The **2012 Odisha alcohol poisonings**[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Odisha_alcohol_poisonings" \l "cite_note-1) (alternatively known as the **Cuttack hooch tragedy**) killed at least 29 people in the [Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) state of [Odisha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odisha" \o "Odisha) in February 2012.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Odisha_alcohol_poisonings#cite_note-2)

28 people died in [Cuttack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuttack) and one succumbed at the Capital hospital in [Bhubaneswar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhubaneswar).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Odisha_alcohol_poisonings#cite_note-3) As many as 51 others are still battling for survival in SCB Medical College and Hospital. The victims, mostly poor men from [Cuttack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuttack) and [Khordha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khordha" \o "Khordha) districts and the local brew seller himself, had consumed spurious liquor from a joint in Mahidharpada area of Cuttack on 6 February 2012. The liquor contained medicines such as that used to treat cold, cough and to dress wounds. Later, 10 people were arrested. They include the powerful and influential liquor kingpin's relatives and officials of the pharmaceutical companies who provided the liquor makers with chemicals.

Chief minister of Odisha [Naveen Patnaik](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naveen_Patnaik) ordered a judicial inquiry into the incident. But, rejecting the government's decision of a judicial probe in the alcohol poisonings, opposition Congress party accused the state excise minister [A. U. Singhdeo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ananga_Udaya_Singh_Deo) of being responsible for the tragedy and alleged that the excise minister has direct links with the powerful liquor mafias of Odisha.