

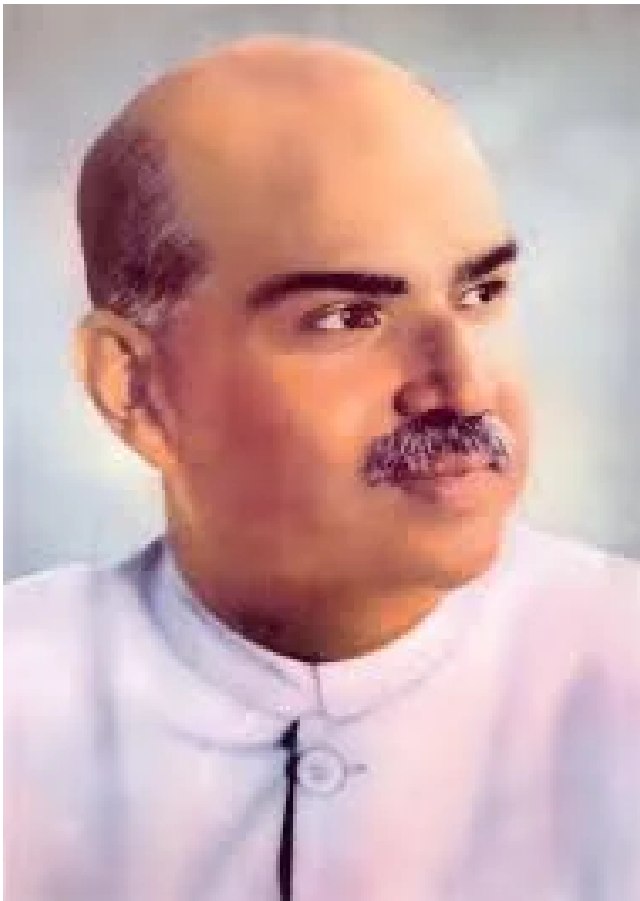


## Birth Anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee

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Prime Minister Narendra Modi paid tribute to [Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee](#) on his birth anniversary (**6<sup>th</sup> July**) highlighting his legacy in national unity, industrial policy, and education, and his relevance in India's modern development.

- **Birth and Early Life:** Born in **Calcutta** (now Kolkata). Dr. Mookerjee is the son of **Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee**, a renowned educationist and Vice-Chancellor of **Calcutta University**.
- **Academic Excellence:** Dr. Mookerjee represented **Calcutta University** at the **Conference of the Universities of the British Empire** in England.
  - Dr. Mookerjee became the **youngest Vice-Chancellor** of **Calcutta University** at the age of 33 in **1934**.
  - He started "**Bang Wani**", a Bengali journal, in 1922 and **The Nationalist** in the 1940s.
- **Political Career:** In the 1920s, Dr. Mookerjee joined the Indian National Congress but resigned later over ideological differences with the leadership. He later joined the Hindu Mahasabha and played a key role in forming a Progressive Coalition government in Bengal in 1937, where he served as the **Finance Minister**.
  - Became the **acting President** of the **Hindu Mahasabha** in 1940 and advocated for **complete independence** for India.
  - He founded the **All India Bharatiya Jan Sangh** in **1951**, which later evolved into the **Bharatiya Janata Party**.
- **Post-Independence Role:** Dr. Mookerjee served as **Minister for Industry and Supply** in the **Interim Government** after independence.
  - Instrumental in establishing key institutions like the **Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory**, **Sindri Fertilizer Corporation**, and **Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation**.
- **Ideological Stance:** He advocated nationalism, Hindu cultural identity, and a united India. He opposed Article 370, asserting that one nation **cannot have two constitutions, heads, or flags**.
  - **Opposed the** linguistic division of India, advocating for unity based on **administrative efficiency, security, and economic prosperity**.
  - He was arrested during a protest against J&K's special status and died under mysterious circumstances in 1953.
- **Legacy:** He is known as "**The Lion of Parliament**" for his sharp debates on national issues.



Read more: [Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee](#)

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