Bombay.

From Andhra Pradesh has come S. R. A. S. Appa Naidu, State Minister for Fisheries and Ports, who was elected on the ruling Congress ticket from the Anakapalli constituency. Born in 1925, he served as a village munsif from 1944 to 1964. He identified himself with the firka development scheme launched by Mr. T. Prakasam, the Chief Minister of undivided Madras State, in 1946. In the 1967 general election, he was returned to the State Assembly from the Paravada constituency.

S. B. Giri (50), a prominent trade unionist, was elected from the War-

while a student in the S. N. College, Quilon. She resigned her clerical job in the Kerala State Electricity Board to contest for the Lok Sabha from the Adoor (Reserved) constituency. She will be the lone Harijan woman M.P. in the fifth Lok Sabha.

K. Balakrishnan (RSP), 46, was dismissed from the Law College, Trivandrum, before completing the course for prejudicial political activity. He was a member of the State Legislature (1954-56) and is a journalist of repute. He worked for the Kerala Kaumudhi daily and later edited the Kaumudhi weekly (now defunct).

T. S. Latchumanan from Tamil Nadu was elected from the Sripe-

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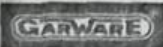
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14-

triple

Against stiff international competition in a global tender, FEDO has been awarded the contract for setting up a triple superphosphate complex for Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector enterprise, at Khetri, Rajasthan. FEDO will design, engineer, erect and commission the plant.

A highlight of this contract is that FEDO will design and engineer the new plant, using the barest minimum of foreign exchange—indeed, the requirement has been reduced to as low a component as 15 per cent of the total cost.

The award of this contract to FEDO is significant. For it is a recognition of the advance made in self-reliance. In sophisticated technology and management.

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FACT**



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based on
Chemiebau process
- 210 tonnes/day
PHOSPHORIC ACID
based on
Prayon process
- 650 tonnes/day
**TRIPLE
SUPERPHOSPHATE**
based on
FEDO's own process

**FACT ENGINEERING & DESIGN ORGANISATION
THE FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LTD,
Udyogamandal, Kerala State**

Mr. Mahapatra was responsible for organising the INTUC in Rourkela and attracting a section of the steel plant labour to it. He is hardly 40 and his wife is a doctor.

Journalist M.P.

Janakivallabh Patnaik defeated a former Chief Minister, Mr. Biren Mitra, and the State PSP chairman, Mr. Bishwanath Pandit, among others, to win the Cuttack seat for the new Congress. He is a powerful speaker in English and Oriya. A journalist by profession, he was simultaneously the editor of two dailies in English and Oriya. He is at present editing his own literary Oriya magazine.

A new member from Rajasthan, Shiv Nath Singh, a 45-year-old Jat lawyer who stood on the new Congress ticket to defeat K. K. Birla in Jhunjhunu, was elected to the State Vidhan Sabha in 1967. He is a pradhan of the Udaipur-Vat Panchayat Samiti. A soft-spoken man from a cultivator family, he did not participate frequently in debates, but when he did it was usually on subjects of concern to farmers.

Hari Prasad Sharma (48) was returned from Alwar. He is an M.Sc. from Allahabad. He also has an M.A. degree from Boston and a Ph.D. from Harvard. He was elected a member of the State Vidhan Sabha in 1962 and 1967 and is an industrialist.

Ram Kumar (38) has not passed the matriculation. He is an agriculturist. In 1960 he was elected to the village panchayat of Pabadia. This was his first entry into politics. A year later in 1961 he joined the Swatantra party.

Natha Ram Mirdha (43) is an M.A. LL.B. who was a minister in the first popular ministry in Jodhpur State. He was a cabinet minister in Rajasthan until 1967, holding the portfolios of agriculture and animal husbandry, and is president of the State P.C.C.

Popular professor

Madhu Ramchandra Dandavate (PSP) is the only Opposition party member elected from Maharashtra. He has been a professor of modern physics and electronics for nearly 20 years in Siddharth College, Bombay, and is very popular with his students. He started his political career when he participated in the "Quit India" movement and was an active member of the Congress Socialist Party. He left the Congress along with Jayaprakash Narayan and others in 1950. He led a batch of satyagrahis to Goa in 1955 and is the author of three books. He will take the place of the late Mr. Nath Pai in Parliament and can be expected to give a good account of himself.

N. N. Kailas (Bombay South constituency) is the son of a telegraph clerk. Starting work at the age of 15 he has at various times been a tailor, book-binder and tutor, mostly in order to finance his own education and that of his brother. While a student he joined Sardar Bhagat Singh's revolutionary party and was arrested during the "Quit India" movement. He joined the Congress in 1943.

First elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1948, he then was a member of the then Bombay Legislative Assembly (1952-57). In 1957 he joined the Ministry headed by Mr. Y. B. Chavan and served the State as deputy minister till 1967. He did not contest the general election in 1967. During the five years he has dedicated himself to social, medical and educational work. He runs a 200-bed

anglo-constituted on the separatist Telengana Praja Samiti ticket. After his early education at Warangal, he joined the Arya Samaj movement. He is a staunch socialist and a well-known trade union leader in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. He was associated with terrorist activities during the freedom struggle and later, back in Hyderabad, fought the Razakars. He is now the president of the State Hind Mazdoor Sabha and is associated with several trade unions.

P. V. G. Raju, Maharaja of Vizianagaram, a former minister and a member of the State Assembly, was elected from Visakhapatnam as an Independent. He was denied the ruling Congress ticket, though a member of the AICC (N). He supports the ruling Congress at the national level but is opposed to the ruling party leadership in the State.

Punjab has sent a new member with a unique record in the freedom struggle. Teja Singh Swatantra (CPI) suffered long terms of imprisonment during the struggle and remained underground for early 20 years. Now 70, he entered active political life at an early age. A close associate of the late Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, he raised his voice against the atrocities perpetrated in Jallianwalla Bagh. In 1921, he undertook a trip to Afghanistan to establish contact with various foreign delegations to explain the role of the national and Akali struggle for freedom. From Afghanistan he went to Russia and from there to Turkey.

Visit to Turkey

In 1923, he crossed the Indo-Afghan border on foot and on horseback up to the Russian post of Kushak without a valid passport. A year later he joined the Turkish War College and got President Kamal Pasha's Commission in 1927. He travelled all over the continent and stayed in France till December 1929. From there he went to North America to reorganise and activate the Ghadar Party. After visiting the U.S., Mexico, Panama, Peru, Chile and Argentina he returned to India via Africa and landed in Bombay under a fake passport towards the end of 1934, and remained underground till he was arrested in 1939. He was confined to the Cambelpur Jail as a State prisoner till May 1, 1942. While in jail he was elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from the Lahore West constituency.

While remaining underground again from 1948 to 1963 he formed the Lal Communist Party (Red Communist Party) and led various struggles for land reforms in the erstwhile PEPSU area. In 1964 he was elected to the Punjab Vidhan Parishad and remained its member till it was abolished in 1969.

Darbara Singh (new Congress) was a trusted lieutenant of the late Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon. While he is entering Parliament for the first time he has been a member of the State Assembly from 1952 to 1969 with a break. He lost to his Akali rival in the 1969 mid-term poll for the Vidhan Sabha.

Varkey George (Kerala Congress), who is 41, is the managing director of a plantation company and managing editor of the Kerala Bhushanam daily published from Kottayam. He has travelled widely in foreign countries but has no previous legislative experience.

Mrs. Bhargavi Thankappa (CPI), 28, is the first woman post-graduate from the Kurva sub-sect of the Harijan community in Kerala. Born in a poor agricultural worker family she had her political apprenticeship in the CPI-led student federation

ambudur reserved constituency on the DMK ticket. A 32-year-old Harijan, he studied up to the school final and worked in Sathya Studio which belongs to the DMK stalwart and film star, M. G. Ramachandran, as an odd job man. He defeated a former minister and president of the TNCC (O), P. Kakkann, in a straight contest.

Student leader

K. Balathandayutham (48) was a student leader of Annamalai University and was expelled for political activity. He joined the CPI as a full-time worker in 1945 and took an active part in the 1948 underground movement when he was implicated in a murder trial and sentenced to life imprisonment. He spent 13 years in jail and was released in 1963.

P. K. Mookiah Thevar (54) was elected from Ramanathapuram. He was a Congressman until 1952 when the Forward Bloc broke away from the Congress in Tamil Nadu. He has been a member of the Assembly since 1952 and was a lieutenant of the late Mr. P. Muthuramalinga Thevar, the sworn enemy of Mr. K. Kamaraj.

Dinesh Chandra Goswami, replaces the sitting CPI member, Dhireswar Kalita, in the Gauhati constituency. He was born in 1936, graduated with honours in economics and took the Master of Arts degree from Calcutta University. A lawyer by profession, he took his B.L. degree in 1958 and is a good debater. He is also a good sportsman and a regular radio commentator on important sports events.

Shankar Dayal Sharma (53) is the most outstanding of all the new entrants from Madhya Pradesh. He was the first Chief Minister of erstwhile Bhopal State and a senior cabinet member in all the successive Congress governments in new Madhya Pradesh for an unbroken period of 16 years till the Mishra Ministry fell in July 1967. After a brief spell out of office, Dr. Sharma shifted to Delhi to become the general secretary of the undivided AICC. He switched over to the Prime Minister's party after the Congress split and became the general secretary of the AICC (N).

Brilliant career

With a brilliant academic past, Dr. Sharma was a lecturer and later reader in the faculty of law at Lucknow University for several years. A triple M.A. in English, Hindi and Sanskrit and an LL.M., he obtained his doctorate in law from Cambridge University. A Bar-at-law from Lincoln's Inn, he pursued his legal studies at Harvard Law School (as a Brandies Fellow).

Martand Singh (43), ex-ruler of Rewa, is entering active politics for the first time as an independent. With a fabulous library he is famous for his white tigers.

A youthful member who has made electoral history in Kashmir is Shamim Ahmed Shamim (36), an Independent, who defeated no less a person than the former Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, who stood on the new Congress ticket.

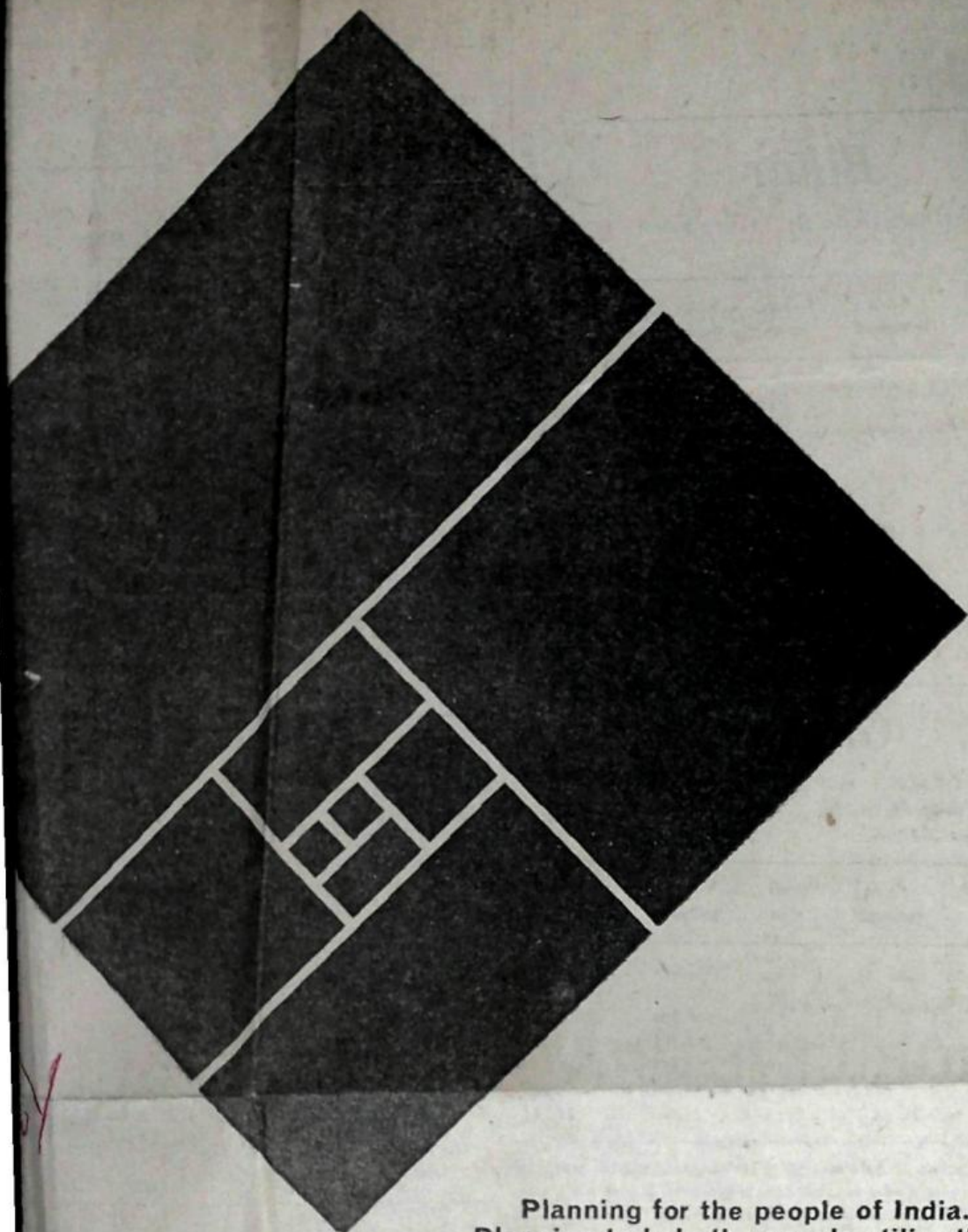
Shamim is the editor of an Urdu weekly, Aina, and is a member of the State Assembly. The support of Sheikh Abdullah and of communal organisations like the Jamati Islami helped him, but also created problems for him. He stands firmly by the State's accession to India. Before the poll Shamim formed a new party called the People's Party and told newsmen that he believed in the State's accession to India but wanted the Centre-State relations to be modified.

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