Acharya appreciated the activities of sarvodaya workers and also of Gandhi sevashram who had tried to save the rural people from the clutches of sahukar and moneylenders. He had taken up the programmes through the concerned organizations for developing the social consciousness and constitutional rights among people. He had expressed his displeasure when the government stopped to help such organizations. ¹

He was of the strong opinion that untouchability is a social evil. Though it had been stopped by the constitutional provisions yet it prevailed in the rural areas. Law could help in eradicating this evil. But changing the heart of people was an imperative necessity. Otherwise it would remain as a stigma in the society. ²

He contended that the basic needs of the adivasi should be fulfilled or else it could lead to blood revolution. Hence all out efforts should be made to bring them to the mainstream of the society by overcoming all the social and economic stumbling blocks which were created hatred among them. ³

Acharya was an ardent supporter of prohibition. He was of the opinion that unless total prohibition was introduced by honest effort it would do more harm to the society than good. During Acharya's tenure the members of the prohibition committee had given the report: “The Excise revenue is still a big source but with the introduction of prohibition throughout the state, the source will dry up and there may be more expense on the enforcement side because...”
in place of the work now done by the excise staff various new types of work will have to be performed which will require financial assistance from Government."

But Acharya pleaded that loss of revenue due to introduction of prohibition would not be too much. Hence total prohibition should be introduced.4

He was quiet concerned about the number of drop outs between Primary and Middle education. He had taken some positive steps to overcome this situation.

He tried to speed up the development of the state by taking help from different foreign agencies. Regarding medical assistance one such foreign agency had agreed for servicing and maintenance of sophisticated medical apparatus of S.C.B. Medical College Cuttack. However, due to non-co-operation of the college administration, this could not be materialized. It had created a sense of disappointment in the heart of Acharya.5

He was of the opinion that the law of granting loan for seed and capital to farmers against mortgage of land and houses should be changed. Because once the farmers assets were mortgaged for the above loans, they had nothing else to mortgage for taking second loan which is sometime required6.

He had arranged for the sale of rice at subsidized rate in drought affected areas and as such he had mooted proposals for the creation of such centres in these areas.7

A good number of M.E. Schools were upgraded to High Schools in order to encourage education. But the strength
was not enhanced. As a result it affected higher education. Acharya expressed his resentment on this issue. Besides the state government had reduced the number of scholarships for which a number of poor and intelligent students were deprived of benefits of higher education for which he was very much dissatisfied.  

Acharya had taken lot of steps for the enhancement of agricultural production. He was of the opinion that 60% of our state revenue comes from agricultural products and 75% of our population were engaged in agriculture. Hence establishment of a few big industries like Rourkela Steel Plant and MIG Factory at Sunabeda alone could not step up the state revenue. But however it may solve the unemployment problem to a little extent. He was of the opinion that more stress should be given for the development and upliftment of agricultural sector. It would lead to solve the deficit problem of the state and enhance per capital income. He urged upon the necessity of Green Revolution in the state.  

He had sincerely tried to solve the revenue problem in adivasi areas. He contended that unless the landless laboures were provided with settlement of their land problems Green Revolution could not be successful. And agricultural product could not be enhanced. 

During his tenure he had taken a number of steps for the development of weaker sections of the society. He had made certain concessions for them in the fields of education, health, drinking water, roads, electrification, housing and nutritious food.
In the year 1975, he had specially made budgetary provisions for the development of the downtrodden people. He had helped them to improve their financial conditions and way of living through a number of projects. Four Adivasi Sevashramas and two Ashram Schools were established and classes were enhanced in the schools located in adivasi areas.

By his efforts the literacy percentage of SC and ST community was increased from 11.62% to 15.5%. The literacy percentage of ST was increased from 7.4% to 9.5%. A number of trained adivasi and SC boys from different industrial training institute were engaged in different fields like mason and carpenter. In 1972-73 the tribal development society had made a total transaction of only 108 lakhs rupees whereas during the tenure of Acharya it had gone up to 600 lakhs rupees.

He had made a proposal for the establishment of a number of fair price shops in tribal and harijans areas through which control items and items of basic need could be distributed among them.¹¹

Four Gramya Banks were made to operate in the districts of Koraput, Balangir, Sambalpur, Cuttack and Puri district. This was made for easy sanction of agricultural loan in the districts. He was of the opinion that prompt sanction of loan to the agriculturists would enhance the agricultural products in the state.¹²

The development work was speeded through adivasi development programmes in twenty blocks which were not covered in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme.¹³
Acharya advocated the introduction of vocational educational system and through its implementation he wanted to eradicate the unemployment problem. He well realized that almost 70% of our population are agriculturists. So he wanted to make education agriculture oriented for the benefit of the people. He held the opinion that there should exist strong relationship between economic growth and education of a country. At the time of making any developmental planning both the things should be taken into consideration. The planning and co-ordination department hardly consult education department regarding requirement of technical and scientific manpower for the department. Hence most of the project could not be properly implemented.14 Acharya wanted to remedy this problem.

Due to the imposition of different kinds of taxes the business community used to face great hardships because it was not possible on the part of traders to know about the different types of taxes at different times and also their implementation for this he suggested that taxes should be imposed in the month of April only and it should be widely circulated among the business community for easier implementation.15

In order to save the business community from the harassment of sale-tax officials he wanted that the sale-tax rule should be entirely changed. Simple and convenient sale-tax rule should be introduced which would help for the easy realization of tax amount and side by side to protect them from the harassment of the business community by tax-officials.16
Acharya desired that the business community should be properly represented at the time of making rules of sales tax. This arrangement would help in locating the correct projection of hardships faced by the business community.

He had changed the sales-tax rules so much so that long pending sales tax amount were recovered which enhanced the state revenue. He had also introduced the system of annual renewal of sales tax certificates.

The sale tax Act had changed during his tenure with a view to impart heavy penalties on the defaulters of sales-tax. And appealing period for the return of sales-tax was reduced from 24 months to 12 months.

He took into the task such sales-tax officials who were harassing business community with malafide intention. He insisted on super imposing the photos on sale-tax registration certificates by the applicants specially of the ladies who had registered themselves during International year for women.

Acharya asserted: “in a democracy civil servant must be aloof from politics.” No party would remain in power continuously in democracy. Hence if the civil servant worked in favour of the party in power the functioning of democracy will be jeopardised. He had introduced the land revenue system which was abolished in the year 1970.

Since the foreign liquor is generally used by the upper classes he had levied additional luxury tax on foreign liquor for mobilizing more revenue.
As the Chief Minister he had made the arrangement to bring ceiling excess land to government account under 20 point programme. In the year 1976 consolidation of land was made for 250 lakhs hectares of lands. In the field of social welfare he had introduced anti-dowry laws, free legal advice to the weaker sections of the society, feeding of nutritious food, group insurance project and old age pension etc. During his tenure 2332 freedom fighters were given pension from government of India account.

The government had set up two committees to explain and finalise the freedom fighter pension to these who were also members of Azad Hind Fauj. He had stopped operation of a number of country liquor shops, in adivasi dominated areas.

For the development of adivasi community, he had arranged 197 lakhs of fund for different projects running 75 adivasi developmental blocks. He was aware of the fact that in Orissa, ST constitutes 23.11% and SC constitutes 15.8% of the total population. He had made constant endeavour for the development of their education, finance, health and housing problems and others.

In April 1973 Acharya had made proportionate reservation for SC and ST in State Government services taking their population into consideration. This reservation was applicable in case of promotion of SC and ST for higher posts. 24% and 16% of posts were reserved for ST and SC, respectively. He had made the rule of roaster system at the time of initial recruitment to different government post. He had also made the rules to de-reserve the reserve posts in case of suitable candidates were not available in case of SC and ST. Besides, rules were framed for the exchange of
reserved post between ST and SC. In the budgetary provision for the development of underdeveloped caste during year 1974-75, sum of rupees 415.5 lakhs was provided. But however, he had also made an additional allotment of 100 lakhs for this purpose. Besides, a central grant of Rs.696 lakhs was obtained for the development of SC and ST.

Thirty crore of rupees were spent in five integrated development programmes and two single programmes. A grant of 35 lakhs was given to these communities for the purchase of homestead land, construction of fine proof roof and integrated dwelling houses.

Orissa state adivasi development co-operative societies used to supply the daily needed items to adivasis. Besides, these societies were collecting surplus agricultural and forest product from them at reasonable prices.

These societies were extending interest free loans to all its members for the purchase of all other items except country liquor. Acharya had taken steps to introduce a good number of social and constitutional provisions for the benefit of labour class. He laid stress on small-scale irrigation, soil conservation, milk production, cattle rearing, development of jungle and fishery culture etc. which would protect the development of labour class.

Acharya stoutly opposed the tortures suffered by the adivasis in the name of Naxalite control programme. He had stated that law and order could not be enforced only through deployment of police forces. He was of the opinion that a democratic government should exercise the power in a democratic way. The system of democracy should analyse
and eradicate the difficulties and sufferings of its people. He stated that the suppression of democratic agitation by application of force would make the public more agitated and might force them to join in Naxal bound wagan. By way of criticism he observed that Swatantra government had assured to make all out efforts for clean administration by eradicating all the social disorder at the time of election but failed to implement the same. As a result corruption was spreading its tentacles.23

A number of amendments were made as regards the municipal rule by his initiative. He was of the opinion that the changes in Municipal rule would strengthen the local-self-government in the state. He pleaded for giving more powers to autonomous local self-government which would lead to the decentralization of power. He remarked that in the western countries the local government units enjoy a lot many powers like maintenance of law and order, judiciary system, fire brigade etc. but in our country we do not find such.

Acharya stated that as the executive officer of Municipality works as an agent to the government more powers should be given to the elected representatives and not to the executive officer. Further, he was of the opinion that the Chairman of Municipality should be empowered to pass all the plans and estimate of P.W.D. department rather than Executive Officer of Municipality.

He was strongly opposed to the idea of reducing the tenure of Municipality from five years to three years. Since the tenure of the parliament and the assembly is for five years the tenure of Municipality also should be for five
years. This would help in the implementation of the plans and programmes of government in a better way.²⁴

Acharya wanted that all the Municipalities should be brought under one administration resulting in interchanging and inter-transfer of Municipal employees. This would create a healthy working atmosphere and sincere and efficient workers would be rewarded effectively. He had sent a proposal for the creation of common cadre for all the Municipality Executive Officer, Health Officer and Assistant Engineers. As a result, they should be permanently absorbed in the cadre and it would stop unnecessary deputation to these posts from government from time to time. He was also of the opinion that the direct recruitment of engineer and Junior Engineer could help to reduce the unemployment problem to some extent. He had requested to send the proposal to the enquiry committee so as to settle all the problems.²⁵

He pleaded that Parliament should legislate for boundary demarcation of Urban areas. He opined that it would lead to a common rule for all the states of India and the states would not face difficulties in this connection. Same way estate duty on agriculture land should be imposed by government of India under a common law for all the state. He suggested that Urban areas should be divided as per their respective population in categories of A, B, C, D etc. This could facilitate for the promulgation of a common law for the entire state.²⁶

He deadly opposed the idea of abolishing Khadi Board. He pleaded that the employees who had been working on Khadi Board for about 10-15 years would face great hardship
due to its abolition and they may not be absorbed in any other department. The abolition of this Board might create unemployment among 40 thousand people which would affect the state economy adversely. Since Khadi Board is an All India Organisation instead of abolishing it, steps should be taken to bring effective and administrative and economic changes so that it would be more profitable.  

He laid more importance for maintaining stability in prices of different commodities. He stated that since the price of rice in West Bengal was quiet higher than that of Orissa, black marketers were active in Bengal Border for exporting rice from Orissa to Bengal. He had ordered to seal the border existing between West Bengal and Orissa to combat this menace.

He had tried his best to fulfill the basic needs of the employees of secretariat, state-secretariat and district heads. In his opinion, if the nature of work and work load of the employees of different establishment are equal there should be equality in their scale of pay as well. Similarly, there should not be any difference in the scale of pay for secretariat staffs and other department if the nature of work and work load is the same. He advocated that the salary gap in different ranks like Bihar, Bengal and other states should be reduced. So he wanted to create a common cadre in the state for all the jobs carrying such nature of work with same work load. Besides, he had tried to minimize the number of scales of pay prevailing in different cadres.

Further, he tried his best to reduce the disparity in the scale of pay of government employees and those of aided institutions. He was of the views that dearness of costs
affects everyone. He had requested the government to pay 50% of the enhanced dearness allowances to the low paid government employees in cash and rest 50% to merge with their provident fund as he thought that this step might lessen the miseries of low paid employees.\textsuperscript{30}

He effected a number of striking changes in the Land Reform Act to provide social justice. He took initiative in getting the Land Ceiling Act promulgated. Law was also made for the distribution of ceiling excess land among landless. The Land Reform Act was simplified to enable it for its proper introduction.

Consolidation of land was taken in the areas where land holdings were made in very fragmented ways. Notification was issued for 1293 villages of district of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Ganjam for introduction of consolidation Act 1972. Forty eight lakhs of rupees and 35 lakhs rupees were sanctioned in planned sector and unplanned sector, respectively for the implementation of above scheme.\textsuperscript{31}

Sale and purchase of kendu leaves were taken up by the government since January 1973. Forest Development Corporation of government of Orissa was entrusted with this responsibility. During this period, the government had generated a revenue of 6 crore rupees by selling kendu leaves. Besides, foreign exchange was earned by exporting kendu leaves to the different countries. Government of Orissa was given the first place during his tenure as regards the extraction of oil from Sal seeds in commercial ways.\textsuperscript{32}

He had taken steps to activise the Gram Panchayats and as such a number of financial grants were given to them.
Efforts were made to make Gram Panchayats self-sufficient through introduction of different programmes.

Introduction of rural housing projects for small income groups, middle income groups and houses for rents and industrial housing projects were the other achievements of Acharya. These were helpful to take loans from the Life Insurance Corporation. Priority was given for rural housing in which a loan of Rs.4 thousand for house was made, specially in the areas which were frequently affected by flood, fire and natural calamities. Financial provisions were made through Orissa State Co-operative Housing Corporation, Orissa State Housing Boards Collectors of different districts and directorate of estate for advancing loans for housing projects.

He had discussed with some establishments of government of India and other organizations for extending financial assistance for the construction of houses both for government employees and non-government employees.

In spite of limited resources, he had taken a lot of steps for the benefit of state employees and state pensioner. The rules governing the service conditions and disposal of payments were simplified. Provisions were made during his tenure for provisional payment of minimum $3/4^{th}$ of the pension of employees on the very day of his retirement. A Gratuity Provident Fund of the school teachers was controlled by government. As a result the teachers received higher rate of interest for their Gratuity Provident Fund deposits.

Acharya observed that, due to delay in preparation of pension paper it takes a lot of time in granting pension to
the retired employees. It was a surprise for him to know that service books of most of the employees were not made up-to-date and as a result, it created tremendous difficulties in preparation of the pension papers. Even the changes of scale of pay were not reflected properly in the service books. And sometimes the service books were untraceable without which the pension papers could not be prepared. He had introduced the maintenance of two identical service books out of which one would be with the department and other with the person concerned. This arrangement could facilitate the preparation of pension papers.

He was against the shifting cultivation taken up by adivasis in different parts of Orissa. As it caused a lot of soil erosion he requested the adivasi not to resort to shifting cultivation by destroying the jungles. On the other hand he requested the government for the supply of houses, bullock and money to the adivasis for taking up cultivation in that areas.\textsuperscript{36}

As the Finance Minister he had introduced soil conservation system in all the nine hilly districts when soil-erosion was too much. Diversion channel totaling 280 kilometers in 55,000 hectares of land was constructed. It had made 36,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture. Due to sound soil-conservation management and water harvesting system 30,000 acres of fallow lands were converted to agricultural lands.

Acharya had put more stress for the development of forests in the state of Orissa. Arrangements were made to take up new plantations in the jungles in scientific way, conversion of anabadi lands to jungle lands and development of communication inside forest areas. Scientific
investigations were introduced for the survey and protection of jungle animals. 29.2 thousands hectres of land were earmarked for the plantation of quick growing trees. Besides, a target to plant the above trees in additional 56 thousands hectres of land had been made.

A forestry project was taken up in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore with a view to save the country from the ravages of flood and cyclone. And at the same time, a proposal was made to construct cyclone shelters in the areas of the above districts where cyclones were very frequent. By the end of December 1973, plantations were made in 2,739 thousands of acres land for the creation of additional forests.

He had made the arrangement for lease in the jungle areas for collection of Sal seeds and a factory was established in private sector at Rairangpur for extraction of oil from Sal seeds. Further arrangements were made to establish another factory for the same purpose by Orissa Forest Development Corporation. During his tenure the Orissa Forestry Development Corporation had signed an agreement with Japan government for export quality woods.

Acharya had proposed to create new jungles in 9,750 acres of land during year 1975-76. The trading of kendu leaves after nationalization stepped up. It was expected that the government could earn good royalty from this business. Besides the nationalization of kendu leaves had fully achieved its social and financial gains. Responsibility for collection and marketing of small jungle products was entrusted to the Tribal Development Co-operative Societies.
By this, adivasi's of different areas were much benefited through the schemes.\(\textsuperscript{40}\)

He always pleaded that the main function of forest department should be to create more jungle areas. A target was made to create new jungles in 14,085 hectares of land when he was the Chief Minister.\(\textsuperscript{41}\)

The coastal forests were created along the sea shore for the protection from the furies of flood and cyclone. Arrangements were made to revive the old and damaged forests. 400 hectares of jungle areas were covered under this scheme. A good amount of revenue was earned out of the sale of kendu leaves by the government.\(\textsuperscript{42}\)

Acharya was of the opinion that educational system could not be complete without physical component. He was very disappointed for the dismal performance of India in different International sports events. He pleaded that more emphasis should be given to the good physical health of the younger generation.\(\textsuperscript{43}\)

As regards the passing of legislative bills for the efficient management of Lord Jaganath temple he was of the opinion that no bill should be passed hastily. Lord Jaganath Dham is one of the most important places of pilgrimage in Hindu world. The happening and the activities of Lord Jaganath Temple have great bearing on Hindu philosophy. That is the reason which goaded Binayak Acharya to effect the development.

Different powers and activities of different groups of Sevayat (servitor) have been already recorded from ancient days. As such Acharya insisted that any change should be
done in a proper mind. The different prevalent Sevayat Committees clearly stated the duties and responsibilities of different Sevayat groups. So any change made in these committees might create dissatisfaction among the Sevayats and it would badly affect the peaceful administration of the temple.

In view of this Acharya made arrangements to take in three members from Sevayat group on election basis to the temple Committee. His proposal was to treat these elected members from the Sevayat Committee as members of Temple Committee. He never welcomed the excess interference of either the government machineries or Police machineries of the state in the temple administration. He contended that excess interference of both civil administration and police might create lot disturbances in normal temple administration.

He was not in favour of allowing more powers to Maharaja of Puri. In his opinion Gajapati Maharaja is only a Sevayat of Lord Jaganath. He may be designated as Chief Sevayat. Further he was of the opinion that Gajapati Maharaja should be allowed to enjoy all the financial benefits and social prestige as Chief of Sevayat. Besides, any other facilities enjoyed by Gajapati Maharaja as a sevayat, should be made available to any other group.

He had expressed his displeasure for the fact that though provisions were made for the creation of a finance sub-committee, sub-committee to oversee normal system of worship, no provision was made for the creation of the sub-committee for the improvement of facilities to tourist place or no sub-committee was made for the development of the temple. In this regard, he had stated that unless facilities to
the tourist spots are enhanced in all direction, it would affect the development of the temple. He strongly believed that passing of bills without creation of a sub-committees for the development of the temple and another sub-committee for the development of tourist spot, could not serve much purpose.

Acharya expressed his displeasure when he discovered that though the Gajapati Maharaja of Puri had been empowered to appeal against the bill in the State High Court Sevayats were debarred to appeal even before the magistrate against the bill.

He stated that such difference should not be encouraged. On this score he opposed the bill and desired that the bill should not be sent to elicit the public opinion.46

Acharya was of the opinion that State Museum, Libraries, archeological departments, dance, drama, music, art literature and spots could very well come under the cultural department of the state government. He had made a provision of 123.5 lakhs of rupees for the development of the above units. The necessity to have a stadium in Orissa was badly felt by Acharya. Hence budgetary provision of Rs.1 lakhs was made during the year 1974 for the establishment of stadium.

In order to popularise and expand the state tourism he had considered to establish a Tourism Development Corporation with a capital of Rs.2 crores. Plans were prepared to expand different tourist spots at the cost of a sum of rupees 5 lakhs. Besides a plan at a cost of rupees 11 lakhs was made to conduct survey and investigation of different new tourist spots. As per five year plan of the state
a provision of rupees 5.20 lakhs was made to implement some tourist programmes.47

In order to bring more co-ordination between tourism, art and culture, a tourism and cultural department was created in the state in Nov.1973.

Acharya had welcomed such creation. His concept to establish a Film Development Corporation was a good step which would encourage production of more Oriya cinemas and increase the number of cinema houses in our state.48

Acharya was very well aware of the fact that Orissa is a land of attractive seashore and it's cultural and archaeological heritage is highly appreciated in International level. But due to the lack of proper infrastructural development most of the places could not be brought to the limelight. Their development would lead to immense tourism potential in the state.49

He had tried for forest preservation and creation of new forests, scientific management of existing jungle and scientific utilisation of jungle products. He caused the preparation of projects for creation of coastal forests, increase of forest areas, plantation of trees in nude forest and proper utilisation of jungle products. The extraction of oil from sal seeds had opened greater avenues for efficient and profitable utilisation of other jungle products.

Besides, the tiger project at Similipal, crocodile and turtle project had run by the government of India, in the state. He had novel idea of establishing a bird sanctuary at Chilika.50
The state tourism department had introduced a number of projects for enhancing the facilities at different tourist spots for the benefit of tourists. Arrangements were made for establishing a Pantha Nivas at Samabalpur with 48 beds with 24 rooms to encourage tourism. Proposals were made for the creation of two more Pantha Nivas near Nrushingha Nath and Rourkela. Arrangements were made to ply regular tourist buses in the districts of Sambalpur and Balangir covering all the places of tourist importance.

It was proposed to extend the same facilities to Jeypore during the year 1976. Transportation arrangements for the tourists to visit different places of tourist importance were made in the districts of Puri, Bhubaneswar, Balangir, Balasore and Sambalpur.

A master plan was badly needed for the development of important tourist places in the state. Action was taken to accelerate the work on Konark Puri marine drive road. He felt the necessity of developing tourism in the state. But scarcity of resources stood in the way. However the tourist accommodation was increased from 64 to 90 rooms in different tourist places by his initiative.

In spite of availability of limited resources he had given due importance and made budgetary provision for the development of different cultural heritages, digging of places of archeological importance, dance, drama, music etc.

Apart from educational institution Acharya equally encouraged other activities. He had stated that in the most of villages there are Bhagbat Tungi, Sishu Sadana and Club houses, but they were in bad state of maintenance. These
places were generally used by the villagers. As clubs are the places where people discuss about social, political and economic issues, Acharya had requested the government to take up their repair and maintenance.\(^{54}\)

Though he was basically involved in the state politics he had maintained very good relation with a number of national and international organizations. He was very much associated with Indo GDR Friendship Association, Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, Utkal Prantiya Rastra Bhasa Prachar Sabha and played an active role in fostering amity and friendship between India and Russia. He was an active participant in many seminars, symposiums and meetings in the sphere of Indo-Soviet Friendship and Understanding.\(^{55}\)

**INDO GDR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION**

On 15\(^{th}\) November 1970 the members of the Orissa State Committee of Indo-GDR Friendship Association were elected at the conference held at Cuttack, Brahmananda Panda and Binayak Acharya were elected as the president and the Vice-President respectively of Indo-GDR Friendship Society. Acharya was a member of Legislative Assembly at that time.\(^{56}\)

During the period of Binayak Acharya, the new consul of Calcutta consulate Mr. Bruno Mei visited Orissa from 9\(^{th}\) to 16\(^{th}\) May, 1971. He was accompanied by the editor of "Socialistic Germany" Bern Pearsell and his wife Mrs Pearsell.

They were cordially welcomed at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack. Another meeting was held by all the M.L.A.'s of
Orissa who were present in Bhubaneswar in order to meet Bruno. On 11th May, he visited Konark and then left for Berhampur. He had inaugurated the German language learning classes at Hilpatna Berhampur. Warm welcome was accorded to Bruno at Berhampur.57

While Acharya was the vice-president of Indo-GDR Friendship Society, he had submitted a memorandum with the signature of 119 M.L.A.'s requesting the centre to establish diplomatic relation in national ambassador level with German Democratic Republic.

The memorandum was signed almost by all the political parties of Orissa like swatantra, Congress (R), Utkal Congress, C.P.I., P.S.P., C.P.M. and Jharkhand. The signatories of memorandum also included the members of cabinet of the state. Besides the members of different district had also signed the memorandum. This was a historical event in the history of Orissa. It was a glaring example how both the ruling party and opposition of Orissa Legislative Assembly were equally concerned for world peace, European security and national interest.58

This aspect merits special mention in the history of functioning of Legislature in Orissa. A meeting was convened under the Chairmanship of Nilamani Routray for reiteration of this memorandum. A committee of Indo-GDR Friendship Association was formed in the meeting in which Binayak Acharya was taken as the vice-president.

In this meeting, the members of different political parties acclaimed the contributions of GDR towards world peace and about it's developing friendship with India. There was a demand for the establishment of diplomatic relations
at ambassador level with GDR. Besides, the other striking demand was for the membership of East Germany and other sister states at United Nation.  

By the initiative of Binayak Acharya, Indo-GDR State Conference was held at Dhenkanal Town hall on 16th April. Bruno Mei—the then GDR consul, attended as the Chief Guest and Panchanana Saha—Secretary of Friendship Society, had also joined the conference. Besides, a number of distinguished Personalities of Orissa from different districts had also participated in the conference.

A number of political and non-political issues were discussed in the conference. Topics like how the old friends of India like America and other countries were then working against the interests of India. There was also discussion as regards our policy of socialism which was partly responsible for our differences with America.

America felt that if the socialism is established in India it would lose its hold over Indian economy. The American industrial products of different private industries would also lose their markets in India. While on the other hand, socialistic countries like GDR and Russia were truly helping for development of Indian economy with intention of making India a self-reliant.

In the wake of discussion, view emerged that Bangladesh was quite aware of the help received from GDR since it’s fight for Independence. Indian opinion and angle of thinking were then held in good esteem in Bangladesh.

The help of GDR to India during Bangladesh war was hailed. Most members of Parliament of different parties had
requested Prime Minister for restoration of diplomatic relation with GDR at the earliest and this matter came up during the cause of discussion.\textsuperscript{61}

The conference alluded to the fact that India had emerged as a strong and leading country in Asia after Independence of Bangladesh. It had enhanced our responsibility to a greater extent in the globe. It was time for India to make efforts for the establishment of permanent peace in the world through national and international policies by establishing friendship with socialistic countries. When the community failed to realise the true condition of Bangladesh and the situation faced by India due to such situation, it was only the socialistic country like GDR which had truly understood the situation and had fully co-operated with India in solving the problems.\textsuperscript{62}

A resolution was passed for the establishment of immediate diplomatic relations with GDR as the latter had fully supported Kashmir policy and India had a lot of cultural and business relations with GDR. India had recognised a number of states from the date of their independence and it had also tried to give them their due place in International arena. Bangladesh was one such country. A number of other countries including non-socialistic countries had already recognised GDR. Hence GDR had already acquired all the important characteristics to be recognised by India. The discussion referred to the role of GDR in promoting peaceful co-existence, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and socialism. The facts prompted to recognise GDR.\textsuperscript{63}
Since German language learning centre was not available in Orissa, the committee expressed its grievances and demanded for the opening of the same immediately.64

As regards the membership of GDR in United Nation mentions were made during the conference that for last 20 years the socialistic Germany had engaged itself for the world peace in the line of declaration of U.N.O. It had fully supported the U.N. for its different proposals for the establishment of peace both in northern and revolutionary governments of southern Vietnam. It had supported Arabian countries against Israel attack. It had also totally eradicated racialism and had already established its diplomatic relation with more than sixty countries. Taking all these conditions into account it was urged that GDR should be made a member of United Nation at the earliest.

In the third resolution of the conference brutal attack of America on Vietnam was condemned and the freedom fighters of Vietnam were congratulated. Government of India was requested to immediately recognise the revolutionary government of South Vietnam and America was requested to withdraw its forces from Vietnam immediately.65

The Chief Guest of the conference Bruno Mei in his speech expressed his gratitude to the people of Orissa and he was overwhelmed to see the Indian attitude towards GDR. He stated that India would always get the full support of GDR towards the national re-construction and establishment of world peace as both the countries were following the same principle. Both the countries were working for the eradication of war fear for ever from the surface of the world. For this, eradication of imperialism was needed. It was discussed that when India and GDR were advancing with
above aims, West Germany was following the opposite direction. The principles followed by West-Germany in the issues of Bangladesh, Vietnam and racialism in Africa were totally opposite to the principles followed by India and GDR. Hence the friendship between India and GDR would further mature and get expanded by establishing permanent diplomatic relation.66

New executive committee was elected at the second state conference of Indo-GDR Friendship society which was held at Dhenkanal on 16th April, 1972. Binayak Acharya was elected as the president of Indo-GDR Friendship society.67

On 27th April, 1972 a team of representatives of GDR paid visit to Orissa during his period. The team was led by the president of South-East Asian Committee Max Saphine, Secretary of the Committee Ui hously, Slender, Bley and GDR consul Lohor Guinthar.

All the representatives were accorded cordial welcome in the guest house. The steps to be taken to recognise GDR by India were discussed thoroughly by the M.L.A.'s of Orissa Assembly. And a number of questions were discussed about West Germany and Socialistic East Germany.68

The meeting was presided by the newly elected president of the committee Binayak Acharya. In his inaugural speech Acharya had vividly mentioned about the International reputation of GDR for it’s anti-imperialistic, peace-loving and progressive attitude and it’s unconditional support to the developing countries like India, Bhutan and it’s immediate recognition to Bangladesh soon after it’s
Independence. He emphasized that India should extend recognition to GDR for such good work.\textsuperscript{69}

Recommendations were made for the appointment of two lecturers in German language for teaching one at Sambalpur and other at Berhampur University, translation of new German literature to Oriya language, to impart training to the Oriya journalists at Socialistic Journalism Institute, Leipzig in Germany. It was urged to make arrangement to show German films for the visit of cultural troop from Germany to Orissa, visit of GDR players to Orissa, exchange of visit of artists of both Germany and Orissa, to treat diseases like leprosy and diphtheria through health homes of Orissa established in collaboration with German Red Cross Society. And to expand the circulation of GDR magazines and finally to sign the friendship contract between GDR, South-East Asia Society and Indo-GDR Friendship Society.\textsuperscript{70}

In the meeting, it was opined that both India and GDR had basic similarities in their approaches towards different problems. Indo-GDR Friendship was of great help during the liberation struggle of Bangladesh. As a socialistic country GDR desired to remove the fear of war.

It was vividly explained as to how the establishment of full diplomatic relation between India and GDR would help both the countries in the political, commercial, diplomatic and financial spheres. As such stress was made upon recognition of GDR by India.\textsuperscript{71}
INDO - SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY (ISCUS)

A meeting of all the members of ISCUS,\textsuperscript{72} held at M.L.A. club, Bhubaneswar, on 27\textsuperscript{th} June 1971 decided to strengthen the ISCUS movement and to spread its popularity. Nilamani Routray was elected as the president and Binayak Acharya as the vice president of Bhubaneswar ISCUS branch in that meeting.\textsuperscript{73}

New state council of ISCUS was formed at Sambalpur conference which was held from October 31\textsuperscript{st} to November 1\textsuperscript{st}, 1971. Bhairab Chandra Mohanty and Binayak Acharya were elected as the president and vice-president respectively.\textsuperscript{74}

Indo-Soviet Treaty was highly acclaimed in the conference. It was stated that the implementation of this Treaty could obviate the fear of war and would stall the domination of imperialism. It was hoped the fear of imperialism would slowly fade away from our country. In case of success it would be the biggest achievement of twenty years of ISCUS movement.\textsuperscript{75}

It was further discussed that we never had trade relation with Soviet Russia in the year 1947. During that period it was 11\% of our total trade. Some points of discussion in the conference merit mention. The help rendered by Soviet Union to India had helped India to reject the derogatory conditions imposed on India by the western countries. It had further made the Indian economic condition Independent and self-reliant. The help of Soviet Union to India for the establishment of heavy industries was worth mentioning. It had helped to break the monopoly of western countries in India. And it had refuted the western scientific research which had stated that there was no oil
reserve in India. But Russian research helped us as it pronounced that there was sufficient oil-reserve in India from its lower surface of land and sea.

Due to the Indo-Soviet Friendship Steel factory of Bhilai, Oil Refinery of Barauni, Heavy engineering at Ranchi, Steel turbine and electrical equipment project at Haridwar, Anti-biotic factory at Rishikesh, Orthopedic industry at Madras totally 67 public sectors were commissioned. Besides this, Soviet Union had helped India beyond expectation for establishing aeronautic factory, factory of sub-marine ship, rifle factory in the field of defence. The MIG factory at Sunabeda is a living example of such help.76

Such co-operation was also vividly felt in the cultural field as well. Through cultural exchange policies and programmes a number of students, teachers, professors, applied scientists, artists and cultural troops often visited countries by way of mutual exchanges.

In this period, bilateral relations were established in the universities, municipalities and student, youth, labourers, agricultural and educational organisation of different places.

Besides Ramayana and Mohabharata, crores of books, written by Indian authors, were published in the Soviet Union.77

Regarding Kashmir issue Soviet Union strongly pleaded that it is a part and parcel of Indian territory and also applied veto in Security Council on this issue. It had also supported India at the time of liberation of Goa from
Portugal. It had not only helped India during Indo-Pak war by adding huge arms and ammunition but also it had tried to establish permanent peace as a result of historic Tashkent agreement.\(^{78}\)

During Binayak Acharya’s period, the birth ceremony of revolutionary writer Gorkey was celebrated with much pump and ceremony. The government of India had also published a postal stamp by the request of ISCUS. One week celebration was arranged by ISCUS for October revolution and 51\(^{st}\) Annual day of Soviet Union. A number of meetings were organised all over Orissa and celebrations were made on a large scale.

During Binayak Acharya’s tenure, on behalf of ISCUS, a committee was formed with important personality of Orissa for the celebration of Mahatma Gandhi Centenary. As per the decision of the committee the centenary was celebrated in different parts of Orissa from 2\(^{nd}\) October 1968 to 2\(^{nd}\) October, 1969. Different competitions were held on different topics on Gandhian Philosophy in schools and colleges.\(^ {79}\)

Many important things were discussed in Sambalpur conference. Mass arrangements were made to celebrate Lenin centenary in Orissa. The three steps like Lenin Exhibition, Lenin Declaration and Lenin Seminar, dedicated to the memory of Lenin, were highly appreciated by the general public.

During the celebrations, a number of picture exhibitions and debate competitions were organised in different schools.\(^ {80}\) Besides, the exchange of cultural relation between the two countries was taken up for
discussion. Many people of Orissa from different walks of life were included in the cultural exchange programmes.\textsuperscript{81}

The leader of Soviet representatives Madam Meena Popobha congratulated the people of Orissa for the success of All India Conference. Discussions pertained to the establishment of Russian language centre at Sambalpur, Berhampur Universities and different Co-ISCUUS organisations. Decisions were taken to facilitate the dubbing of Russian Pictures into Indian languages and visits of established sports personnel from Russia to India.\textsuperscript{82}

The projects for Polio eradication and health home through the help of Russian Red Cross were also taken up for discussion. An institution was established by the name of Utkal Loka Seva Samiti by the members of ISCUS of Orissa unit. The main aim was to help the people during natural calamities. Soviet Union had presented 35mm projector for fostering coordination among the different linguistic groups of Orissa.\textsuperscript{83}

As the people were eager to know more about Russia a number of books, magazines and literature were provided in different ISCUS Centres. A magazine in the name of Dosti was published in which articles written by different friends and lovers of Russia were published.

Besides, all the important national days of both India and Russia were celebrated in all the centres. Resultantly, various programmes continued throughout the year.\textsuperscript{84} Binayak Acharya was elected in the working committee of national Council of ISCUS.\textsuperscript{85}
During Acharya's tenure 50th anniversary of Soviet Union was celebrated at Berhampur town. It was explained how a socialistic country had tremendously improved and became a world power during only 50 years of socialism. It was observed that free vocational education could help in eradicating unemployment problem. Laxman Rao who had spent a major part of his life in Russia, had presided over the meeting. He clearly stated that non-exploitive society of Russia would influence the human race for all time to come.86

Great October revolution had shown a new way to the world for the first time and the labour and agriculturists had raised their voices to establish their rights. Friendship between India and Russia was considered to be a national need.87

A cultural evening was arranged between the novelists of Soviet Union and Orissa at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack, by the efforts of Binayak Acharya. The main object of this cultural evening was to encourage the Oriya writers to establish link with famous Russian writers. The famous Oriya writers like Gopinath Mohanty, Kanhu Charan Mohanty and Gyana Mandal editor Binod Kanungo and Mrunal Chakravorty had oparticipated in this cultural programme.88

After welcoming all the guests, on behalf of ISCUS, Russian poet Veronko had felicitated all the poets of Orissa and stated the literary evening of this nature would be very much helpful for the establishment of mutual peace, friendship, co-ordination and promotion of world peace. He also mentioned how difficult it was to create new literature basing on practicability of socialism and on truth.
He referred as to how they had struggled hard to create new literature by abolishing the old history of oppression in Russia. The Russian had engaged themselves with re-translation of world literature including that of famous writer Rabindranath Tagore and made efforts to create literature with international outlook.

Among the famous Oriya writers present there, Gopinath Mohanty had stated how the Indian Nationalists were influenced by the writer like Gorkey, Ruskin, Lenin and Marx and how the writers, through their pen, carried on crusade against exploitation and for the liberation of soul.

Both Veronko and Vitalina recited one Ukraine folksong in their lucid voice. The opinion was that both Soviet Union and India helped each other to a great extent.

During the period of Binayak Acharya two famous educationists of Russia visited Orissa. They were very much impressed with the art, sculpture, culture and hospitality of Orissa. These educationalists were the Vice-chancellors of two Russian Universities. Their names were Madam Samsudinava and Dr. Galunin Tamag.

They visited Sambalpur and Berhampur Universities and exchanged their views with Vice-Chancellors, Professors, and students of these two Universities. They were overwhelmed by seeing the palm leaf bound manuscripts in the libraries of both the Universities. They were presented with Sambalpur sarees and clothes. They were taken on visit to Konark and before leaving Orissa they had inaugurated a women branch of ISCUS in Bhubaneswar in the wake of world women year.
The state level conference of ISCUS was held at Baripada when Binayak Acharya was its Vice-president. A number of things were discussed in the conference. Decisions were taken how to expedite the progress of Orissa which though packed with minerals, forest and water resources still lagged behind. Two hundred delegates of ten districts out of thirteen districts of Orissa had directly participated in the conference. A number of seminars and open discussions were organised during this conference. About 500 people participated in the cultural programmes organised during the conference. During the two days of conference entire Baripada town was overwhelmed with exchange of friendship and the entire town had a new look.

A number of Soviet representatives, the Deputy Ministers of centre, State Finance Minister, Civil Supply Minister and many others had participated in the conference. Acharya presided over the conference.91

Acharya stated that the conference had greater importance in the present national and international context. It had tried to liberalise and free the Indian economy from the clutches of Imperialism. He further stated that besides the establishment of steel plant at Bhillai, modern steel plant at Bokaro with the help of Soviet Union would make Indian economy self-sufficient.92

In course of his speech, Acharya stated that though India was getting help from other countries like supply of wheat through PL 480 and other financial help it could not make her economy self-sufficient. On the other hand, self-less co-operation, help and friendship extended by Soviet Union had strengthened our friendship and at the same time, it had helped in creating self-generating economy in India.
Acharya hailed the help extended by Russia in the fields of agriculture, education and culture and its support to India during Kashmir, Goa, Pak aggression and during liberation struggle of Bangladesh.93

It was clearly declared during the conference that the implementation of Treaty made between India and Soviet Union in the fields of science, industry, art, agriculture, education and planning would save the country from the exploitation perpetrated by the imperial forces.

The opinion emerged in the conference that the Soviet Union had pledged to make India to stand at par with the developing nations. As a proof of these Russian decisions more than 70 heavy Industrial Projects had been set up in India out of which 51 units had already started. It was discussed that most of the help by Russia was made in Indian currency and there was easy re-payment schedule and the export of tea, coffee, nuts etc to Soviet Union had further enriched our relations.

The co-operation extended through ISCUS was immensely helpful to India in maintaining her Independence, Sovereignty, safety and economic development. The fifteen years Treaty between two countries not only helped India but also helped states of Orissa and district of Mayurbhanj for the utilization of their natural resources. Strong obstructions were being created by the enemies of our country during the implementation of this Treaty. Hence, strong will power, public awareness and strong integrity were required to overcome these. ISCUS had made commitment to help in the matter.94

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A number of other proposals relating to the edition of progressive literature, co-operation among different states of India in different fields, establishment of relationship with Russian literature, eradication of illiteracy in India were made and a committee was formed for the successful implementation of the above proposals. Finally, a book exhibition of Soviet Union was made which attracted a good number of viewers and buyers.  

Binayak Acharya was again elected as Vice-president of Orissa State Council of ISCUS at Baripada Conference on November 2\textsuperscript{nd} – 3\textsuperscript{rd} 1974. This tenure of Acharya in ISCUS was eventful.  

A group of representatives of Russia visited India. In exchange, another group of representative of India, visited Russia during the commemoration of 5\textsuperscript{th} year of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation. After visiting different places in India, the delegates had reached Orissa on 19\textsuperscript{th} August. They were given a hearty welcome at Bhubaneswar Airport by ISCUS, Congress, Communist Party and general public.  

After visiting different historic places and places of amusement, a public reception was arranged for them at Rabindra Mandap of Bhubaneswar. As the Finance Minister, Acharaya presided over the meeting.  

In reply to the reception given to Russian astronaut Klimuk, Acharaya had vividly praised the Soviet - India friendship and had further hoped that the Soviet and Indian astronauts would do the research together in space. The audience were very much excited with this announcement and welcomed in heartily. Dr. Ulsipherov had explained the
relation of natural friendship between two countries in pure Hindi.

Acharya had discussed the friendship from historical and political angle and stated that it had become inevitable for India and other socialistic progressive nations to maintain the relationship with Soviet-Union. The maintenance of Independence, Sovereignty and self-reliance of a nation could get enriched by establishing relationship with the socialistic nations like Soviet Union.  

In the year 1977, on the occasion of 30th anniversary of Independence of India and 6th year anniversary of Indo-Soviet peace and friendship Treaty a week long celebrations were organized by ISCUS, Indo-GDR, AIPSO (All India Peace and Solidarity Organization).

In the wake of celebrations, competitions were held among the school children of Cuttack town on Patriotic songs and national anthem.

On the last day of one week celebration, a public meeting was arranged at Barabati Stadium Club house of Cuttack, under the president-ship of Binayak Acharya the then Vice-president of ISCUS.

The Soviet consul General Vegirobh of Calcutta and Chairman of Friendship Society-Lithuania read out the programme of the week. On this occasion, light decoration, book exhibition and many other programmes were organised in Barabati Stadium. A group of Soviet representatives, president of ISCUS and other local dignitaries, had taken part.
Everyday Soviet pictures were screened at different places during this week. In his speech, Acharya gave a true picture of Indians friendship with Soviet Union.\(^{101}\)

A high power team of Soviet Union had come to India on the invitation of ISCUS during the commemoration of 61\(^{st}\) October Socialistic Revolution and they had stayed in Orissa for two days.

The leader of the team was none other than the vice-president of Soviet Union- His Highness Sultan Ibrahim who also happened to be the national hero of Kirgiz Socialistic and member of Central Committee of Communist Party. Other members of this team were Vice-president of ISCUS, Vladimir Vikhokholer, Soviet embassy counsellor of India and head of culture department O.G. Ulotsipherov and others.

A welcome ceremony was conducted at Bhubaneswar airport to welcome the honourable representatives. The sky was filled with high slogans appreciating Indo-Soviet relationship. The members of the team were treated as the state guests of Orissa.

A meeting was organised on 16\(^{th}\) November at Barabati Stadium Club Cuttack. Acharya had presided over the meeting. In his speech, he had stated Indo-Soviet Friendship was quite old and it had helped India profoundly in the financial and political fields. Russian help for Indian Independence war could not be forgotten. Tolstoy-the Russian Philosopher was the main source of Inspiration to Mahatma Gandhi. For the eradication of Imperialism and Colonialism from the world the efforts made by Soviet Union were praise worthy and the forces who were trying to
undermine the strong relation of friendship should be dealt with heavy hands. Acharya reiterated for further strengthening of friendship.

In reply, the vice-president of Soviet Union Sultan Ibrahim stated that he was quite happy for the grand welcome extended to them by the people of Orissa. He had declared that the friendship was not based on any mean mindedness or selfishness. Indo-Soviet friendship would remain as example for ages to come.\textsuperscript{102}

A get together of all the friends were made on 18\textsuperscript{th} under the president-ship of Binayak Acharya. A hearty welcome was extended to all the delegates. Stress was made to strengthen and spread the friendship in future. In his farewell address Ibrahim had extended thanks and good wishes to ISCUS and General Public of Orissa.\textsuperscript{103}

Binayak Acharya was elected as the patron of Indo-Soviet cultural Society, Orissa State Council, in the 6\textsuperscript{th} Orissa State conference held at Sambalpur from 3\textsuperscript{rd} to 5\textsuperscript{th} June 1983.\textsuperscript{104} And he remained as the patron of ISCUS - Orissa State Council till his death.

\textbf{ALL INDIA PEACE AND SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION}

In 1966, A.I.P.S.O.\textsuperscript{105} (All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation) Conference was organised at Berhampur. Acharya was elected as the president of State Council of A.I.P.S.O.\textsuperscript{106}

The new State Council of All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation (AIPSO) was formed in the state
conference held at Cuttack on 24th September 1973 in which Acharya was elected as the President.

During Acharya's period, a twenty four hours session of AIPSO was held at Barabati Stadium Cuttack. Acharaya presided over the function.

The main objectives of this AIPSO were to fight against reactionary forces and establish social injustice in the world and also to eradicate slavery, financial dependence, Capitalism, Colonialism and Neo-colonialism from the world and to promote Social Justice.

The countries like Vietnam, Indo-China, Combodia, Cuba, Bangaldesh, South America and Africa would lead the world on above ideology. Besides, historic Vietnam would provide inspiration for wars of Independence in different parts of the world.\textsuperscript{107}

In that session, special proposals were made how to strengthen the world peace, demilitarize Vietnam and Chilley and solve the problems of Arab and Middle East countries.

It was also discussed that for the last 20 years socialistic countries including Russia were continuously agitating for the establishment of world peace. But with different pleas America was spreading it's imperialism.

It was felt in the meeting that the high handedness of America in world economy and social sphere had been slowly fading away due to the advancement of socialism. The all out development made by Russia under the leadership of Lenin had surpassed the development achieved by America over last 600 years. In spite of being established as the
highest leader of democracy America had failed to achieve the full aspiration of it's people.\textsuperscript{108}

Feeling emerged in the discussion that it was the morale of the people, power of thinking and aspiration for Independence which make a country greater among the states rather than the size of the nation. The capitalistic economy was advancing to capture the world market. So all the socialistic countries and their friends should be united for better co-operation and integrity in all the fields to arrest such growth of capitalism. It was mentioned that Ho-Chi-min of Vietnam was one of the profound leaders in the sphere of socialism. Due to strong mind, Vietnam was able to become a world power both in political and economic spheres in a very short time. It was expressed that the economic Independence of a state was very much needed for the growth of a country and also for it's struggle for Independence.\textsuperscript{109}

Binayak Acharya was doggedly opposed to fascism. During his president ship there was a call to celebrate the anti fascist day. AIPSO had celebrated May 9\textsuperscript{th} as anti-fascist day. AIPSO along with other political parties planned to unite the people against imperialism and fascism from the day of anti-fascist day.\textsuperscript{110}

During the discussion it was pointed out that our external enemies were quite alert to take advantage of the situation. America was bent open establishing atomic energy centers, modern naval centre and aerodrome at the Deago Grasia Island in Indian Ocean inspite of strong objections from all the countries around Indian Ocean. British government was helping America for that. It was a new
danger to the defence of both India and other countries. It was a new trick of America to control Indian foreign Policy.\textsuperscript{111}

The meeting requested all the lovers of democracy, anti-reactionary and anti-imperialistic forces, peace lovers, labourer, farmers, youth students and ladies to celebrate anti-fascist day.\textsuperscript{112}

AIPS\textO was celebrated anti-fascist days at Barabati Stadium Cuttack. There was a huge mass gathering. The president of AIPS\textO and the then Finance Minister Acharya stated that no scope should be given for the spread of fascism in India as it was a danger to human civilization. The anti-fascist call of Russia who had been helping the downtrodden and oppressed should be followed by all the countries. The Indian public should be always aware to fight against fascism which was mainly responsible for spreading of unemployment, price-hike, inefficiency in government, inflation in India. The fascism had also spread it's tentacles in the countries like Chilly, South-east Asia, Indo-China and Korsa. It was planning to take over India through C.I.A.\textsuperscript{113} The history of Mussolini and Hitler was also repeating now. But after the defeat of Vietnam world had raised it's voice against fascism.\textsuperscript{114}

In the capacity as the president of AIPS\textO, Acharya had requested the people of Orissa to be organised and united for fighting against fascism and to spread the message of socialism in every village and town of Orissa. He had urged upon the people of Orissa to continue their fight against fascism in all the spheres.\textsuperscript{115}
In that meeting it was decided to organise a fighting force of 5000 people of Orissa who would be joining the main rally to be organised at Patna against fascism on October 27th, 28th and 29th, 1974.

There the revolutionary public and dynamic youngsters present in the meeting were called upon to fight against fascism.116

During the period of Acharya, the three member peace delegation from Vietnam headed by Mr. Phan Anh, M.P. reached Bhubaneswar on the morning of the 10th April 1979 and were accorded tumultuous reception with flowers at the airport by different organizations and personalities including the AIPSO (Orissa). The peace delegation addressed a big press conference. In the after noon of the same day they addressed a big meeting of students and teachers at the Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar.117

In the same evening they were given a reception by the Utkal Mahila Samiti at Cuttack. Thereafter, there was a big reception accorded to them by the State Council AIPSO (Orissa) at its Barabati Stadium office. In the evening, a big public reception was extended to them at the Barabati Stadium by the citizens of Cuttack. In the presidium were Radhanath Rath, Editor of Samaj, Binayak Acharya-President of the AIPSO (Orissa) and of the Congress Party.118

Phan Anh spoke at length about the background of the conflict which was going on between Vietnam and China. Other speakers were Radhanath Rath, Binayak Acharya and
Ramakanta Mahapatra, money and medicines were collected for helping the distressed in the war of liberation.\textsuperscript{119}

Early next morning on 11\textsuperscript{th} Apr, 1979, the delegation left Bhubaneswar for Berhampur. On the way, receptions were accorded profusely garlanded by the crowds and arches were erected at Sunakhala, Rambha, Humma, Ganjam and Chhatrapur before they entered Berhampur. They addressed a meeting of students and teachers at Bhanja Vihar, Berhampur University.

In the evening the delegations were felicitated by a rousing massive public reception by the people of Ganjam, under the banner of AIPSO. Phan Anh spoke lucidly on the Sino-Vietnamese conflict and made caustic reference to the hegemonistic and aggressive role which was followed by China.

The peace Delegation returned to Bhubaneswar in the next morning on 12\textsuperscript{th} April 1979 and addressed a meeting of leading personalities and cadres of different political parties. They were given a hearty send off by a big crowd at the Bhubaneswar air port when they left for Visakpatnam.\textsuperscript{120}

\textbf{UTKAL PRANTIYA RASTRABHASA PRACHARA SABHA}

Binayak Acharay was elected as the president of U.P.R.B.P.S. (Utkal Prantiya Rastra Bhasa Prachar Sabha)\textsuperscript{121} of Ganjam district. As the president of U.P.R.B.P.S. he had taken the responsibility of propagating Rastra Bhasa throughout the district. He used to discuss Rastra Bhasa at “Hindi Bhawan” of Ganjam district along with the Hindi teachers of Aska, Polosara, Hinjilikote and other places.\textsuperscript{122}
Acharya was elected as the member of working committee of U.P.R.B.P.S.\textsuperscript{123}

As a member of working committee he had requested the government to appoint Hindi teachers in all English Medium Schools so that arrangement would help in spreading Rastra Bhasa among the school children.\textsuperscript{124}

Binayak Acharya was nominated as the vice-president of U.P.R.B.P.S. in General Body meeting at Balasore on 8\textsuperscript{th} June 1972.\textsuperscript{125} During that period Swami Bichitrananda Das was the president of U.P.R.B.P.S. After the death of Bichitrananda Das, Acharya was elected as the president of U.P.R.B.P.S. in the working committee on 27\textsuperscript{th} October 1975. He remained as the President of U.P.R.B.P.S. till his death.\textsuperscript{126}

When he was the President of U.P.R.B.P.S. he was so conscious for the employees of U.P.R.B.P.S. that he had made arrangement for the additional recurring grant-in-aid which resulted in the hike of the salary of the employees in 1981.\textsuperscript{127}

A number of persons like Baidyanath Acharya, Dandapani Dalei, Ramsukh Singh, Radha Mohan Sahu, Laxman Kumar Jena were working closely with Binayak Acharya during that period.

A good number of Samilani was organized under the aegis of U.P.R.B.P.S. A “Hindi, Oriya sahitika Samilani was organised at Cuttack on 25\textsuperscript{th} June to 27\textsuperscript{th} June 1981. C.M. Poonacha- the then Governor of Orissa was the Chief Guest of that Samilani. The meeting was organized under the
Presidentship of Binayak Acharya. A variety of topics relating to Rastra Bhasa were taken up for discussion. On the first day, the subject of discussion was “Samakalina Hindi O Oriya Kabita”. A number of established littérateurs were participated in the discussion.

On the next day, the subject of discussion was “Samakalina Hindi O Oriya Gadya Sahitya” and on 27th June, the subject of discussion was “Samakalina Hindi O Oriya Nataka O Sishu Sahitya”. Through these Samilanis he tried his best to develop the literature and national language in our state.

The second Samilani was organised on 6th May 1982 at Cuttack. Binayak Acharya- the President of U.P.R.B.P.S. presided over the meeting. Bishnu Prabakar and Monorama Mohapatra were the Chief Guests of the meeting.

The third Samilani was organised on 4th and 5th June 1983 at Gandhi Bhawan, Cuttack. The subject of discussion on 4th June was “Bharatiya Bhasayon mein Paribhasik Sabdabali Ki Samasya”. The subject of discussion of 5th June was “Sahityo mein Samakalin Jivan Ka Pratibimba”.

In his long association with U.P.R.B.P.S, Acharya had made determined efforts for the enrichment of Oriya literature and culture.

2. Ibid

3. Ibid, P - 115

4. Ibid, P - 155

5. Ibid, P - 75

6. Ibid, P - 127

7. Ibid, P - 130

8. Ibid, PP - 165-166

9. Ibid, P - 188

10. Ibid, PP - 226, 229

11. Ibid, PP - 278-279

12. Ibid, P - 393

13. Ibid, PP - 405, 406


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15. Ibid, P -80
16. Ibid, PP -81-82
17. Ibid, PP -93, 94
18. Ibid, P -191
19. Ibid, P -225
20. Ibid, P -331
22. Ibid, P -245
23. Ibid, P -117
24. Ibid, PP -102-103
25. Ibid, P -104
26. Ibid, PP -150-151
27. Ibid, PP -105-106
28. Ibid, P -107
29. Ibid, P -187
30. Ibid, P -188
31. Ibid, P -234
32. Ibid, P -237
33. Ibid, P - 242
34. Ibid, PP - 330, 404
35. Ibid, P - 336
36. Ibid, P - 113
37. Ibid, P - 236
38. Ibid
39. Ibid, P - 237
40. Ibid, P - 279
41. Ibid, P - 397
42. Ibid
43. Ibid, P - 45
44. Ibid, PP - 98-99
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46. Ibid, PP - 100-101
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