

## Kishna Vallabh Sahai

Krishna Vallabh Sahai was a famous freedom fighter of Jharkhand. He was born on 31 December 1898 in Sheikhpura, Bihar. His father's name was Munshi Ganga Prasad, who was an inspector in Hazaribagh, so his life was spent in Hazaribagh. He did his graduation in English from Sant Colomba's College Hazaribagh. He was awarded the Sir "Edward Albert Gate Gold Medal" for his outstanding performance in the English language.

He was the biggest leader of Hazaribagh during the freedom struggle. During the non-cooperation movement, he jumped into the movement leaving law studies and was sent to jail in 1921 along with Bajrang Sahai, Saraswati Devi, Triveni Prasad, Shaligram Singh. In 1923, Krishna Vallabh Sahai joined the Swaraj Party. When the Provincial Legislative Council was formed in 1923, Krishna Vallabh Sahai was elected as the representative of the Swaraj Party.

On 26 January 1930, when full independence day was being celebrated all over the country, Krishna Vallabh Sahay along with other leaders hoisted the tricolor flag in Hazaribagh despite the lathi charge.

Krishna Ballabh Sahai broke the salt law by making salt near the Khazanchi pond of Hazaribagh. For this he was sentenced for one year.

### During Quit India Movement

He was imprisoned in this Hazaribagh jail. Later, when Jayaprakash Narayan escaped from the jail along with his five companions, Ramnarayan Singh and Sukhlal Singh were shifted to Bhagalpur Jail.

He actively participated in the peasant movement started by Swami Sahajanand. He was the editor the Hindi weekly magazine "Chhotanagpur Sandesh".

He was a member of the Bihar Legislative Council from 1937 to 1939, during which he also became the Parliamentary Secretary. He was also elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. After independence, he was elected as the first MLA from Giridih assembly constituency and was the first revenue minister of United Bihar (1947 to 1962) in Shri Krishna Singh's cabinet. He was the Chief Minister of Bihar from 1963 to 1967. He was the fourth Chief Minister of Bihar. He became the second Chief Minister of Bihar after Vinodanand Jha from Jharkhand region. His political future was marginalized after he lost the election and was accused of corruption. He died on 3 June 1974 in a car accident in Hazaribagh.

### Important facts about Krishna Vallabh Sahay

1. There is a railway halt named after him in "Krishna Vallabh Sahay" in Giridih.

2. She opened a women's college in Hazaribagh, which is now named Krishna Vallabh Mahila College.

3. Krishna Vallabh Park is located in Hazaribagh.

4. He has a major contribution in making Sainik School Tilaiya. It was built during his chief ministership only.

It is a major contributor to the establishment of Barauni Refinery, HEC, Bokaro Steel Plant. It was made during his chief minister's time.

6. It contributed a lot in the field of abolition of zamindari system and land reforms. The draft of the Zamindari Abolition Bill was prepared by Krishna Vallabh Sahai. He had a great contribution in the abolition of the Zamindari system of Ramgarh state. Kamakhya Narayan Singh, the last king of Ramgarh, defeated it in the election.

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