Formation of Jharkhand: Historical and Political Context 3
Constitutional Status and Special Provisions for Jharkhand 5
Administrative Structure of Jharkhand 7
Role of the Governor in Jharkhand 11
Legislative Assembly of Jharkhand: Composition and Functions 12
State Judiciary in Jharkhand: High Court and Subordinate Courts 15
Panchayati Raj Institutions in Jharkhand 17
Urban Local Governance in Jharkhand 20
Role of Tribes Advisory Council in Jharkhand 21
Reservation Policies in Jharkhand 24
Land Tenure Systems in Jharkhand: CNT and SPT Acts 25
Public Administration Reforms in Jharkhand 28
Role of Bureaucracy in Jharkhand's Development 30
Jharkhand State Election Commission: Structure and Functions 33
Implementation of Central Schemes in Jharkhand 35
Jharkhand Public Service Commission: Role and Responsibilities 40
Developmental Challenges in Tribal Areas of Jharkhand 41
Forest Rights Act and Its Implementation in Jharkhand 44
Local Governance and Autonomy in Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand 46
Tribal Movements and Their Impact on Governance in Jharkhand 49
Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Jharkhand's Governance 50
Role of the Judiciary in Safeguarding Tribal Rights in Jharkhand 53
Issues of Corruption and Accountability in Jharkhand Administration 54
Digital Governance Initiatives in Jharkhand 57
Women's Participation in Politics and Administration in Jharkhand 59
Police and Law and Order in Jharkhand 63
Policy Measures for Industrial Development in Jharkhand 64
Management of Natural Resources in Jharkhand 68
Revenue Administration in Jharkhand 69
Disaster Management Framework in Jharkhand 72
Role of Media in Jharkhand's Politics and Governance 74
Environmental Policies and Governance in Jharkhand 77
Social Welfare Schemes and Their Implementation in Jharkhand 79
Inter-State Relations and Disputes Involving Jharkhand 83
Federal Relations of Jharkhand with the Central Government 85
Role of Tribals in Jharkhand's Political Landscape 88

Economic Policies and Governance in Jharkhand 89
Implementation of the PESA Act in Jharkhand 92
Jharkhand Jharkhand's Role in National Development 93
Recent Administrative and Political Reforms in Jharkhand. 96

Formation of Jharkhand: Historical and Political Context

Jharkhand, the 28th state of India, was carved out of Bihar on **November 15, 2000**, coinciding with the birth anniversary of tribal leader Birsa Munda. The demand for a separate state of Jharkhand stemmed from decades of cultural, economic, and political neglect of the tribal population in the Chotanagpur Plateau region. The movement for statehood reflects a long and dynamic history of tribal assertion, political maneuvering, and socio-economic struggles.

Historical Context

Pre-Colonial Era

The history of Jharkhand traces back to ancient times when the region was primarily inhabited by tribal communities like the **Santhals, Oraons, Mundas, and Hos**. These indigenous groups were known for their unique culture, self-governance, and symbiotic relationship with nature. The region, known for its dense forests and mineral wealth, resisted external invasions for centuries.

Colonial Period

1. **British Economic Exploitation**:
    - The British colonial rulers annexed the Chotanagpur Plateau region in the early 19th century to exploit its natural resources, including coal, iron, and minerals.
    - Indigenous tribal communities were displaced from their lands, leading to the destruction of their traditional ways of life.
2. **Tribal Resistance**:
    - **Birsa Munda Rebellion (1899-1900)**: Birsa Munda, a tribal leader, mobilized the Mundas against British oppression and feudal exploitation. His rebellion became a symbol of tribal assertion and the fight for rights.
    - Other notable uprisings include the **Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)** and the **Kol Rebellion (1831-32)**, emphasizing the region's history of resistance.
3. **Socio-Political Alienation**:
    - Tribal populations faced marginalization under British rule and the dominance of non-tribal landlords in the zamindari system.
    - The introduction of industrialization further eroded tribal autonomy, as mining and railways displaced communities without adequate rehabilitation.

Post-Independence Era

After India's independence, the tribal communities in the Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas regions continued to face challenges:

1. **Linguistic and Cultural Marginalization**:
    - The tribal population spoke languages like Mundari, Santhali, and Ho, which were often overlooked in the political discourse dominated by Hindi-speaking elites.
    - The erosion of traditional governance systems and cultural practices led to growing discontent.
2. **Economic Disparities**:

- The region's rich mineral resources were exploited by industrial hubs like Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, and Bokaro, but the benefits seldom trickled down to the local population.
- Tribal communities were further alienated due to land acquisition for industrial projects.

3. **Early Demands for Statehood**:
   - In the 1950s, groups like the **Jharkhand Party**, led by Jaipal Singh Munda, began articulating demands for a separate tribal state, highlighting issues of socio-economic neglect.
   - Despite winning significant seats in the Bihar Assembly, the Jharkhand Party failed to secure statehood due to political opposition and fragmented leadership.

Political Context of State Formation

Initial Movements

1. **The Role of the Jharkhand Party**:
   - Founded in 1949, the Jharkhand Party became a crucial platform for tribal leaders advocating statehood.
   - Jaipal Singh Munda argued that the unique socio-cultural identity of the tribals warranted a separate administrative entity.
2. **Decline of the Jharkhand Party**:
   - In the 1960s, the Jharkhand Party merged with the Indian National Congress, weakening the momentum for statehood.
   - Disillusioned tribal leaders began forming splinter groups, including the All India Jharkhand Party and the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM).

Emergence of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM)

1. **Foundation**:
   - The JMM, founded in the 1970s by **Shibu Soren**, revitalized the demand for statehood by mobilizing tribals, workers, and peasants.
2. **Anti-Land Alienation Movements**:
   - The JMM protested against laws that facilitated the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribal industrialists and landlords, reigniting tribal consciousness.
3. **Political Advocacy**:
   - The JMM emerged as a dominant force, pressuring both state and central governments to address tribal grievances.

National Political Climate

1. **Decline of Bihar's Governance**:
   - Bihar, under successive governments, failed to address the developmental disparities between the tribal regions of South Bihar (modern-day Jharkhand) and the rest of the state.
2. **Coalition Politics**:
   - The era of coalition governments at the center during the 1990s provided regional parties like the JMM with greater bargaining power.
3. **Bhartiya Janata Party's Role**:

- The BJP supported statehood demands as part of its broader agenda to consolidate political influence in tribal-dominated areas.

Formation of the State

1. **Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000**:
   - After decades of agitation, the central government passed the Bihar Reorganization Act, paving the way for Jharkhand's creation.
   - The Act received presidential assent, and the new state was officially formed on November 15, 2000.
2. **First Chief Minister**:
   - Babulal Marandi of the BJP became the first Chief Minister of Jharkhand.

Socio-Economic Implications of State Formation

Opportunities

1. **Tribal Empowerment**:
   - Jharkhand's formation was seen as an opportunity to empower the tribal population politically and economically.
2. **Resource Control**:
   - The state gained control over its rich mineral resources, providing potential for economic development.
3. **Cultural Revival**:
   - Statehood allowed for the promotion of tribal languages, traditions, and governance systems.

Challenges

1. **Governance Issues**:
   - Frequent political instability and corruption hampered the state's progress.
2. **Marginalization Persisted**:
   - Despite statehood, tribals continued to face displacement due to industrial projects and inadequate representation in decision-making processes.
3. **Economic Disparities**:
   - Mining-based development led to environmental degradation and uneven economic growth, benefitting industrial hubs while neglecting rural areas.

Constitutional Status and Special Provisions for Jharkhand

Jharkhand, a state in eastern India, enjoys a unique constitutional status with special provisions designed to protect the interests of its indigenous communities and promote its overall development. These provisions are enshrined in the Constitution of India and are crucial for understanding the state's governance framework.

Constitutional Status