Rosenau's 'Drama of Politics' requires following different components - (a) the stage; (b) the actor; (c) the performance of the actor; and (d) the judge (the audience). Of these, the 'actors' seems to be the most important and decisive of all the components. It is the actor who articulates and aggregates the interests, channelises them to the appropriate forum, helps the process of decision-making and, at last, helps implementing these decisions to the desired end. It is the personality factors in politics that gives meaning to power. Personality shares and shapes power, motivates and orients it to be legitimate and, at the end, becomes either 'a Satan or a Messiah'. The personality study remains an integral part of academic political science research. It is relevant to the developing political societies (like India) where the leader organises the masses and enthuses them for activities promoting national works and objectives.
Biswanath Das is one such personality. Successor to and owner of the largest agricultural estate under the Madras Presidency of the British India, he organised the peasants. He enlightened the ryots of their rights and made them conscious of their miserable plight caused by exploitation of the Zamindars and Maharajas. and partly encouraged by the Empire. Coming to national scene, he became the freedom fighter to liberate the mother land. He became the first Congress Premier of Orissa in July 1937 under the Government of India Act, 1935 and resigned from that position when it was necessary in the interest of India's Independence and as per the policy decision of Congress party. Soon after the independence of India, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly to help framing the Constitution. As the Premier and Chief Minister of Orissa, he worked for the upliftment of the downtrodden and honestly set numerous precedences to be followed by others both in politics and personal life. As the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, the biggest State of the Indian Union and the native State of Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, he added to the dignity of Raj Bhawan and remained a model during such gubernatorial tenure. Hence the study of Biswanath Das, as the liberator, builder and leader of Orissa.
The Principal questions/hypotheses:

This study will be confined to the life, work and achievement and/or failure of a personality. For this analysis, we have taken three different index of personality: work for liberating the downtrodden and, later, the motherland; leadership in the capacity of being Premier and Chief Minister of Orissa and Governor of Uttar Pradesh; and his work that contributed to nation building and institution building. Our efforts shall be to test the following hypotheses:

(a) that Biswanath Das was a liberator;
(b) that he was a leader; and
(c) that he was a builder of Orissa.

Overview of literature:

In India the personality studies are inducted mostly through private trusts, very often by the government and its agencies and not infrequently by the biographers. Thus an academic political scientist feels helpless in as much as he may not get a systematic and reliable account of a personality to rationally evaluate.
his success or otherwise. In Orissa the picture is still more dismal. It might be far-fetched to say that the popularity of personality study is yet to be established in Orissa though such studies have been taken up in other states. Till very late, Sukadev Nanda's "Coalitional Politics in Orissa" and Nilamani Routray's "Smruti O Anubhuti" were the only two pointed works with some portions on Biswanath Das (though this researcher has collected some typed pages from official records on the government and politics of Orissa). Organisations of three State level Seminars at Utkal, Sambalpur and Berhampur Universities and the consequent studies made by the scholars who participated in these Seminars, seems to have added new information and knowledge on Biswanath Das, his leadership style and functioning though one still experiences the lack of an integrated work on Das. Against all these handicaps, we propose to conduct our studies partially through literatures and partially through interviews of all those who were associates, colleagues and contemporaries to him. In this sense, it will be a pioneering work in the field.

Operationalization:

In course of our analysis we propose to operationalize a few concepts. The concepts 'liberation'
would include the process of organisation and the organised struggle of the peasants against Zamindars and landlords. The concept would also be extended to study the contribution of Biswanath Das, as a freedom fighter, to the liberation of India. The concept of 'leadership' shall include the interaction between the leaders and the mass, style of leadership and the typology of leadership. In the analysis, we propose to evaluate the concept of leadership in social political and national fields.

**Methodology:**

The proposed study shall mostly remain to be historical. Our attempts should be to consult all those volumes of literatures unfolding the different dimensions of his personality. Since Biswanath Das does not leave behind anything about himself, a complete account of his life and works might necessitate in collecting the opinion of those who were closed to him in different capacities. Thus the study shall be partly library work and partly field work.

**Bibliography:**

When we propose to study the personality of Biswanath Das, we should have based our study on his
writings about himself as the primary source. Unfortunately, since he did not leave behind himself anything in print, we propose to consult all those works of the three state level seminars focusing on different aspects of his personality. For this we are to refer to a number of books, journals and newspapers of the relevant periods. On the eve of his centenary celebration this year, the three volumes published by three Universities of Orissa would be of much help to this researcher if anything is left out, it shall be compensated through interviews of a host of relevant personalities. (A detailed bibliography is attached herewith).

Frame work of analysis:

The frame work of analysis will be as follows:
Chapter - I shall be an introduction throwing light on the theoretic analysis of the three concepts Liberator: the concept, typology and characteristics (International Movement) Leader: definition of leadership, leadership qualities, types, and pattern; and
Builder: building, nation-building, modes of nation-building, nation-building in developing societies.

Chapter - II shall be "Biswanath Das" devoted to peep into his life and activities. This chapter would cover his birth and background sources of influence, peer groups, ideals, political career, values and specialities.

Chapter - III shall examine Biswanath Das as a peasant leader.

Chapter - IV would be devoted to examine his personality as a freedom fighter and the member of the Constituent Assembly.

Chapter - V would examine Das as a leader: as the Premier and the Chief Minister of Orissa, as the Parliamentarian and as the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Chapter - VI shall be the conclusion of the analysis.