



Nabakrushna Choudhury was born in a landlord family of Kherasa village near Jagatsinghpur District on November 23, 1901. His whole family was committed to freedom movement and coincidentally all the members were freedom fighters. When he was continuing his graduation at Ravenshaw College, he took part in the non-cooperation movement and left his study incompleting. In 1922 he got trained in famous Sabarmati



Aashram and started serving the motherland. In 1925 he joined for his graduation degree again at the Shantiniketan. After completing his graduation he participated in the freedom movement. Mr. Choudhury has been imprisoned in the years 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942 for taking part in violation of the salt law, law-disobedience revolution and Garhjat revolution etc. On 12th May 1950 he became the Chief Minister of Orissa. Mr. Choudhury played a significant role for establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) and Hirakud Dam. During his regime an agriculture college and a veterinary college were established in Orissa. His important contribution to Orissa was, "Administrative Dictionary", which was officially permitted for day-to-day Administrative activities. Throughout his entire life Mr. Choudhury had struggled



against corruption and suffering of Downtrodden. In 1954 he had inaugurated Agriculture College at Bhubaneswar. In 1975 Sri Choudhury participated in the "Sampurna Kranti Andolana" under the leadership of Sri Jayaprakash Narayan. Nabakurshna Choudhury has not only famous for his political career but also known for his integrity, transparency in public life. He was detained in prison

during Emergency. This dedicated Freedom fighter and mass leader breathed his last on June 24, 1984 at Baji Rout hostel, Dhenkanal.