

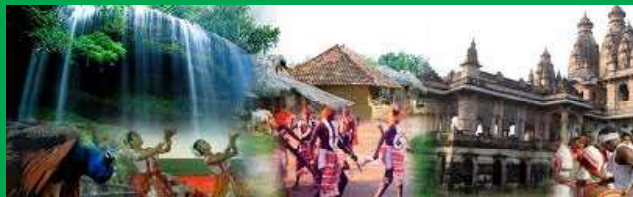
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JPSC

**JHARKHAND STATE CIVIL SERVICES
PRELIMS & MAIN EXAM 2024**

Revised Study Notes

JHARKHAND STATE SPECIFIC GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



Prepared by
Develop India Group

Topics included in this book

Topics covered from JPSC Main Syllabus

GS Paper 3 : Section A

(D) History of Jharkhand:

- India After independence: Integration of Princely states in Indian Union; Linguistic Reorganization of States; Non-aligned policy under Nehru and India Gandhi, Libration of Bangladesh.
- Adi-dharma i.e. Sarana cult of Jharkhand tribals;
- Concept of Sadan and emergence of Nagpuria language;
- Tribal Revolts in Jharkhand and Nationalist struggle;
- Birsa Movement,
- Tana Ghagat Movement, and
- Freedom Movement in Jharkhand.

GS Paper 3 : Section B

(D) Geography of Jharkhand and Utilization of its Resources:

- Geological history, landforms, drainage, climate, soil types and forests agriculture and irrigation, Damodar & Suberna rekha valley projects; mineral resources of Jharkhand extraction and utilization.
- Population: Growth, distribution, density; Tribal population and their distribution, Problems of Tribes and Tribal development Plans; their customs, rituals, festivals etc.
- Industrial and urban development, Major industries-Iron, Steel and Cement; Cottage Industries.
- Pattern of urban settlement and Pollution Problems.

GS Paper 5 :

Group (D) – Economy of Jharkhand: Features, Issues, Challenges and Strategies

- Economic growth and structure of Jharkhand's economy, sectoral composition, growth in SDP and per capita NSDP in last decade, Agricultural and industrial in Jharkhand.

- Demographic features of Jharkhand: population growth, sex ratio, density, literacy composition etc. with special reference to Census of 2001 and 2011, inter district variations.
- Status of poverty, unemployment, food security, malnutrition, education and health indicators in Jharkhand, major initiatives, Issues of agricultural and rural development, major programs and schemes; poverty alleviation programs; PURA, Bharat Nirman, MGNREGA, PMGSY, SGSY, IAY, NRLM etc., Food security schemes.
- Land, forest and environmental issues in Jharkhand : land reforms and agrarian relations, tribal land alienation, development induced displacement of people; its impacts and policy initiatives; forest issues and implementation of FRA, Environmental degradation and State policy to deal with to,
- Five year plans in Jharkhand strategy and achievement in x and XIth Plan, TSP and SCSP, Public finance trends in Jharkhand, industrial policy in Jharkhand industrial development.

Topics covered from JPSC Prelims Syllabus

A) History of Jharkhand (8 Questions)

- 1) Munda Administration (1 Question)
- 2) Naagvanshi Administration (1 Question)
- 3) Padha Panchyat Administration (1 Question)
- 4) Manjhi Paragna Administration (1 Question)
- 5) Munda Manki Administration (1 Question)
- 6) Dhakli Sohor Administration (1 Question)
- 7) Communal Panchayat Administration (1 Question)

B) Jharkhand Movement (7 Questions)

- 1) Sadan of Jharkhand (1 Question)
- 2) Tribes of Jharkhand (1 Question)
- 3) Freedom Fighters of Jharkhand (1 Question)
- 4) Significance of Jharkhand (2 Question)
- 5) Jharkhand Movement and State Organizations (2 Questions)

C) Specific Identities of Jharkhand (5 Questions)

- 1) Social Scenario (1 Question).
 - 2) Cultural Scenario (1 Question).
 - 3) Political Scenario (1 Question).
 - 4) Economic Scenario (1 Question).
 - 5) Religious Specific identities (1 Question).
- D) Folklore/Folk Literature, Dance, Musical instruments, Tourist Places, Tribal Culture of Jharkhand (5 Questions)**
- 1) Folklore/Folk Literature (1 Question).
 - 2) Traditional Arts and Folk Dances (1 Question)
 - 3) Folk Music and Instruments (1 Question)
 - 4) Tourist Places, Natural Archeological, Historical, Religious and Modern Places (1 Question)
 - 5) Scheduled Castes and Tribes and their specialities (1 Question)
- E) Literature and Authors of Jharkhand (5 Questions)**
- F) Important Educational institutions of Jharkhand(3 Questions)**
- G) Sports of Jharkhand (5 Questions)**
- H) Jharkhand Land Related Laws/Acts(12 Questions)**
- 1) Chhota Nagpur Tenancy (5 Questions)
 - 2) Santhal Paragna Tenancy (5 Questions)
 - 3) Other State wise Acts (2 Questions)
- I) History of Economic Development in 1947, Geography of Jharkhand- Forests, Rivers, Hills and Mountains, Mines and Minerals (10 Questions)**
- J) Industrial Policies of Jharkhand- Displacement and Rehabilitation and Other Policies (6 Questions)**
- K) Important Industries Their Name , Placeand Industrial Development (5 Questions).**
- L) Important Schemes and Subschemes(5 Questions)**
- M) Forest Management and Wild Life Animal Protection (5 Questions)**
- N) Climatic Facts, Climate Changes,Migration and Adoption of Jharkhand(7 Questions)**
- O) Disaster Management in Jharkhand(5 Questions)**
- P) Trivia and Current Affairs of Jharkhand(7 Questions)**



JHARKHAND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Jharkhand : at a Glance

Jharkhand is the 28th state of the India. It was brought into existence by the Bihar reorganization Act on November 15, 2000; the *birth anniversary of the legendary Bhagwan Birsa Munda*. Jharkhand is famous for its rich mineral resources like Uranium, Mica, Bauxite, Granite, Gold, Silver, Graphite, Magnetite, Dolomite, Fireclay, Quartz, Feldspar, Coal (32% of India), Iron, Copper (25% of India) etc. Forests and woodlands occupy more than 29% of the state which is amongst the highest in India.

FACT SHEET

- Capital - Ranchi
- Sub - Capital - Dumka (Proposed)
- M.Ps. - 14
- Members of upper house - 06
- State animal - Elephant
- State bird - Cuckoo
- State tree - Sal
- State flower - Burea
- Present Governor - Syed Ahmed
- Present Chief Minister - Hemant Soren (JMM)
- Importance of minerals, a - Majority of tribal people, store house of mineral resources, monopoly in many minerals, a state of series of industries.
- Nomenclature of - Tribal civilization, plateau region, plenty of Jhars, known as Jharkhand.
- Geographical location and - From 21° 58' 10" N to 25° 18' N. Latitude 83° 22' E to 87° 57" E. Longitude.
- Boundaries West - Bihar in the North, Odisha in the South, Bengal in the East, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh in the West.
- Extent of the state - Length from East to West 463 km. Breadth from North to South 380 km.

First Person in Jharkhand

- Highest Waterfall - *Hudru* (74 m at Swarn Rekha River in Ranchi)
- Highest Peak - *Paras Nath* (1365 m) situated at Giridh Plateau
- Most dense vegetation district of the state - *Chatra* (52.9%)
- First copper plant - *GhatShila*
- Most natural vegetation district - *HazariBagh*
- Division with maximum tribal population - *Santhal Pargana*
- Establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Company - 1907
- District with largest number of waterfalls - *Ranchi*
- Coldest place (Lowest temperature) - *Neterhat*
- Source of hottest water - *Suraj Kund* (HazariBagh)
- Maximum Rainfall - *Neterhat* (1800 mm)
- First railway route constructed after digging in plateau region - *Jamshedpur to Howrah*
- Shimla of the state - *Ranchi city*
- Industrial capital of the state - *Jamshedpur*
- Famous as a queen of hills - *Neterhat*
- Steel city - *Tata Nagar*
- First cement factory established - *Japla*
- School situated at highest point - *Neterhat School*
- Mining higher education of centre - *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad*
- First University - *Ranchi University, Ranchi*
- First Agriculture University - *Birsa Agriculture University, Ranchi*
- First Medical College - *Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi*
- First College - *sr. Columba College, HazariBagh*
- First Ayurvedic College - *Gave Ayurvedic College, Lohardagga*
- First Daily Hindi Newspaper - *Rashtriya Bhasha*
- First Hindi Weekly - *Aryabratt*
- First Daily English Newspaper - *Daily Press*
- First Film - *Akranta*
- First Santhali Film - *Mukhya Braha*
- First Power House - *Tilliya*
- Biggest River Valley Project - *Damodar River Valley Project*
- Biggest Aerodrome - *Birsa Munda Aerodrome, Ranchi*
- Biggest Colony - *Heranu, Ranchi* (475 acre)

- Jharkhand Autonomous Development Council Bill was passed in 1991.
- The famous temple of Chhinmastika is situated at Rejrappa (Hazaribagh).
- The first woman of the world, Smt. Bachhendri Pal who succeeded in climbing Mt. Everest is working at TISCO in Jharkhand.
- Anand Pandey was the teacher of Hirma Munda.
- The main place of Munda revolt was Ranchi and Singhbhum Birsa Munda was the leader of this revolt. Birsa was the resident of Chalkad (Ranchi). Gaya Munda was another important leader of this revolt.
Chaiwasa, Jamshedpur and Santhal Pargana are the places where Biri is manufactured in the state.
- Out of 14 Lok Sabha election constituencies 9 are reserved for Scheduled tribes and one for Scheduled caste.
- Chatra is the smallest Lok Sabha Constituency which includes Chatra, Simaria, Latehar and Panki assemblies.
- 28 seats are reserved for Scheduled tribes. 8 seats are reserved for Scheduled castes and 45 seats are unreserved in Jharkhand assembly.
- Gumla and Lohardaga are the two districts where all the MLAs represent the tribal people.

History of Jharkhand:

Adi-dharma i.e. Sarana culture of Jharkhand tribals

The Adi-Dharma, also known as the Sarana cult, is a religious movement among the tribal communities of Jharkhand, particularly the Ho, Mundas, and Oraons. It emerged as a response to the social, economic, and cultural changes brought about by colonialism and later by mainstream Hinduism and Christianity.

Here are some key aspects of the Adi-Dharma or Sarana cult:

Origins: The Adi-Dharma originated as a syncretic religious movement blending indigenous tribal beliefs and rituals with elements of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity. It emphasized the worship of a single god, usually called Singbonga or Dharmes, who is considered the creator and protector of the universe.

Beliefs: The followers of the Adi-Dharma believe in the existence of a supreme being, spirits, and ancestors, and they practice animistic rituals, ancestor worship, and nature veneration. They also emphasize ethical living, social harmony, and community welfare.

Social Equality: One of the central tenets of the Adi-Dharma is the promo-

tion of social equality and solidarity among tribal communities. It rejects caste-based discrimination and hierarchical social structures prevalent in mainstream Hinduism and advocates for the upliftment and empowerment of marginalized groups.

Resistance to Conversion: The Adi-Dharma emerged as a form of resistance against the proselytizing efforts of Christian missionaries and the cultural hegemony of mainstream Hinduism. It provided tribal communities with a sense of cultural identity, autonomy, and pride in their indigenous heritage.

Cultural Revival: The Adi-Dharma played a significant role in the cultural revival and assertion of tribal identity among the indigenous communities of Jharkhand. It promoted the preservation of tribal languages, customs, and traditions and provided a platform for the expression of tribal aspirations and grievances.

Leadership: The Adi-Dharma movement was led by charismatic leaders known as gurus or mahatmas who played a crucial role in mobilizing and organizing tribal communities, disseminating religious teachings, and advocating for their rights and interests.

Challenges and Continuity: Despite facing challenges from external forces such as state repression, missionary activities, and socio-economic changes, the Adi-Dharma has continued to persist and evolve, adapting to changing circumstances while retaining its core beliefs and practices.

Overall, the Adi-Dharma or Sarana cult represents a significant aspect of the religious and cultural landscape of Jharkhand, embodying the resilience, creativity, and resistance of tribal communities in the face of external pressures and socio-cultural transformations.

Concept of Sadan and emergence of Nagpuria language

The concept of Sadan and the emergence of the Nagpuri language are closely related to the cultural and linguistic history of the Nagpur region in India. Here's an overview:

Sadan:

Cultural Identity: Sadan refers to the traditional way of life and cultural identity of the people inhabiting the Nagpur region, primarily in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, and parts of Chandrapur in Maharashtra, as well as parts of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

Ethnic Diversity: The Sadan culture is characterized by its ethnic diversity, with communities such as Gonds, Banjaras, Kolams, Halbas, Pardhans, and others contributing to the rich tapestry of Nagpur's cultural heritage.