



Cover Page



DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.09.67>

REVISITING BUJU PATNAIK'S LEGACY IN ODISHA

Dr. Bichitra Kumar Parida and Dr. Priyadarshi Kar

Introduction

Emergence of a Modern Odisha (1980-1990)

There was a political instability before 1980 in Odisha politics. That was a bane for Odisha. Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik had the opportunity to serve his State Odisha as the Chief Minister from 1980-89. During this time, he had enjoyed the full support and confidence of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Sri Rajiv Gandhi. As a journalist, political worker, Central Minister and Chief Minister he had worked ceaselessly for the rapid progress of the state Odisha and prosperity of its people to the best of his capacity. The people of Odisha were no way less enterprising than the people of other states and Odisha also had an abundance of natural resources like fertile land, a long coast-line and mineral resources like iron, chromite's and bauxite, besides eleven per cent of the country's water resources. There was no reason why the state should not be able to get over poverty through optimum use of its resources and hold its head high. In the past, Odisha as Kalinga was inscribed in golden letters in the annals of the country.

Train and Air Connectivity: There was no direct railway connectivity between Bhubaneswar and New Delhi. Neither was there any air service between the two cities. It was only in 1980, the Neelachal Express was introduced which directly connected Bhubaneswar to New Delhi. In the same year, direct daily flights were introduced between the two cities. The Jakhapara –Banshpani railway track was laid to connect Keonjhar with the coastal areas for the development of Odisha's busiest mining belt. The project was completed by the year 2011. In order to strengthen the emotional bond between Western Odisha and the Coastal areas; the Talcher- Sambalpur Railway line was laid. The completion of the Rayagada-Koraput railway track saw the connection of these two important district headquarters. A new railway Division was established at Sambalpur and a new Railway zone was created in the State known as the East Coast Railway.

Tourism Industry: Odisha had not made any noteworthy development in the realms of tourism till the time 1980. While serving as a Central Minister, Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik worked for developing tourism as an industry. Later, as the Chief Minister of Odisha he declared hotel as industry. Thereafter, the Government of India declared tourism as industry. Following this declaration, many new standard and star hotels came up all over the State. Hotels of international standards, like The Oberoi, opened their branches in the State capital and today there is no district headquarters town where the tourist would not find a good place to stay. The establishment of Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary near Bhubaneswar became the first elephant sanctuary in the country. Bhitarkanika of Kendrapada district was the first among many coastal regions to be declared as marine sanctuary or Marine Park. The cities of Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar were linked as a Golden Triangle and the Puri- Konark marine drive, along with developed roads and tourist resorts, brought success to Tourism Development Programmes in Odisha.

A Developed Capital: Earlier Bhubaneswar was a small town of clerks and officers with a population of one lakh, faced with a scarcity of drinking water. But later on, after 1980, the very image of the city got transformed. Keeping in the drinking water requirement of the city in the next 25 years, pipelines were laid between the city and the river Mahanadi at Naraj at a distance of thirty kilometers. Bhubaneswar became the hub of all activities in the field of industry, business and commerce. The Chandaka – Mancheswar Industrial Estate and the newly developed areas of Nayapalli and Chandrasekharpur extended the city limits. The setting up of the Indira Gandhi Park, the Mahatma Gandhi Park and the revival of the Forest Park gave a new facelift to the city. The Kalinga stadium, the first such sporting venue at Bhubaneswar, was constructed and a lake was created in the low lands of the city which was developed into a water sports park. Major arterial roads and lanes had since been expanded and illuminated. The Samanta Chandrasekhar Planetarium gave the State its first and only planetarium, and the Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies was set up as a socio-economic research centre of the State. Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik rightly took proper steps for the development of the Capital City of Odisha. A public library was revived and named as Harekrushna Mahatab State Library. Then the Kalinga Studio, the first and the only film making centre in the State, the Odissi Research Centre, and for high quality management training, the XIMB. A National Institute of Physics, too, was established. The establishment of these institutions completely altered the picture of the city and took it several notes higher on the scale of development. The city was made beautiful by massive plantation programmes, establishment of a Plant Resources Centre and a Cactus Park among other prominent landmarks.

Expansion of Cuttack: While Bhubaneswar got beautiful and modernized as the new capital, Cuttack, Odisha's old capital, did not lag behind. It had to develop as a modern city. During the super flood of 1982, the stone embankment built to save the city almost gave in. Immediately after that, a strong ring bund was built to protect Cuttack against floods. There was a vast stretch of land near



Cover Page



Bidanasi along the river Kathjodi which was prone to flooding every year. With insightful planning, the ring bund was extended to cover this area as a protected one and this helped Cuttack's expansion. It is now known as New Bidanasi Cuttack.

Agriculture given the status of Industry: Agriculture and industry in Odisha were lagging far behind than other states. Launching of an ambitious policy in 1980 resulted in a welcome growth rate of agriculture. Odisha used to produce hardly a ton of rice per hectre, but in the decade following 1980, this figure had increased by 40 per cent and Odisha became a surplus state in food grain. Groundnut was produced at two tons per hectre which was the highest in the country in terms of productivity. The use of fertilizer per hectre had gone up from a meager 6 kg to 40 kg by 1997. Earlier, irrigation facilities covered only 19 per cent of the total agricultural land. But later, the coverage of irrigational facilities increased up to 28 per cent between 1980 and 1990. According to the new agricultural policy, agriculture was treated at par with industry. Subsidies and facilities extended only to industrial entrepreneurs were now extended to the farmers. As establishment of IPICOL, the nodal body served the interest of industries. APICOL was brought into force to serve the agriculture sector in the State and for every cold storage, as an example, the state government offered a subsidy of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Generating more Electrical Energy: In the state it has been tested that the agriculture and industry are dependent upon the energy. When the Congress government came to power in 1980, Odisha was generating only 373 MW of power, with a measly 2 MW as surplus. So, to increase power generation, many Hyde and Thermal power plants were launched. The OPGC (the Odisha Power Generation Corporation) was established. Simultaneously, the state government built the 820 MW Thermal Power Plants and the Central Government started the 3000 MW Super Thermal Plant at Talcher. The electrical reforms programme was initiated. In place of the State Electricity Board, distribution and generation of power was left open to the private sector. Odisha became the first state in India in power reform. As a result, in the 2000, Odisha became a State with surplus power production, thereby achieving a six-fold increase in power generation in a span of 20 years since 1980.

Development in Industry: Since long, Odisha had no congenial atmosphere for industry and there was a dearth of local entrepreneurs. An attractive industrial policy was launched with revolutionary slogan of "a thousand crores in thousand days and for a thousand industries". Among larger industries which came up were NALCO in Damanjodi and Angul, Paradeep Phosphates in Paradeep, Birla Tyres in Balasore and FACOR in Bhadrak. Thousands of small and medium industries came up in different parts of Odisha. Industrial estates like those built in Chandaka and Rasulgarh in Bhubaneswar came up in Jagatpur, Balasore, Kalunga, Jharsuguda and Bolangir. In each and every district of the State, new industries came up. The more important ones among them were spinning mills (8), sugar mills (5), and oil mills (2). Among other industries are the Seva Paper Mills in Koraput and Mangalam Timbers in Nawarangpur. Other industries that came up within the period are NICCO Cables in Baripada. Powmax Steels in Titilagarh, Odisha Sponge in Keonjhar, Utkal Asbestos in Dhenkanal, Neelachal Ispat Nigam in Jajpur and Oswal Fertilizers in Paradeep. An Oil Refinery in Paradeep, a software technology park and the fortune tower in Bhubaneswar also enhanced the industrial and technological scenario of Odisha. Seventy-five per cent of the entrepreneurs who set up small and medium industries in the State were Odias. This is how a successful industrial climate was created with ample opportunities of industrialization for young people within the State. The Planning Committee of the Planning Commission of India and the Nabakrushna Choudhury Institute of Research and Development studies have observed in their joint report on development in Odisha that there has been a phenomenal development in the field of Industry and that the State has turned into a favourite destination for all investors. The Report says: "Probably, the industrial policy resolution of 1980 was the most explicit in its objective to bring about rapid industrial development in the State. Launched on a grand scale, in an unprecedented populist style, the State Government announced to set up 'one thousand industries in one thousand days with an investment of one thousand crore of rupees '. It provided for a large number of subsidies, procedural relaxations and various concessions to the intending entrepreneurs. Furthermore, in 1986ering a 'new deal' the State Government announced one more industrial policy whereby thrust was placed on developing sophisticated industries, technology up gradation, modernizing existing units, developing functional industrial area, improving technical and managerial skill and boosting entrepreneurship in the State. Special concessions were offered to women entrepreneurs and technically qualified SC and ST entrepreneurs.

New Sports Schools

Games like Football and Hockey were given their due attention and new schools were established to serve the purpose. Now, famous hockey and football players of Odisha, both male and female, are the products of these sports schools.

Use of Odia in Official Work

It may be said that whichever government comes to power it should have deep love for the mother tongue of the majority of the people of the state and that should reflect in its work. And it is essential, therefore, in a democracy that people should have a strong



Cover Page



feeling for and awareness of due place being given to their own mother tongue. There are a few states where their mother tongue is not used in day- to-day official work. And Odisha was one such state. In 1954, when N. K. Choudhury was the Chief Minister, rules were framed to make Odia the official language of the State. However, it remained in paper. It was only in 1985 that an order was passed by which all official work, except those relating to the Apex Court, the Central Government, inter-state correspondence and MOS's, was to be carried out in Odia. The order was strictly enforced. Ancillary works like developing the Odia script, reforming the Odia type machine, training the stenographers and typists were all done. The Remington Company was asked to supply a thousand such machines with the new key-board. Steno-typists were given special training and incentives were also given to them in the form of extra allowances. If a file was not written in Odia, it was not supposed to reach the Chief Minister, who always refused to sign any file that was written in English. Based on this, The Daily Samaj, on 14 November 1987, carried a news item in which it mentioned that the Chief Secretary, on the advice of the Chief Minister, had warned the Government employees that if files were not submitted in Odia, they would not be looked into and would instead be returned to the senders. Janaki Babu was very firm in implementing this decision. This practice continued till 1990. However, it is a matter of regret that Odia continued to be the official language only till the time that the Congress Government was in power.

Steps against furies of floods, droughts and cyclones

Due to the dearth of funds within the State and the Centre many developmental works remained within the dreams. Odisha is the meeting ground for the ravages of floods and droughts. Rivers could be control by construction of Barrage -cum-Dams. The old system of damming rivers had no solution. The new method of Dam-cum-Barrage was the only way in which no land, forest and human habitation would be submerged under water. Rehabilitation issues would not arise. Researches had been undertaken and the result was the new method of dynamic storage system.

There was again a scheme for taming the furies of cyclone. The long coast-line of the State would have come under a newly raised forest cover which would have kept cyclones and tsunamis at bay.

Shri Jagannath Temple and its development

Chief Minister Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik gave a donation of Rs. 50 lakhs towards the setting up of the Sri Jagannath Chair in Tirupati Sanskrit University during his tenure. That was how he had built a bridge connecting these two holy places. He had also established the Jagannath Sanskrit University at Puri on the model of the one at Tirupati. The *hundi* was another noteworthy feature which was introduced on 3 August 1983 on the southern side of Jagamohan in Srimandir, following the Tirupati model. Many objections were voiced against the introduction of such practice. Chief Minister Janaki Ballav Patnaik had the rare quality of resolving such dissention through discussions. He successfully managed to settle the unrest and the servitors came forward to co-operate with the project. The money collected from the hundi is used for providing services to Sri Jagannath. Being the temple very old, it posed certain hazards. Stone slabs used to fall off and water used to and it was essential for the committee to seek help from the Archaeological Survey of India. Chief Minister Sri J.B.Patnaik asked the ASI to look after the maintenance of Srimandir. An expert committee was constituted to look into the matter. In the continuous passage of time, many Chief Ministers had come and gone and many more would come. But a person like Janaki Ballav Patnaik who had made some contributions to the administration of the Temple of Sri Jagannath would certainly be remembered.

The Odissi Research Centre

An amazing quality of Indian classical dance is its resilience and Odissi dance is a glowing example of this quality. Odissi stepped into the map of Indian classical dance in 1965. A scheme for the codification, documentation, notation and dissemination of the Odissi dance form was made and submitted to Government of Odisha. But, all sorts of hopes were shattered when the scheme did not work. Sri J.B.Patnaik, the then Chief Minister, a litterateur, supporter of art and tradition and a scholar in Odia as well as Sanskrit, approved of the scheme and ordered to start the work at once. Since there was no place to house the Centre, a hall was given in the Archive Building by A.N. Tiwari, the then Secretary, Culture, to start the work. On 24 February 1984, the Odissi Research Centre was founded with Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra and Pandit Balakrishnan Das as the instructors and Kumkum Mohanty in charge of the office. J.B.Patnaik went out of the way to bring Pandit Bhubaneswar Mishra on deputation from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to join the veteran group to work on the research project. The Odissi Research Centre was converted to an autonomous body on 15 July 1986. As its Chairman, Sri J.B.Patnaik held board meetings and the first meeting taken was on the propagation of Odissi dance and new creations for the repertoire. Along with dance, dancers had to learn music, Sanskrit, Odia Literature, rhyme, notation writing etc. The training became so successful that most of the famous dancers and Gurus of today belong to this batch of students of the Odissi Research Centre which started in 1987. Meanwhile, equal importance was given to Odissi music as well. Chairman and Chief Minister Sri J.B.Patnaik took personal interest to uplift Odissi vocal music on to the map of Indian classical music. The students of 1987 batch were really good and hard-working and Sri J.B.Patnaik wanted to bring the best singers under the



Cover Page



Odissi Research Centre. He also supported them financially and gave them scope to improve their style of singing. As Chairman of the Centre Sri J.B.Patnaik arranged an evening of Odissi vocal recital in the Kamani Hall, New Delhi which was presided over by the Vice-President of India. It was a grand success and all the newspapers noted that Odissi Vocal music definitely should be the third system of classical music in India. All this could be possible only because of the support and interest of the Chairman and Chief Minister of Odisha.

J.B.Patnaik lasting contribution towards Odissi dance and Odisha was the setting up of an open-air auditorium at Konark with the temple as the back-drop and initiating the Konark Dance Festival by the Odissi Research Centre in 1989. Today, the Konark Dance Festival is one of the most famous dance festivals in India and the auditorium itself is unique in its design. Nowhere in the country does one see such an auditorium in front of a temple and this was possible only due to Sri J.B.Patnaik. The method of the Odissi Research Centre -documentation, codification, dissemination and notion -calls for highly technical work which was to be done through the vision of dance. Being an artist himself, Sri J.B.Patnaik understood the method and whole heartedly supported and encouraged the team to work together and bring out the basic techniques of Odissi dance through books. He also aided the preservation and protection of these techniques through an unique Archive in the Centre which by now had its own building on a five acre plot of land given by the Government of Odisha when Sri J.B.Patnaik was the Chief Minister.

Contemporary Art in Odisha

The first Government College of Art was established at Khallikote in Ganjam district in 1957. In spite of the natural beauty of the Chilka Lake and the quiet beauty of the Khallikote palace, the influence of the College was limited to the locality and the College did not do much towards the development of art in Odisha. The demand for the establishment of a second Government Art College at Bhubaneswar grew day by day. The college was founded by the help and co-operation of the Chief Minister Sri J.B.Patnaik. Soon after its establishment, the Bhubaneswar Art College carved a niche for itself at the national and international levels. This college was fortunate to have the Chief Minister's personal support and goodwill.

The Golden Jubilee of the Odisha Museum was celebrated in 1984. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the celebrations. Her delight reflected on her face as she saw a chain of *jhotis* in front her and told to Janaki Babu, "These *jhotis remind* me of Shantiniketan." The Prime Minister and the Chief Minister enjoyed the beauty of the *jhoti* very much. Another important event was the establishment of the Rastriya Lalit Kala Kendra at Kharavel Nagar in Bhubaneswar. This happened when Janaki Babu was the Chief Minister. Janaki Babu nurtured a special love for the research and development of art and literature. There is the list of some significant writings, projects and seminars which he initiated in the interest of art. These include, the first book in English on Jayadev and the Gita Govinda, Dr. Dinanath's book on Saura Art, the book on Oshakothi Festivity of South Odisha etc. During the tenure of Janaki Babu Dr. Erhard Fisher, Director of the Reit Museum of Switzerland, had come to conduct research on Oshakothi Art tradition.

Kalinga Studio: Golden Era of Odia Films

When Sri J.B.Patnaik became the Chief Minister in the year 1980, then some prominent people associated with the film industry became active when they found that the person at the helm of affairs was a cultured man and the lover of the arts. In October 1980, the Chief Minister laid the foundation of the Kalinga Studio on 25 acres of land along the Bhubaneswar-Chandaka Road, adjacent to the scenic Khandagiri Hill. Construction of the studio was completed within 18 months. The Chief Minister inaugurated the Studio on 5 September 1982. In a few days, Kalinga Studio became famous in Eastern India as a full-fledged, modern studio. Several other improvements were brought about in the film industry of Odisha between 1980 and 1990. The fifth International Children's Film Festival was organised in Odisha during this period. Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India had inaugurated the festival on 14 November 1987, in the Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium at Cuttack. Regional film festivals were also organised several times during this period. Many highly educated young men and women entered the film industry during this period because of the prevailing favourable situation. Many of our actors and actresses got the opportunity to act in films made in other states. All this had been possible because of the personal interest taken by Janaki Ballav Patnaik.

Development of Agriculture

Odisha is an agricultural State. No matter how much we may talk about industries, agriculture cannot be ignored in Odisha as it is the State's mainstay. Odisha had remained stagnant in the development of agriculture for a long time even after Independence. Production of paddy had not been able to cross the mark of a tonne an acre between 1960 and 1980 whereas between 1979 and 1980, production per acre was limited to just 900 kilograms. A change came in the 1980s when a stable Government was formed in the State by Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik. Earlier, six kilograms of fertilizer was being used for every acre of land. But this reached 22 kilograms in the eighties. Educating the farmers also contributed substantially to the increased production of food grains. Odisha was the foremost



Cover Page



DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.09.67>

state in the country in the production of groundnut so far as the yield per acre of land was concerned. For the first time, a large oil mill was set up near Khurda. Later on, another oil mill came up at Baragarh. Cotton farming was encouraged in the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput and eight spinning mills were established in the State. Sugar mills were set up in the districts of Cuttack (Baramba), Bargarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, etc. to encourage the cultivation of sugarcane.

Kalahandi: From Begging Bowl to Bread Basket

There was so much adverse publicity about the poverty in the district that Kalahandi came to be synonymous with indigence and starvation. The situation had compelled the Prime Minister to visit Kalahandi. Accompanied by Chief Minister and Member of the Parliament Sri Jagannath Patnaik, the Prime Minister went to visit her. When the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had come on a visit to Kalahandi, she had felt the urgent need for irrigation. In 1980, the Congress Government headed by Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik had accepted the sad state of Kalahandi as a challenge to the new Government. Prompt and strong measures were adopted to transform Kalahandi into a developed region. Irrigation, education, health, roads, improved methods of farming, including cotton farming and empowerment of women were accorded due priority.

Other Developmental Works

When Operation Flood II was launched in 1980-81, Odisha had a very poor dairy base with neither appropriate and regular channels for milk procurement from neither the rural areas nor any arrangements for the sale of milk to urban consumers. Milk production in Odisha in 1981-82 was less than 800,000 litres a day with a per capita availability of 27 grams, as against the national average of 120 grams. It was only in 1980, under the dynamic leadership of Chief Minister Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik, that the Operation Flood-II Dairy Development Project was cleared in Odisha. He got the State Government's approval for implementation the project with a total outlay of Rs. 7 crores. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) included four districts, in the jurisdiction of the OMFED to implement the Operation Flood Development Programme in the State. Milk chilling and processing facilities were gradually created during the period from 1980 to 1985. During this period, the Bhubaneswar Dairy was set up with a handling capacity of 60,000litres of milk.

The most devastating flood of 1982 caused extensive damages to the Puri Canal and the Dalei Ghai. It was apprehended that the Kharif crop in 2 lakh hectares would be completely destroyed. But the Puri Canal and the Machhagan Canal were fully repaired on a war footing by the Government with the help of a central assistance of Rs. 200 crores. In the process, only 20 per cent of the crop was damaged. There had been rains of 581mm within nine hours in the Sambalpur city area on the night of 18 August 1982 and that was a record. A master plan was prepared in advance to expel the flood water from Sambalpur city. Two huge sluices were constructed in the Balibandha and Dhobijor Canals on the left side of the Mahanadi to ensure that flood waters did not enter the city. The Naraj Barrage built after 1995mat a cost of Rs. 150 crores helped in controlling floods in the Kathjodi River.

The power position in the State at that time appeared to be comfortable because of the functioning of the Talcher Thermal Stage-II (1982-83) and the Rengali I and II (1985-86), the Government had the foresight to plan for total power requirement of the State for the next two decades. On 17 December 1984, the Central Power Ministry approved the IB Thermal Power Project, subject to environment clearance as well as clearance from the Planning Commission. After both the clearances, the IB Thermal Power Project was included in the Odisha State.

On 9 June 1980, Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik inaugurated the Jakhapura- Daitari railway line as the first phase of the Jakhapura - Banspani railway project.

The development of Gopalpur as an important port was initiated by J.B. Patnaik. During his first tenure, this port was developed as a minor port with an investment of Rs. 27 crores.

The then Government under the leadership of Janaki Babu had taken many important steps for educational, cultural, economic and political uplift of the Adivasis and the Dalits, besides enforcing the reservation policy.

J.B. Patnaik's period of chief Ministership was a golden chapter for Sanskrit Studies, for Sanskrit institutions, Sanskrit teachers and the Sanskrit loving people.

The 10+2+3 system of education was introduced in 1982. On 15 March 1983 the State Government announced that the salaries would be henceforth through banks. The general provident fund facilities were extended to the teachers and employees of private colleges. In 1989, the Chief Minister had ordered the implementation of the revised UGC scale of pay for government and



Cover Page



private college teachers in the first instance and for university teachers immediately afterwards. The new revised central pay scales were made applicable for all employees and the teachers of the state with effect from 1 May 1989. During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) that the first solid steps were taken by the Planning Commission to allocate specific resources for activities in the states through the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The State Council of Science, Technology and Environment (SCSTE), Odisha was created in September 1983 with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. On 1 February 1986, the Xavier Society and the Government of Odisha signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to start the Xavier Institute of Management. The Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, was finally registered on 18 March 1987. The State Library, which was in a very bad shape and had a very shabby look, was renovated by the end of November 1986.

An institution named the Satyananda Yoga Vidyalaya was registered at Cuttack under the Societies Registration Act, 1884-85. The Tibetan Medical and Astrological Institute was started on 18 January 1988 at Bhubaneswar. The Chief Minister's objective was to provide all kinds of medical facilities to the inhabitants of Bhubaneswar.

Odisha has, until now, two National Parks and both of them were established in the year 1988. Although Bhitarkanika was declared a sanctuary in the year 1975, it was notified as a National Park on 16 September 1988, with an area of 145 Sq. Km. Similipal was notified as a sanctuary on 3 December 1979 but it was notified as a National Park on 6 August 1980.

Two more autonomous institutions, the Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) and the Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centrum (ORSAC) were created in 1984.

Conclusion: Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik brought political stability to Odisha for the first time after assuming office in 1980 and continued for two consecutive terms. Again, after a gap of five years, he returned to power. He initiated many programmes for the all-round development of Odisha. His vision of Odisha has been published as a volume titled "SWAPNA O SANKALPA". As a devoted soul he will be ever remembered for his significant contributions to the overall development of the State during his tenures as Chief Minister of Odisha.

Foot Notes: Odisha, Politics, Janaki Ballav Patnaik, Chief Minister, Industry, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Government, Congress Government, Odia, State, Hundi, Odissi, Sanskrit, Contribution, Education, Agriculture, Food, Flood, Irrigation, administration, stability, political, literature.

References

1. Patnaik, S.M. and Hussain, W., Janaki Ballav Patnaik, The March to A Modern Odisha, Bhubaneswar, 2013.
2. Senapati, R.M., Odisha Sasana O' Pragati (Odia), Cuttack, 1996.
3. Das, Basanta, Odisha Politics, Bhubaneswar, 2011.
4. Das, Basanta, Odisha Rajanitira Gopan Katha, Bhubaneswar, 2011.
5. Bhuyan, Dasarathi., Orissa Politics, Delhi, 2010.
6. Patnaik, S., Odisha Sasanar Aka Swarna Yuga, Bhubaneswar, 2010.
7. Kanungo, P., Ama Rajya Ama Samasya, Bhubaneswar, 2011.