

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYA PITH

शक्ति उत्थान आश्रम लखीसराय बिहार

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Teacher name – Ajay Kumar Sharma

Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha (18 June 1887 – 5 July 1957), known as *Bihar Vibhuti*, was an Indian nationalist statesman, participant in Champaran Satyagraha, Gandhian & one of the architects of modern Bihar, who was the first Deputy Chief Minister cum Finance Minister of the Indian state of Bihar (1946–1957). He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, which was elected to write the Constitution of India and served in its first Parliament as an independent nation. He also held a range of portfolios including Labour, Local Self Government, Public Works, Supply & Price Control, Health and Agriculture. A.N. Sinha, affectionately called *Babu Saheb*, was a very close associate of Mahatma Gandhi during the freedom struggle movement and worked with Bihar Kesari Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha to lead the Gandhian movement in Bihar. One of the leading nationalists in the Indian independence movement from Bihar after Dr Rajendra Prasad, he was elected as the Congress Party. deputy leader in the state assembly to assume office as first Deputy Chief Minister cum Finance Minister of independent Bihar, and re-elected when the Congress Party won Bihar's first general election with a massive mandate in 1952. Loknayak Jay Prakash Narayan in his essay "*Hamare Anugrah Babu*" wrote that, "*In modern times, there are only a rare few people who have been owed to Bihar as much as our Anugrah Babu. He was one of the leading makers of modern Bihar, and for many years Bihar got his leadership. The people of this state are indebted to this great son of Bihar's land.*".

Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha



Deputy Premier and Finance Minister of Bihar Province

In office
20 July 1937 – 31 October 1939

Preceded by *Position established*

Succeeded by Governor's rule

Member Of Constituent Assembly

In office
9 December 1946 – 26 January 1950

Preceded by *Post Created*

Succeeded by *Post Abolished*

Constituency Aurangabad

1st Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar and Finance Minister of Bihar

In office
2 April 1946 – 5 July 1957

Chief Minister [Sri Krishna Sinha](#)

Preceded by *Position Created*

Succeeded by *Vacant*

Member Central Legislative Council

In office
1926–1930

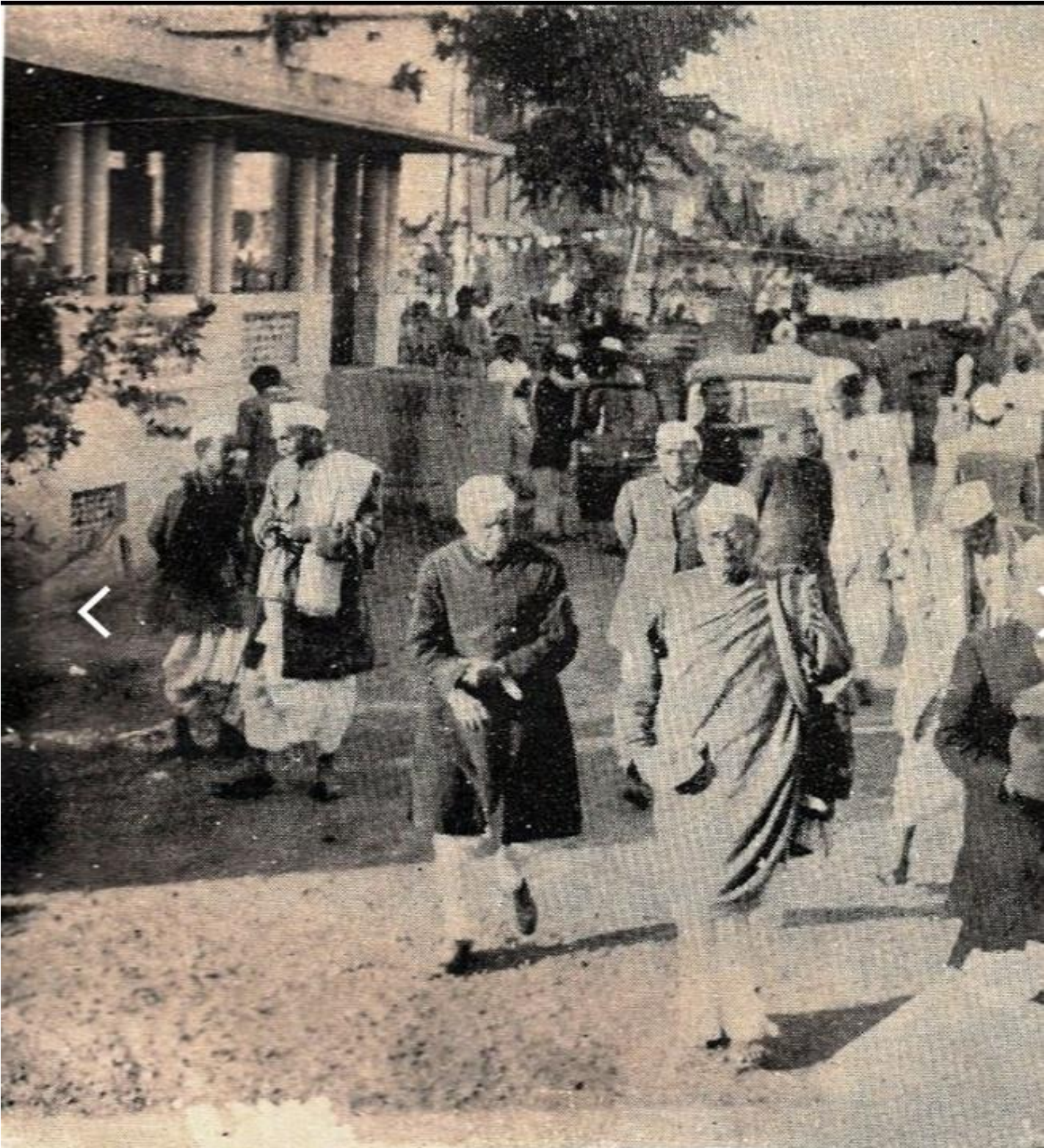
Governor General The Earl of Halifax

Preceded by	Maharaja Rameshwar Singh
Succeeded by	<i>Vacant</i>
Member Central Legislative Assembly	
In office	1923–1926
Governor General	The Earl of Reading
Preceded by	Ambika Prasad Sinha
Succeeded by	Badri Lal Rastogi
Personal details	
Born	18 June 1887 Aurangabad, Bengal Presidency, British India (now in Bihar, India)
Died	5 July 1957 (aged 70) Patna, Bihar, India
Political party	Indian National Congress
Children	Two sons
Alma mater	University of Patna Presidency College, Kolkata
Occupation	Lawyer Nationalist Statesman

Educationist
Administrator

Nickname(s) Bihar Vibhuti,
Babusaheb

Freedom movement



श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के साथ अपने कदमकुंआ स्थित निवास से निकलते हु

In 1917, heeding the call of [Mahatma Gandhi](#) to the nation, he left his flourishing law practice to join the [Champaran](#) Satyagraha movement. The Champaran experiment formed a vital chapter in the development of the [Gandhian](#) method in India and he was catapulted to the national stage. He served as a teacher in Bihar Vidyapeeth founded by Dr. [Rajendra Prasad](#) for motivating young meritorious youths. Among his first students was young [Jayprakash Narayan](#). In 1922 he organized the Gaya [Congress](#). In the following year he became one of the General Secretaries of the All India Congress Committee (AICC). When Rajendra Prasad was elected Chairman of Patna Municipality, Dr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha was elected Vice-Chairman. As he was soon elected Chairman of the Gaya District Board, he resigned. He was the pivotal force behind the Civil Disobedience Movement led by M K Gandhi, in the year 1930 which is considered an important milestone in the history of Indian Nationalism.

His patriotism earned him 15 months of rigorous imprisonment in 1933–34. When the M8 [Nepal–Bihar earthquake](#) occurred on 15 January 1934, Bihar Central Relief Committee was set up on 17 January 1934, under the Presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha became its Vice-President. He took the task of raising funds to help the people and the relief and rehabilitation work was organised in an elaborate and efficient manner. He was elected as a member of the Central Council in 1935 from Sahabad-cum-Patna Constituency with a massive margin. He became a member of the [Bihar Legislative Assembly](#) in 1936. In the provincial autonomy granted by British, under the [Government of India Act](#) of 1935, the first Congress ministry was sworn in on 20 July 1937 and he became the Deputy Premier cum [Finance Minister](#) of [Bihar](#) province. He and Premier Dr. [Sri Krishna Sinha](#) disagreed with the then Governor Maurice Garnier Hallett on the issue of the release of political prisoners and both resigned. The Governor had to give in and they again resumed their offices. But they again resigned in 1939, as did all Congress governments in the country, over the question of involving India in the Second World War without the consent of the Indian people.

He was among the first freedom fighters to respond to Gandhiji's call for [Satyagraha](#) in 1940–41. He was arrested by the British authorities and imprisoned in the Hazaribagh Central Jail in 1942. In 1944 he was released and devoted himself to serving the epidemic-ridden people.

After independence he dedicated himself to the all round development of Bihar as [Finance Minister](#) and as the [Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar](#).