



TRIBAL ATLAS

Department of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste,
Minority and Backward Class Welfare
Government of Jharkhand

TRIBAL ATLAS OF JHARKHAND

DEPARTMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE, SCHEDULED CASTE,
MINORITY AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND



माननीया राज्यपाल का संदेश

यह हर्ष का विषय है कि जनजातीय शोध संस्थान, झारखण्ड द्वारा “जनजातीय एटलस” का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है जिसमें झारखण्ड में निवास करने वाले जनजातियों के जननांकी, जनसंख्या, शिक्षा, साक्षरता, व्यवसाय व पेशा, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, नृजातीय विशेषतायें, अनुसूचित क्षेत्र आदि की विवरणी समाहित होंगे।

आशा है कि इस प्रकार के कॉफी टेबल बुक “जनजातीय एटलस” जनजातियों एवं उनकी विशेषताओं के संदर्भ में सभी को अवगत कराने में सार्थक पहल होगी। जनजातियों की समृद्ध कला—संस्कृति की विश्वस्तर पर अमिट पहचान है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में “जनजातीय एटलस” बेहतर से बेहतर रूप व ज्ञानवर्द्धक रूप में प्रकाशित होकर विश्वस्तरीय पुस्तक के रूप में भी स्वयं को साबित कर सकता है।

मैं “जनजातीय एटलस” सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करती हूँ।

श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू
माननीया राज्यपाल,
झारखण्ड



माननीय मुख्यमंत्री का संदेश

यह हर्ष का विषय है कि डॉ० रामदयाल मुण्डा जनजातीय कल्याण शोध संस्थान, राँची, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति, अल्पसंख्यक एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार द्वारा 'जनजातीय एटलस' का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है।

झारखण्ड के सभी जनजातीय समुदायों से संबंधित आँकड़े, ग्राफ, मैप आदि का एटलस के रूप में एक स्थान पर उपलब्धता अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इन सूचनाओं का भविष्य में जनजातीय योजनाओं के निर्माण एवं कियान्वयन, शोध कार्य एवं अन्य अध्ययनों में भरपूर उपयोग होगा, ऐसा मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है।

इस 'जनजातीय एटलस' के प्रकाशन की सफलता एवं लोकप्रियता हेतु मेरी हार्दिक मंगलकामनाएँ।



श्री रिशभ दास
माननीय मुख्यमंत्री,
झारखण्ड



माननीया मंत्री का संदेश

यह अत्यंत ही हर्ष की बात है कि डा० रामदयाल मुण्डा जनजातीय कल्याण शोध संस्थान, राँची, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति, अल्पसंख्यक एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार, 'जनजातीय एटलस' का प्रकाशन कर रहा है।

झारखण्ड राज्य के सभी जनजातीय समुदायों के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक जनांकिक संबंधी आधार सामग्री एवं आकड़ों का संकलन अत्यंत ही विशिष्ट एवं लाभप्रद है। यह प्रकाशन निश्चित रूप से राज्य की जनजातीय कल्याण की योजनाओं के निर्माण करने तथा उनके क्रियान्वयन में सहायक होगी।

'जनजातीय एटलस' के प्रकाशन की सफलता के लिए मेरी शत-शत शुभकामनाएँ।

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Laxmi Marandi".

डॉ० लुइस मरांडी

माननीया मंत्री,

अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति,

अल्पसंख्यक एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण

विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार

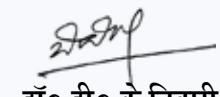


शुभकामना संदेश

यह अतीव प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि डॉ० रामदयाल मुण्डा जनजातीय कल्याण शोध संस्थान, राँची, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति, अल्पसंख्यक एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार 'जनजातीय एटलस' का प्रकाशन करने जा रहा है।

झारखण्ड में आदिकाल से निवास करने वाली सभी बत्तीस (32) जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध बहुविध सूचनाओं से पूर्ण 'जनजातीय एटलस' का प्रकाशन स्वागत योग्य है। विश्वास है कि हमारे विभिन्न विभाग भविष्य में जनजातीय योजनाओं के निर्माण एवं क्रियान्वयन, शोध कार्य एवं अन्य अध्ययनों के क्रम में 'जनजातीय एटलस' में प्रकाशित ऑकड़ों, ग्राफ्स, मैप आदि का योजनाओं की अभिकल्पना—योजना—क्रियान्वयन आदि में समुचित उपयोग करेंगे।

'जनजातीय एटलस' के प्रकाशन की सफलता के लिए मेरी शुभकामनाएँ।



डॉ० डी० के तिवारी

मुख्य सचिव,
झारखण्ड सरकार



शुभकामना संदेश

डॉ० रामदयाल मुण्डा जनजातीय कल्याण शोध संस्थान, झारखण्ड सरकार, राँची द्वारा 'जनजातीय एटलस', (झारखण्ड) का प्रकाशन एक प्रशंसनीय पहल है।

झारखण्ड के जनजातीय समुदायों से सम्बद्ध समस्त सूचनाएँ, ऑकडे, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं की एक ही पुस्तक में उपलब्धता अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। ऑकड़ों के श्रोतों के उल्लेख, ग्राफों की प्रस्तुति आदि इस एटलस की उपादेयता में अभिवृद्धि करती हैं।

यह 'जनजातीय एटलस' अपनी समग्रता में अत्यन्त प्रभावकारी एवं उपयोगी है। मुझे विश्वास है कि विभाग, संस्थान, जिला-प्रशासन आदि अपनी जनजातीय-योजनाओं के अभिकल्पन एवं कियान्वयन में निरंतर इसका उपयोग करेंगे।

मैं इस 'जनजातीय एटलस' के प्रकाशन एवं लोकप्रियता के लिए अपनी मंगलकामनाएँ देती हूँ।

हिमानी पाण्डे

सचिव, अनु० जनजाति, अनु० जाति,
अल्पसंख्यक एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग, कल्याण विभाग,
झारखण्ड सरकार

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book entitled '**Tribal Atlas**' which is first of its kind in Jharkhand has been prepared by Dr. Ram Dayal Munda Tribal Welfare Research Institute (TRI), Ranchi, Jharkhand.

The book is divided into seven sections. The different sections are History and Culture of Jharkhand, Population Characteristics of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand, Literacy and Educational Status of Scheduled Tribe, Health and Nutrition status of Scheduled Tribe and Work Participation and Occupation of Scheduled Tribe. The last section is on Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Jharkhand.

It took almost eight months to complete the book of which six months were spent on collection and compilation of data, creation of maps and graphics and another two months were spent in designing and finalization of the book.

Tribal Atlas represents data from different sources like Census of India, 2001, National Family Health Survey, 2015-16 (NFHS- 4), Health, Medical Education & Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand , District Information on School Education (DISE), School Education & Literacy Development Department , Government of Jharkhand and Niti Aayog State Statistics 2016.

This Atlas is a treasure of vast information showing exhaustive data, informative tables, charts and depiction including history and culture of Jharkhand.

It will serve the purpose of developing tribal plans and programmes and can be used as reference as it contains systematically arranged data of every aspect of tribal people of the state.

TRI gratefully acknowledges the important role of Mr. Brajesh Kumar Das, Advisor (Special Secretary) in providing valuable inputs and guidance in preparation of the book.

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Deputy Director
(Chintu Doraiburu)



Director
(Ranendra Kumar)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHS	Annual Health Survey
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHC	Community Health Centers
CNFA	Cultivable Non Forest Area
CSR	Child Sex Ratio
Department	Department of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare
EMRS	Eklavya Model Residential School
FSI	Forest Survey of India
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GoJ	Government of Jharkhand
GP	Gram Panchayat
HSC	Health Sub Centers
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
OBC	Other Backward Caste
OSP	Other Special Plan
PHCs	Primary Health Centers
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRI	Tribal Research Institute
U-DISE	Unified District Information System for Education

Definition of Indicators (Meta Data)

1	Agriculture Labour	A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which She/he works.
2	Average Annual Drop out Rate	Average Annual Dropout Rate is present average of grade specific drop out rates in primary grades and is calculated by using considering grade wise enrollment in 2015-16 and 2016-17 and grade specific number of reporters in 2016-17
3	Child Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the age group of 0-6 years.
4	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Crude Birth Rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year.
5	Cultivator	A person is classified as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
6	Gender Gap in Literacy	Gender Gap in literacy is defined as systematic differences in schooling level between men and women
7	Gross Enrollment Ratio	Gross Enrollment Ratio is defined as the total enrollment in primary education (Grade I-V) regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the eligible official primary school age population (6 to 10+ years) in a given school year
8	Household Industry	Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas.
9	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births of the given geographical area during the same year.
10	Institutional Delivery	Institutional Deliveries refers to the facilities like hospitals, trained health care professionals etc. for women for giving birth to child. Institutional deliveries or facility-based births are often promoted for reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality.
11	Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above.
12	Main Worker	Those Workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. for 6 months or 180 days or more) are termed as Main Worker

13	Marginal Worker	Those Workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers
14	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Maternal Mortality Rate is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births Maternal Death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, .
15	Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)	Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) is enrollment in primary education (Grade I -V) of the official primary school age group (6 to 10+ years) expressed as a percentage of corresponding population
16	Other Worker	All Workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, but are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers(OW)'.
17	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 males
18	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a standard demographic indicator used internationally to estimate the average number of children that a woman would have over her childbearing years (i.e. age 15-49), based on current birth trends
19	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	Work Participation Rate is defined as percentage of total worker to the total population
20	Transition Rate	Number of pupils admitted (new entrants) to the first grade of higher level of education in a given year expressed as percentage of number of pupils enrolled in final grade of lower level of education (i.e. Grade V) in the previous year.

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Jharkhand at a Glance

Jharkhand the land of forest is a state in eastern India, carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000. The state shares its border with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh to the northwest, Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south and West Bengal to the east. It has an area of 79,710 square kilometres.

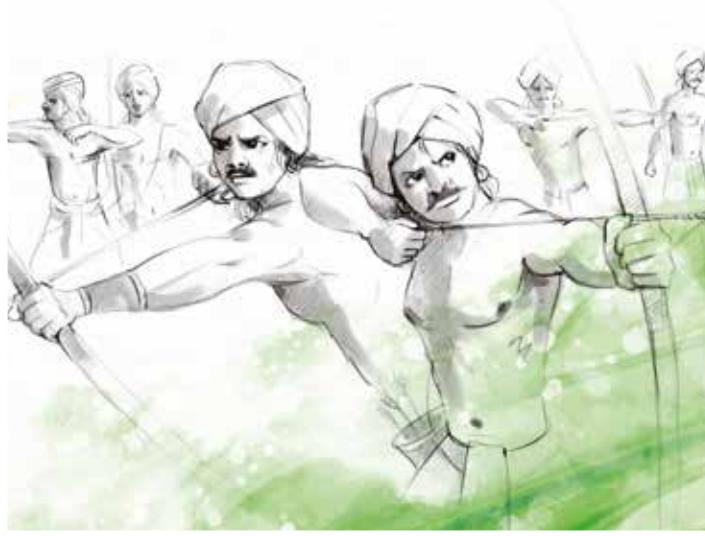
In India the tribal people are often called Adivasis and the government recognizes them as Scheduled Tribes (STs). The Scheduled Tribes are one of the most disadvantaged sections of society due to their isolation and socio economic backwardness.

In recognition of the isolation and backwardness of the tribal groups and the need for government support, soon after India's independence, provision was made for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

After 25 years of independence and the successful completion of first four five-year plans, it was found that the Scheduled Tribes were still way behind the mainstream development process.

Consequently, the Tribal Sub-Plan (Scheduled) was initiated during the Fifth Five-Year Plan exclusively for the socio-economic amelioration and development of the tribal population. It ensures that allocation of funds for Scheduled Areas should be at least in proportion to the ST population of each State





- ## Key Facts
- History of Jharkhand
 - Tribal Freedom Fighter/Tribal Martyrs
 - Culture of Jharkhand
 - Gala Celebrations
 - Cuisines



History of Jharkhand

Ancient History of Jharkhand

The State of Jharkhand is the forest tract covered by dense forest with an abundance of natural resources. The Chota Nagpur Plateau is a region originally inhabited by tribal communities. There is very little written history except the hazy legends of the aboriginal races.

Traces of the Stone Age have been found in the region. HwenThsang mentioned the region within the kingdom of 'Karna-Suvarna' ordinarily identified with the Subarnarekha River. There is no reference to Chota Nagpur region in the Vedic or Pouronic literature, but the name Munda is found in the Vishnu Purana as the appellation of a dynasty. Buddhism and Jainism have made little impression on the primitive people of the district, but this tract is mentioned in the Jain Canon. The region never acknowledged the sovereignty of any early empire, even the Gupta and the Kushans regimes are regime is debatable.

The early history of this region is shrouded in obscurity and only this much is certain that the Munda supplanted the Asurs at a date that has not been fixed with precision.

Mundas entered from the West and North West. As all the Mundari speaking communities belong to the same family, there are legends about their common origin and their migrational routes. The Munda, Santhal, Ho, Asurs, Bhumij, Birjia, Birhors, Kharia, Bathudi, Kol and other Austro- Asiatic family members share common routes of their migration to this region though shrouded in obscurity. Other tribal communities also settle in this region at different times.

The tribal history of Jharkhand is limited to the accounts of the British regime in forms of Ethnographic studies and correspondences regarding the revolts and insurrections in subaltern studies. Some of the revealing tribal dynasties in this area are the Cheros and the Kharwars. The primitive Munda community had no king, but they were regulated by their own Parha council headed by the feudal chief.

Medieval History

To the medieval historians the whole of Chota Nagpur was in the tract which they knew as Jharkhand or forest country. Besides Atavi (forest tract), the whole of Chota Nagpur was called Jharkhand by the Aryans and later by Muslim Chronicles. It appears to have remained independent throughout the Turko- Afghan rule in India, though it is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari that Chota Nagpur or Kukrah was included in the Subah of Bihar. Abul Fazal mentioned a Chero King as principal Zamindar in Chai-Champa (Ramgarh) and Pundaj (Palamau).

The Chronicles, Tarikh-i-Shahi of Md. Podgar and Tarikh-i-Salatin-i-Afghani mention that Sher Shah sent an expedition against Raja of Jharkhand to secure possession of a famous white elephant named Shyam Chandra. Akbar also sent an expedition under Shahbaz Khan in 1585 against Raja of Kukrah or Chota Nagpur for diamonds which were found at that time in the river Sankh. Still the enormous power of the Mughals was strictly limited in the hilly tracts of Chota Nagpur. The Emperor Jahangir's Governor Ibrahim Khan invaded Chota Nagpur in 1616 defeated 45th Chief Raja Durjan Sal and captured diamonds and twenty-three elephants.

In the Singhbhum area, the Ho tribe which is believed to have migrated from Chota Nagpur known for their military powers were called the Larka Ho's. At that time the northern part of Singhbhum came under the rule of the Singh family of Porhat. They claimed suzerainty over the Kolhan, a claim which the Ho's always denied. Three formidable but

abortive attempts to subjugate them have been recorded- one made by Driprath Sahi, the Raja of Chota Nagpur, the second by Raja Jagannath Sahi of Chota Nagpur and third by Mahapatra of Bamanghati from Mayurbhanj area. On all the three occasions Ho's drove the assailants out of Singhbhum with immense slaughters. The Ho's appear to have been left alone by the Muhammadans, by whom the whole of the country was ruled.

In Santhal Pargana, the rule of Muhammadans, marched to and from Bengal through the 'Key of Bengal' the Rajmahal. Rajmahal was the scene of many battles. It was established as the capital of Bengal in 1592-1608. Man Singh, Akbar's Viceroy built a place, a strong rampart strengthened with bastions, which encircled the city. In 1639 Rajmahal was again made the seat of government by Shah Sujha. Rajmahal was a mint town in 1661. We find also that in the time of MurshidKuli Khan (1704- 25), an officer was sent every year during winter to make ice in the Rajmahal Hills which the Nawab used for full twelve months.

In South Palamau, the Chero chief retained their Independence but the North was controlled by Hindu or Muhammadan nobles. The first invasion took place in 1641-42 in which Chero's were defeated in several engagements. In January 1642, the Muhammadan troops pressed on the forts, which was surrounded on all sides by impenetrable forest, and here the advance guard was attacked by the Chero's when clearing the Jungle for an encampment. Later on, Shahista Khan troops suffered a great loss. In Alamgirhamah, we learnt that the territory of the Chero rule extended for some distance into the South of Gaya district. Palamau the seat of Chero Chief, was said to be a considerable city. In December, Daud Khan was engaged in a fight with the Chero's which lasted for three days and lots of artillery was used from both the parties.

In Hazaribagh during Mohammadan period Ramgarh, Kunda, Kendi, Chai, and Kharagdiha were the chief states in the area. The founder of Ramgarh Raj, Bagdeo Singh was once in the service of Raja of Chota Nagpur. In course of time Baghdeo took possession of twenty-one Parganas in 1368 AD with Sisia as capital. In the Shahabad district Gazetteer, a chief of Santhal named Jhangra has been quoted who represented the warrior tribal dynasty in 13th century during Mohammad Tuglaq reign. Jhangra Santhal fought against Mallik Ibrahim Bayyu ibn Abubakar defending the fort of Chaichumpa (Ramgarh) in Hazibagh district which was its stronghold.

Modern History

After the Grant of Diwani of Bengal in 1765, Chota Nagpur as the part of Subah of Bihar went to the British. In 1769 Captain Camac entered Palamau in order to reinstate local Raja and bring that part of the country under British subjugation. The Raja of Chota Nagpur at this time was in difficulties, not only from the petty Rajas but also from Larka Ho's of Singhbhum who were ravaging the Southern Parganas. The military collectorship of the district of Ramgarh was formed in 1780 with headquarters at Sherghati, Chatra and Hazaribagh district. In 1820 two Mundas Rudu and Kantu from Tamar defied the authority of the British. In 1831-32, Kol insurrection broke out of smoldering discontent of the aborigines. The principal leaders came from Porahat, joined by Sonpur Mundas under Sugra Munda, Singhari and Bindrai Manki. The revolt was suppressed and was followed by a number of Administrative Reforms with reinstatement of Munda and Mankis in their village on reduced rentals, also the southwest Frontier Agency was established in 1834 with headquarters at Ranchi. A regular system of Police and Courts for the administration was instituted. The year 1845 is a memorable moment in the history of Chota Nagpur for it witnessed the arrival of the first Christian Missionary.

At the time of 1857 mutiny, Ranchi was the headquarters of the Ramgarh Battalion. Bishwanath Sahi, Ganpat Rai, Kunwar Singh were the leaders of mutiny. Later on after fifty years of mutiny Sardari larai and Birsa rising were the bold pages of the History of this region. The Birsa insurrection following the Sardari agitation lasted for so many years, impressed upon Government the necessity for removing once and for all grievances which had been cause of all the agrarian discontent in the district of Chota Nagpur.

In Singbhum, the British conquest of Dhalbhum was completed in March 1767 when Fergusson captured the Raja of Dhalbhum and later on Jagannath Dhal too surrendered. In 1769 Bhumij was also expelled by Captain Forbes. The first invasion of the Kolhan after the acknowledgement of Raja of Porahat as feudatory chief was retaliated fiercely by the Ho's. In 1831 the Ho's joined the Kol rebellion of the Mundas of Chota Nagpur. In 1832 there was Bhumij rebellion headed by Ganga Narayan Singh. In 1837 Thomas Wilkinson brought all the Manki and Mundas of the refractory pirs under the immediate control of the British Government and imposed simple rules of administration in these areas known as Wilkinson rule. The mutiny of 1857 broke out at Chaibasa with Raja of Porahat joining them who later on raised the whole Kolhan in rebellion. An incident in Serengsia Ghati is worth mentioning where in a fight, the British under Colonel Foster killed considerable numbers of Ho rebellion.

In Santhal Pargana the early history of the British Administration is mainly a record of their attempts to pacify the Paharias of Rajmahal Hills. Augustus Cleveland sketched out the lines for policy for the treatment of the Paharias in 1780. The comprehensive plan was an extension of the hill system called Damin-i-Koh with the Paharia Sardars, Naibs, and Manjhi's being stipendiaries of the Government.

The great Santhal rebellion of 1855 known as Hul in which the Santhals who got settled in this area between 1790 and 1810 declared that their chief grievances were the prevalence of falsehood, extortion of mahajans, corruption of amla and the oppression of Police. In July 1855 a revolt broke out among Santhals under the leadership of four brothers and two sisters, Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, Bhairab, Phulo and Jhano and the inhabitants of the Bhognadiah. Later on it was recognised that the Santhals had genuine grievances and a special system of Administration was introduced.

The sepoy mutiny in Santhal Pargana broke out in Rohini, Bhagalpur, Dumka, and Deoghar. The subsequent history of the district is almost entirely administrative. In Palamau Captain Camac marched from Patna in 1771 and reached Palamau without 'a shot fired' and formal possession was taken.

The great Kol rebellion of 1830 occurred, the outbreak was worst in Ranchi, but the Chero's and Kharwars of Palamau also joined it, the insurgents were defeated by British near Palamau. Later on Palamau was incorporated in Lohardaga district in 1834 under South West Frontier Agency.

The mutiny of 1857 was lead by Nilamber and Pitamber of Bhogta clan of Chero. After the mutiny, Palamau was formed into a separate subdivision with headquarters at Daltonganj.

In Hazaribagh, it appeared that the first phase of British Administration of this area proved somewhat a failure. In 1789 AD there was an insurrection in Tamar, in 1811 rising of the Munda and Oraons and in 1820 another rising in Tamar which was put down by Major Rough sedge with the help of Ramgarh Battalion. In 1831, there was a more formidable rising, the Kol rising which did not seriously affected Hazaribagh.

In 1855-56 there was fierce Santhal rising under leadership of Lubia Manjhi, Bairu Manjhi and Arjun Manjhi that was connected with the Santhal rising of Santhal Parganas(Bhagalpur Division).

The 1857-58 mutiny was very extensive in Hazaribagh but was ended by Major English in Chatra. The Santhal joined the mutiny under Rupu Manjhi. So, the State's history is eventful and rich as other parts of the country.

Revols of Jharkhand

The Tribal Revolt and the Britishers- The arrival of the East India Company as the Dewan of this area brought about primal changes in the revenue administration of this region by declaring Zamindars as proprietors of the land through the Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1793. Further the subjugation and colonisation of Jharkhand region by the East India Company resulted in spontaneous resistance from the local people.

Revols of Jharkhand in Chronological order

Jungle Mahal Revolt popularly known as Chuar Revolt (1766-1805)

Paharia Revolt (1766-80)

Chero Revolt (1771-1819)

Tamar Revolt (1782-1820 & 1820)

Ho-Munda Revolt (Kol Revolt of 1820-21)

Ho-Munda-Oraon Revolt (Kol Revolt of 1831-32)

Bhumij Revolt (1832-33)

Santal Hul (1856-57)

Tribal Revolt of 1857

Nilamber –Pitamber (1857-59)

Sardari Revolt (1859-95)

Kherwar Movement (1871)

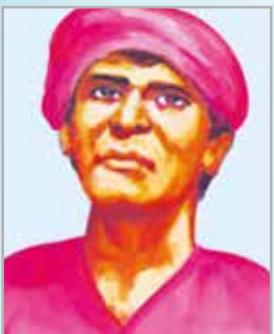
Telanga Kharia (1880)

Korwa Revolt (1881-82):

Birsa Munda Movement (1895-1900)

Tana Bhagat Movement (1914)

Tribal Freedom Fighters and Martyrs



Veer Budhu Bhagat

Veer Budhu Bhagat was born on 17th February 1772 at village Silagai, in Chanco block of Ranchi district. He was a prominent leader of Silagai village in Choreya region. It was expected by the British that his seizure or death would soon lead to pacification of the agitation against British rule. He had magnificent organizational skills and put all efforts to organize the tribes of Silli, Tikku, Tori, Choreya, Pithoria, Lohardaga, and Palamau against the British rule. He was an outstanding leader and with his amazing military tactics of the traditional weapons and plans, he defeated Captain Wilkinson in 1832.

On 10th February 1832, Captain Impey was defeated in Choreya by the tribals in which around 300 tribals lost their lives. On 13th February Captain Impey surrounded the Silagai village with four troops of cavalry, but Budhu Bhagat and his followers put a strong resistance with bow and arrow. On 29 February 1832, Veer Budhu Bhagat died to martyrdom with all his sons and 150 followers. He was the first tribal freedom fighter of Jharkhand. A Newspaper '*Bengal Harkara*' on 29th February 1832 reported that '*they faced the bullets and stood firm like a rock.*' In the memory of great martyrs Veer Budhu Bhagat, a memorial has been built at his birthplace at Silagai.



Telenga Khariya

Telenga Khariya was born on 9th February 1806 in Murgu village of Sisai block in Gumla district. He was against the British land revenue system where land of tribals was given to Jagirdar and Sahukars. This led to the revolt against the hegemony of the British rule, money lenders and the intermediaries. He started organising people and formed Village Jury Panchayat and motivated them to revolt against the British rule. They were also forming Village Jury Panchayat in other villages where the people supported them. This mostly happened in Gumla, Palkot, Basia, Kolebera, and Mahabuang. Telenga Khariya established 13 Village Jury Panchayats that led to numerous followers of him. They attacked the British troops and stayed in the jungles and their troop was called Rata Tetanga where tetanga means Girgit. Their attacks were also compared with Guriila attack, During one such attack by people of Village Jury Panchayat organization in Basia Thana ,they along with Telenga Kharia was arrested by Britishers. He was imprisoned for 18 years in Calcutta jail. But he did not stop there and started his revolt again after coming out from jail. The British was planning to kill Telanaga so they attacked him with the support of dalal Bodhan Singh and his associates on 23rd April 1980 in the jungles of Sisai Bazar Tanr. He was shot while he was praying. Every year on this day celebrations are organized at Dhedhuli village in Gumla remembering the courageous warrior.

Tribal Freedom Fighters and Martyrs



Siddu - Kanhu, Chand - Bhairav and Phulo - Jhano

Siddu - Kanhu, Chand - Bhairav and Phulo – Jhano ,the six siblings were the gallant and valiant combatants of the Santal Hul of 1855. The Santal Hul of 1855 had its origin among the Santal settlers in Damin-i-Koh. The causes of the rebellion were several –falsehood, negligence of the zamindars, the extortion of the mahajans, the corruption and the oppression of the police. The grievances of the Santals have produced a spirit of unrest in 1854 with the attack of houses of Mahajans. In July 1855 a revolt broke out that found leaders in four brothers. Sidu, Khanu, Chand and Bhairav inhabitants of village Bhognadiah of Barhait block in Sahebganj district. They gave out that they had witnessed a divine apparition and had been charged with a divine message. The news of the miracle spread far and wide and messengers were sent to all the Manjhishas of Damin-i-Koh bearing a branch of the sal tree which was a signal to the people to gather together. On 30th June 1855, 10,000 Santals were said to have met at Bhognadiah where they declared that their new god had directed them to collect and pay revenue to the State at the rate of two annas on every buffalo-plough, one anna on each bullock-plough and half-an-anna on each cow-plough per annum. Sidu-Khanu proclaimed themselves as lords of the country under the title of Subahs and appointed naibs, darogas and other subordinate officers. Santals set out on the war trail after the attack on daroga of Digi who came to arrest the four brothers.

The first move by the British Rule against them was made by the detachment of 400 men on 11th July from Berhampore under Toogood ,the Magistrate of Murshidabad. Meanwhile the agitation by Santals continued. The insurrection extended to whole of the Santal Pargana region from Damin-i-Koh, Rajmahal, Kadamsar, Maheshpur, Raghunathpur, Pakur and the entire of the Bhagalpur Commissionere and from Cologne to Sainthia.

The British troops defeated the rebels on 15th July killing more than 200 Santals and wounding Sidu, Khanu and Bhairav. Within a month the areas to the north towards Bhagalpur had been cleared and the warriors were driven southwards and in the south peace was restored to some parts. But there were 30000 men in arms who took refuge in the jungle.

On 10th November martial law was proclaimed i.e it was directed that any one taken in arms in open hostility to Government or opposing its authority by force of arms or committing any overt act of rebellion should be tried in Court Martial and if convicted will immediately be executed. The combined effect of the proclamation and activity of the troops forced the Santals to move to the jungles and the number of their leaders was captured including Khanu. Eventually on 3rd January 1856 quiet has been restored except few outbreaks occurred but the tribal warriors were thoroughly broken and cowed down.

A special enquiry was made and it was recognized that the Santals had genuine grievances .It was that a special system of administration should be introduced and **Act XXXVII of 1855** was passed. The area was separated from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum and formed into four sub-districts-viz Dumka, Deoghar, Godda and Rajmahal which were known as Santal Pargana. A non regulation system was introduced having three principles:

1) to have no intermediary between Santal and the Assistant Commissioner 2) to have complaints made verbally without a written petition or the presence of amla 3) to have all criminal work carried on with the help of Santals themselves

The 7th Native infantry under Togwood was overpowered by the Santals. Later, Siddu- Kanhu, Chand-Bhairav, and Pulo-Jhano martyred. The aftermath of this rebellion was the enactment of Santal Pargana Tenancy Act 1876. **Hool Divas** is celebrated every year at Bhognadiah to commemorate the occasion.

Tribal Freedom Fighters and Martyrs



Nilamber-Pitamber

Nilamber and Pitamber were born in Chemu-Senya village of Palamau district (now Garwa). They led the revolt of 1857 in Palamau by forming a strong troop of Bhogta people supported by Kharwars and Chero. With their gorilla warfare expertise they attacked the areas of Chainpur, Shahpur and defeated the feudal chief Raghuwar Daya Singh in Lesliganj.

With the support of 500 people the British troop under Graham failed in subjugating the revolt. On 22nd January a huge British troop attacked the fort and faced tough fight from Bhogta and Chero people. The Britishers were able to weaken their fight by taking their money and materials. Also in this fight many sepoys were killed and injured and the tribal fighters had to move to the jungles. At last the great leader Nilamber and Pitamber were arrested and cruelly hanged publically with the mango tree in April 1859. This led to the end of the revolt led by great leaders

Nilamber and Pitamber. Every year their Martyrdom is celebrated at Dubey tand in Palamau.

Bhagirath Majhi

Bhagirath Manjhi was son of Tilka Manjhi, the leader of the movement of the Jharkhand area. The Kharwar movement revived in 1874 led by Bhagirath and continued by his associates after his arrest in 1875 and death in 1879. Bhagirath redesigned the radical ideology more coherently and through religious revitalization movement and created a new organization of a radical anti-British movement that affected a much larger area. The anti census phase of the movement (1880-82) was led by **Dubia Gosain** that combined a radical political ideology with a socio-religious reform movement aiming at revitalization of Santal religious and ethical systems and recreation of appropriate cultural and social institution.

The multiplicity of local Gods and diversity of religious practices and rituals caused tension and conflict between villages that led to purification of Santal society. Purified Santals were called Sapha Hors (sapha means clean and hors mean men) that was different from the ideology of Hool.

The vision of Santal Raj, an independent Santal polity was integrated to the radical Kharwar. Bhagirath announced that the Santal race will be named as Kharwar and his followers will also be called as Kharwars. They follow the ideology of purification of Santal society. The purification movement is usually dated from the establishment of Bowee temple in July 1874 where Bhagirath announced his Kharwar blueprint.

Tribal Freedom Fighters and Martyrs



Diva and Kishun

Diva Soren was born in Matkom Bera village and Kishun Soren was born in 1820 at Gumidpur village of Rajnagar block, Seraikela Kharsawan district. Diva and Kisun, maternal uncle-nephew played a major role in the movement of 1872 against British rule during the period of Sardari Movement. The center of their rebellion was around Dando Pahar & Guda Pahar. In 1872 they were arrested and executed by the British Rulers .



Poto Ho

Poto Ho was a mutineer from the Rajabasa village of Jaintgarh in West Singhbhum. Poto, the name was first mentioned on 31st October 1837 by Samuel Richard Tukel in his letter to Captain Wilkinson.

The British rule was not acknowledged by all Ho community. There were numerous skirmishes in 1837-38 in which Ho tribal people died, especially in the area between Balandia and Jaintgarh who never submitted.

Poto Ho had come to the forefront as the independent leader of Ho community who was accompanied by the inhabitants of other villages including Pokam village. The highest point of their resistance was the famous battle of Serengsia of 19th November 1838 against the East India Company in which many died to martyrdom. Poto-Ho, Debi Ho, Bora Ho, Bundai Ho, and Nara Ho were hanged on 1st January 1838 at Jagarnathpur while Bora Ho, Pandua Ho was hanged on 2nd January 1838 at Serengsia. Other 79 Ho leaders were imprisoned. The aftermath of these historical events was the introduction of Wilkinson's rule in the Kolhan estate.



Gaya Munda

Gaya Munda was born in Atkedih village of Khunti District in 1835. He worked as commander of Birsa Munda Army .He fought against the exploitation of British companies, especially on Munda Tribes. At the time of the firing on 6th January Gaya Munda was surrounded by party of police at Ekte and two or three of them were killed by Gaya Munda. He was arrested and was hanged on 22nd October 1901 along with his wife Maki Munda and another son was sent to imprisonment.

Tribal Freedom Fighters and Martyrs



Birsa Munda

Dharti Aba Birsa Munda was born on 15th November 1875 at Ulihatu village of Arki block in Ranchi district. Birsa Munda was a great soul, a great leader, a great fighter for his land and people. This charismatic leader gave new hope to the despairing people of the Chota Nagpur region. During his childhood he learned about the maladies of people, their sufferings and developed a sort of abhorrence for the malpractices of zamindar. He was influenced by the Sardari movement.

Birsa Munda started serving people and led a life of healer or Sokha. Birsa cured many people and they started believing that Birsa was a Bhagwan and he would save them from everything. There was vast assemble of persons along with sick persons who came in shoals to Birsa to be healed. Birsa was the Bhagwan of Chotanagpur and in few months the bulk of both Oraon and Munda population upto Barwari and Chechari in Palamau were convinced Birsaites.

Birsa believed that Singhbonga had given them everything so the Mundas shall not obey any order of Government, shall not pay the land tax, shall not obey the police, the magistrate, and the landlords. They shall not do bethbegari of any one because all things belongs to them. He started teaching the same ideology to Mundas to worship only one God, Sing Bonga. Birsa's teaching was fading and the real political aims were emerging as Chalkad was getting more and more crowded with armed men especially from the Sardari villages. Birsa himself advised his followers to defy the authorities and this sedition became a revolt when Birsa turned out the head constable of police station Tamar and chased him way from Chalkad. On 22nd August 1895 order was given to arrest him as he had interfered with the police. Mr. Meare, the District Superintendent of Police with the support of zamindar of Bandgoan reached his village and arrested him though they had to face agitation by his people. The arrest of Birsa took upon the minds of innocent masses and people from all sides went armed to village Chalkad. The Mundas of every village who were serving as servants left their services.

As soon as Birsa was released from jail, he started meeting people and filled his people with the fire of patriotism by narrating the heroic tales of their forefathers and their glorious achievements. The meeting in 1898 held in Dombari Hill started with the marking of Tika and raising of white and red flags on the hill. This flag was symbolic to glorification and demonstrated that with the blood of foreigners the white blood will turn into red. This was followed by second meeting in March 1898 when 200 people assembled at Simbuia Buru where Birsa announced that he would not be seen until his Kingdom had come into being. He was into seclusion for some time and remained in jungles. There was a meeting in the beginning of November 1899 by Donka Munda who was a great follower of Birsa and was responsible for determining policies of Birsa with regard to their actions against Britishers. **Dombari and Sail Rakab** became the most ideal place for meetings which was surrounded on all sides by forest and hills. Other meetings were held at Jalesor (Singhbhum), Karra, Kotagara, Bhantodih and Bichakuti from where men were allotted the work of burning and shooting arrows.

Tribal Freedom Fighters and Martyrs

On 6th January 1900 a squad of police was attacked by Birsa followers and on 7th January 1900 Birsa followers of 300-400 reached Khunti and Ranchi and attacked Khunti Thana. On 8th January Deputy Commissioner and other officers along with two companies of troops reached Khunti. The Mundas were defeated by Captain Roche and then they took their position in Sail Rakab. By 25th January 1900 active operations were practically over and dispensed with. The government made all efforts in getting Birsa but he was fleeing from one place to another and slipped into the jungle of Jampoki (Chakradharpur). As they did not succeed in getting hold of Birsa so the commissioner executed a plan to arrest him. Birsa was caught by the British on 3rd March 1900 with the support of lady guards who were escorting him. As Birsa was taken to Ranchi the Mundas were hanging on the way to have last glimpses of their Dharti Aba. While he was in Ranchi jail, Birsa had an attack of cholera and he died on 9th June, 1900. Though Birsa died but Birsaism continued and is still continuing among the Mundas.



Jatra Tana Bhagat

Jatra Tana Bhagat was born on September 1888 in village Chingri of Bishupur in Gumla district. In 1914 this young man proclaimed that Dharmesh (god) had asked the Oraon to give up the worship of spirits, to abstain from meat and liquor, to stop the animal sacrifice and to stop laboring for others, because of his mass movement. Gradually many people became his followers and adopted Tanaism. They became Tana Bhagats, who had changed their religious faith and practices abandoning their old Tribal Spiritual worship. Jatra Tana Bhagat was arrested by Britishers in 1916. He was released after six months and from this time the movement got momentum after the announcement of no tax and no rent campaign against Zamindars and Britishers. The Bhagats had decided not to pay any rents to Zamindars and Chowkidar tax to the Government. Tana Bhagat demanded "Self Rule" for themselves and aforesaid campaign of noncooperation with Britishers and exploiters.

When Mahatma Gandhi came to Ranchi in 1918, he was surprised to know that Tana Bhagats have already started non-cooperation movement against Britishers. The movement admirably fitted in the Gandhian – Socio economic – political schemes. By 1920 the Tana Bhagat movement became a part of the Indian National Movement. Non Violence, use of Khadi and purity of thoughts and action preached by Gandhi became very popular with them as they based their life style on these ideologies.

Culture of Jharkhand

Jharkhand state is the homeland of thirty-two scheduled tribes. Linguistically most of the tribes belong to the Mon-Khamer or the Austro Asiatic group also referred to as the Mundari linguistic group, the notable tribes is the Munda, Santal, Ho, Kharia, Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Bhumij, Korwa, etc. The second linguistic group is the Dravidian in which the members are Khurkh speakers i.e. Oraons, Malto speakers- the Sauria , Mal Paharias and the Gonds.

On the basis of their economic activities, the tribes are primarily divided into the Artisans and the Agriculturists. The artisans are Lohra, Mahli, Karmali, and Chick-Baraiks. The agriculturists are settled as well as shifting cultivators. The Settled cultivators are Oraons, Munda, Santal, Ho and others while the shifting cultivators are mostly the PVTG's-Sauria Paharias, Korwa, Birjia, Paharias and others.

'Johar' is the word used for salutation in almost all of the tribes used to greet each other.

The tribal communites are acknowledged for their love of truth, honestly their obliging willingness and they're happy in their primitive disposition.

Origin and Migration- The origin and the migration of the tribes are based on their traditional stories in the form of legends, folk tales and folklores.

- As for Santals, they evolve in Hihari-Pipri (on the banks of Damodar) moved to Chae-Champa (Hazaribagh district) to Silda, Sikar and then to Nagpur (Chotanagpur).
- Mundas originally inhabited in North-Western India, then they receded to Azamgarh and proceeded to Chotanagpur.
- The Ho's appear to have no traditions of their origin or migration as they are of the same family as the Mundas and that they came to Chota Nagpur and then moved to Kolhan after driving away the Bhuiyans and 'Sarawaks'.
- Oraons originated from Konkan to Shahbad, then to Rohtas and finally to Chotanagpur.
- The Gonds migrated from South to Central province through Chanda and Bastar and settled in the western part of Chotanagpur plateau.
- The Savars also have the basis of Shahbad tradition who ruled the Kikitaarea and from there they were driven South by the Rajputs. Now residing in Dalbhum in East Singhbhum might have originally come from Odissa tributary state.
- Binjhia were inhabitants of Kolongiri in the Vindhya valley, then migrated to Keonjhar via Sambalpur and finally settled at Chotanagpur.
- The Cheros were the lords of Bhojpur led by Shahbad Rai, then marched to Champaran and finally made themselves masters of Palamau.
- The Bedias were the settlers around the Mohudinagar Garh in Barkakhana (Hazaribagh). After an attack they took shelter on the banks of Damodar river, on the plain ranges of Ramgarh hills.
- As per O 'Mally Malars or Sauria's original home was Karnataka, from there they went to settle in Bihar on banks of river Sone. They were driven by Mohammadans that split them into two divisions. One went to Chotanagpur to be called Oraons and the Other towards Rajmahal.

Culture of Jharkhand

- A section of Kora tribe assigns their origin to ‘Barda’ tree, which gives the clue of their habitation in hills and forests of Chotanagpur and Santal Paragana.
- Birhors affirm that they were among the seven brothers who came down to this country from Khairagarh (Kaimur hills).
- Bathudi is a small aboriginal tribe of uncertain origin, who were earlier found in the tributary state of Odissa.
- According to the traditional history of Kharwars, they lived in the plains and on top of the plateau of Rohtas, they migrated to Palamau
- The Kharias used to live between Rohtas and Patna. Then they settled at Pora on the bank of Koel and went to Birikasalpur in Lohardaga.
- The Bhumij is said to be the original settler of the Jungle Mahals .

The other minor tribes and PVTGs do not have sufficient account of their origin or migration, they are also the aborigine settlers of the state giving a picturesque view of the tribal panorama

Livelihood

The Primary Source of livelihood is agriculture where almost all of the tribes are engaged in cultivation of paddy and millets. The cultivable land's- don is used for paddy cultivation and tanr land in which coarse grain, millets, pulses, and oilseeds are grown. There are three harvests: aghani, bhadai, and rabi. Most of the PVTG's especially Sauria Paharia, Mal Paharia, Asur, Birjia and others practise shifting cultivation locally called as 'Kurao cultivation' on the hills. The field is prepared in Pus (Dec- Jan) by cutting the trees to trees to three to four feet stamps, then stems and burnt in Chaith (Feb-Mar), then seeds are sown in ash after digging holes. The shifting cultivators mainly grow millets, bajra, makai and barbatti. Till three years the land patch is cultivated and then left as it becomes less productive.

The other sources of livelihood are collection of minor forest product. At the same time, they practise fishing and hunting .Some tribes like the Asur are traditionally iron-smelter having knowledge of iron ores and iron smelting. The Birhor community is a moving community that depends on forest for their needs. They usually trap hares, rabbits, peacock etc. and sell them in the market. They collect rope making material called “chop” for preparation of rope. The Chik –Baraik tribe are the weavers who weave clothes using handloom. The Karmalis had traditional skills in extracting iron from iron ore and moulding into fine implements for diverse use, such as agriculture, hunting and other household usage. Blacksmithing is the main occupation of the Lohras and they manufacture most of the agricultural and household iron implements. The Mahali tribes are engaged in the bamboo work to make other household items.

Housing and Habitat

The village or Hatu as it is called by most of the tribal communities is the basic ‘Social & Political’ unit. The tribes have established villages in the deep forest and on adjacent plains as the tribe have close relationship with forest and nature. Some of the tribes are settled in the hilly region. Most of the houses are kutcha house made of mud wall, wood, bamboo, leaves and handmade tiles. Each house consists of one or two rooms with a verandah and no window. The Munda and Ho houses include a sacred place as abode of their ancestors called ading in the kitchen room. Some have room within the house for companion livestock. Among the Mundas the Sasandiri is located in outskirt of village, where all the lineages of that village buries the ash-remains doing the hargarhi custom and they place huge stones called Sasandiri. The state is dotted with such Megalithic sites.

In a Santal village the houses are constructed in one line and made of mud and straws or tiles. They have platform on all the sides of the house. Their villages present a picturesque view with geometric and floral designs on the outer wall of their houses. They have **Manjhi Than** in the centre of the house where Manjhi performs Puja. Other tribes Munda, Ho, Oraons, Bhumij, Kharia also have beautiful mud houses with decorative painted walls. Among the Ho tribe, the funeral pyre is set in front courtyard while the remains are buried in the backyard with big stones kept on it as a memorial called the **Sasandiri**. Chero villages are situated in the plain area and do not resemble houses of other tribes.

Among Birhor community the habitation is known as **Tanda**, a combination of 6 or more houses. The house constructed is very small in size made of leaves and different parts of trees in conical shape. Each Tanda has youth dormitory called Gitiora a place where unmarried Birhor youth take rest at night and learn dancing , singing and other cultural activities. All the tribal villages have an Akhra at centre where festival, dances are collectively performed.

The sacred groom Saran, Desauli, Jaherthan, Raxithan and various other names as per different tribes are situated on the outskirts of the village where village priest- Pahan, Diuri, Majhi etc worships in festivals.

Also some tribal communities- Oraon, Munda, Ho, Gonds have a institutional construction for Dormitory of the youths for imparting Socio-Cultural knowledge and heritage. It is called Dhumkuria among the Oraons, Gitiora among Munda, Ho and Birhors, Gotul among Gonds.



Art and Culture

Dance and song play a very important role in traditional life of all tribal communities. Every family owns some or the other musical instrument. The ecstasy of joy and virility is manifested in dancing pavellion when Nagara-Mandar (Duma-Dumang), Flutes, Banom and other musical instruments are played to the accompaniment of dance and song.

Folk Songs : The popular folk songs among different tribes of Jharkhand

Mundas : Jarga/ Mage, Jadur, Karam, Racha, Japi, Bhajan and Damkach.

Santals : Dahan, Baha, Karam, Dasain,Sohrai etc.

Kharia : Padu, Jadura, Karam, Jatra, Lahsua, Theria, Kasasindh, Kudhing, Latsua, Durandh, Kersongaalond

Ho : Mage, Hero, Jomnama, Baa, Akri, Chait Porob.

Oraon : Sarhul, Jeth Jatra, Beroya, Dhuria, Asari, Sawaniya, Karam, Matha, Jarga

Folk Dance : Some of the dance forms are Damchak, Karam, Dainddhara, Natua, Paika, Ghora dance, Jhumar, Chauhari, Nachni, Phagua, Manda, Tharia, Jhumar Pahil, Sanjha, Adhratiya, Bhinsaria, Udasi and Pawas dance, Maitkoran/Painkatn dance, Angnai dance, Manda/Bhagatiya dance, Matha dance, Jadura dance, Sohrai dance, Keli dance.

The different dance forms of Santals are Dahan dance, Baha dance, Doda dance, Donger dance, Ashariya dance, Dasay dance, Sohrai dance, Dosmi, Sakraat, Ho, Mage, Baa, Hero, Jomnama.

The various dances among Kharia are Hario, Kinbhar, Halka, Jatra, Indo Jatra, Doyer, Jadura, Jeth Lahusa, Jethwari Theria dance, Karam Theria dance, Jethwari Toylo.

The different dance forms of Oraon are Phaggu Khaddi, Dodong, Dhuria, Dhuria, Surguiyi, Chechari dance, Dhuria Tunda, Deshwari, Khaddi Lujki, Jethwari Lahsua, Ghangharia dance, Jethwari Theria, Asari dance, Karam, Chali, Tusgo, Jadira. The dance form of Ho tribe are Mage, Baa, Aandi, Hero, Jomnama, Akri.and Chait Porob.

Among Hill Kharia the various forms of dance are Kinbar, Hariyas and Jadhura. Firkal is still very much a living martial art-based dance form, performed mainly by the Bhumij tribes.





Musical Instruments: The musical instruments are found among all the tribal communities because song and dance plays an important role in their life. The musical instrument can be classified into four segments.

String instruments Tatvadya: The instrument made of strings-Kendra/Kendri, Tohila, Bhuang, Ektara, Sarangi, Bhuwand, Sarpah, Soyko, Gopiyantra, Banam, Sekoi, Israj etc.

Wood wind instruments Sushirvadya: The instrument that is played through mouth-Bansuri, Mohan Bansi, Tiriyo, Murli, MadanBheri, Sahnai, Tumri, Bheir, Narsingha, Sankhua, Sankhe, Kuddudutu etc.

Percussion instruments Avnadhavadya: The instrument made of leather-Nagara, Tamak, Mandar, Dhamsa, Dhak, Dhol/Dholak/Dholki, Runj, Changu, Karah (Chorchori), damru Dholak, Runj, Rata, Tetenga etc.

Metal instruments Ghanvadhy: The instrument made of metal- Kartal, Mandira, Jhanh, Thala, Ghanti, Ghungra, Ghugra, Techka, Fechka, Ramkathi, Manjira, Jhal etc.

Tribal Attire: The typical tribal women dress in on long garments with coloured edges that is worn around the waist forming a petticoat and is knotted in front, while typical tribal man dress is dhoti with vest.

The men care little about their personal appearances, while the women dress themselves decently and gracefully along with peculiar hairstyles using flower as coiffure.

The names of few tribal attires are Padiya Saree, Khadi Saree, Kukhena, Motia Saree, Santali Gamcha, Baytra Luga, Saya, Bandhni, Pahan Dhoti, Santali Saree, Panchee Parhan, Biru Pagri, Dhasa, Tolong, Oraon Pagri Khiddi Gamcha, Karya Fheta, Jakit, Munda Saree, Khadia Saree.



Tribal Ornaments: Some of the tribal ornaments are Mandli, Pachuwa, Khasia, Thera, Bangri, Payri, Khonso, Rawa Chuchi, Chand Chuchi, Luluk, Chandwa, Paijani, Thosa, Jhink Knwasi Sakom, Jhutia, Mathia, Matar Dani, TeenTadi, Mudam, Suluk Baha, Payal, Jhumka,Tainya,Tarpat

Most of the tribes particularly women have extensive and exquisite tattoo on hand, forehead, arms and other parts of body representing human forms and symbolizing nature. Tattooing is considered holy among the Karmali and almost all members of the community have tattoos. Ornamental tattotting is done by most of the tribes on forehead, temples, arm, neck,wrist and ankles.

Folk Art/Painting: The folk art of the tribes is seen on the walls of their houses, doors, toys, places of worship. The tribal folk art is depicted in their jewellery, musical instruments, mats and other household items. Most of the paintings depict sun, moon, stars, flowers, plants, fish, birds, animals and other geometric designs. The paintings are made with the use of colours from plants. **Sohrai Painting** is prevalent among the tribal communities – Santals and Oraons. The walls of the houses are painted to welcome winter harvest, to worship the cattle and to offer a thanks giving to the forces of nature. **Khobar Painting** is associated with the annual marriage season from January to May. ‘**Paitkar**’ is the traditional painting is also popularly known as the scroll paintings of Jharkhand found mostly in East Singhbhoom. **Jadupatua Paintings** are vertical scroll paintings that were performed on cloth in earlier days but later these paintings were done on papers. These painting are popular in Santal Pargana.

Social life

The tribes live a community life from the beginning till present sharing all aspects of socio-cultural, religious, economic and political existence. They follow their peculiar customs and rituals of their life cycle events.

Totemism was the basis of the social and political organization of the tribal community forms the fundamental feature of their social organization in so far as kinship, marriage and relationship. Totems could be as many as there are natural objects such as plants, animals and objects of daily use. The tribals of a particular clan maintain special relationship and affinity with the animals or plants on whose name their clan name is based. They do not cause any harm to these animals or damage these plants and try to maintain, and enhance their population. Such plants and animals are considered as sacred.

Birth

Birth, marriage and death have an important place in the life of tribes. When a woman is found to be pregnant, the Mundas pray to Garasi Bonga. This is the deity who protects both women and children during pregnancy. The birth of a child is followed by series of rituals where they worship Singbonga and offer hadia and white hen to their deity. The Namkaran (Sakin) ceremony of the child takes place on the next day. On birth offerings are made to Sing bonga and the ancestors. In the naming ceremony, grains /paddy are floated in water vessel to perform the rituals. Also in most of the tribes the eldest of the children is given the name of the grandfather.

Marriage

Almost all the tribes are endogamous, i.e. they marry within the tribe but they practise clan exogamy i.e. they have to marry outside the clan. Monogamy is the norm and both divorce and widow remarriage are allowed. The Santals practise monogamy but bigamy is accepted on special conditions. Marriages among tribal communities have a typical feature 'bride price' called Gonong or Ponbandi. The bride price ranges from a pair of cattle, some times in cash and among some in cash and kind both.

The Santals have 11 different forms of marriage-Sadai Bapla, Golaiti Bapla, Tunki Dipil Bapla , Dharti Javvay Bapla, Uppior Bapla, Itut Bapla, Niborlek Bapla, Bahadur Bapla, Raja-Raji Bapla, Sanga Bapla, Kiring Javang Bapla ,Munda and Ho's prevalent forms of marriage are the Raji-Khushi Aandi, Anader,whereas Baiga have six different forms of marriages, Remarriage of divorced women is granted through "Sagaina" tradition in Birjia community.

Death

Every village has its burial ground or **Sasan**, or if there is more than one clan in the settlement, one for each clan. In Munda and Ho it is designated per clan. The Ho tribe has its sasan in their backyards while in Mundas there is a designated place in the village. Big stone slabs are placed on the ground, and the bones of a family's ancestors are placed underneath the family's stone slab. If a tribe dies away from his village, her or his relatives will convey the bones to his or her ancestral village, where they will bury in the family grave. No one who belongs to the clan is allowed to use the burial ground. The dead bodies are buried in "Sasan" and a stone erected on top that is called Modiri in Munda.. On the 10th day,a purificatory feast and on the 13th day, death feast are arranged. Within one year of the death **Umbel Ader** and after one year **Biddiri** or **Thendiri** ceremony is performed in Munda community. The annual festival of Jung-topais organised among the Mundas in which bones are placed and then the huge sasandiri are placed over it.

Among Santals, the door of the house is opened after the death of a person so that the spirit moves out and goes to Manhji Than. The Hill Kharias do not have burial place in their village so the religious ceremony after death is performed by Dihuri (Pujari).

In the Bedia community affluent families burn their dead, whereas poor families bury the body along with their belongings. They consider Kundu (Ramgarh) and Sonthra (Mandu) as sacred places to sacrifice the ashes of their dead. The death ceremony is called as "**Umbul-ader**". The Birhor believes that the spirit goes into another body. The tribes believe in rebirth of the spirit, and that spirits come back in the form of children in their families.

The Had-gadhi, Umbulader and Diri dul Sunum rituals are there and are integral part of the death ceremony. The **Umbul-Aader** ritual is based on the belief that the spirit has a rebirth.

Religion

All the tribal communities have a peculiar form of worship and a pantheon of a variety of god and goddess in their natural surroundings. They live in their houses, villages and in the woods. Inside the house, there remains the abode of the ancestor in a corner Ading and the Orak Bonga, who is worshipped by the head of the family.

Their villages have Hatu Bonga, Garase Bonga, Pharsa, Pen, Ghangra, Purbia, Chal, Khunt, Devta etc. The Woods have Sendra Bonga, Chandi Bonga, Beru Gosain, Madi Nasa, Ari Nara Narke, Atanga, Dakin, Borang Buru etc.

Nature is the Supreme God among the tribals of Jharkhand. They strongly believe in one God, the Supreme Being, the one who rules over the entire universe, known as **Singh Bonga** in Munda and **Ho, Dharmesh** in Oraon, **Morang Buru** and **Jaher-era** in Santal, Raxie, Gosian, Muchukrani, Giring, Thakur, Bero, e.t.c. All the tribal communities have a typical form of worship and a natural pantheon of a variety of God and Goddesses in their surroundings. They reside in their houses, in their villages and in the woods. Inside the house, there remains the abode of the ancestors in a corner. Ading and the Orak Bonga are worshipped by the head of the family.

Their villages have Hatu Bonga, Garase Bonga, Pharsa pen, Ghangra, Devi, Dharti Garamigosian, Gramsri, Easta, Chal, Durjagin, Khuntdevta e.t.c. The forest have Marang Buru, Sendra Bonga, Chandibonga, Berugosian, Madi Nara, Jame, Ari Nara Naeke, Chardidevi, Antga, Darha, Dakin, Bornagburuand others. Birhors have miniature huts for bongas, the Jagi-settlers call it **Jiln-Jayas**.

Most of the tribes follow **Sarna Dharam** and have their own worship place called “**Sarna Asthal/Jaher/ Desauli/ Raxi-sthan**” that resembles a small forest patch having Sal trees. Almost all the important socio-religious ceremonies of the village take place at this place only with the active participation of village priests known as ‘**Pahan**’.

They have exclusive and rich God experience of their own, their god belief, worship and religious system are themed on nature. They have evolved over millennia of their living with nature, in a symbiotic relationship. They have their own philosophy of Aadi-dharma.

Traditional Administrative System

All of the tribal communities have their own Traditional Administrative System. The Munda and Ho' have **Munda-Manki- Pir system** whereas Kharias have **Dokhlo-Sohor Administration System**. The Santhals have Majhi-Parganit system and Oraons have Parha Panchayat system.

The village unit at the primary level is under a secular-cum-sacred village headman, which in turn was a part of the larger unit called Parha based on clan solidarities and headed by a **Manki or Parha Raja**. A number of Parha constituted **Taraf** with a chief known as the **Sardar**. The village headman, Manki, and Sardar as called in Bhumij tribe received special respect and authority. The village headmen are known as Hatu Munda in Munda, Mahto in Karmali Mukkadam in Biaga and many more. Among the Santals the important officials are the Manjhi, the Parmanik, Jog Manjhi, KudamNaike, Naike&Goriaits. The Mundas have Parha Raja, Munda, Lal, Pande, etc The Oraons have also Parha Raja, Pahan, Mahato, Panbhora, Kotwar, and Dewan. The Asurs have Mahto, Baiga, Pujar, Goriat, etc. Birhors have Nayas, Bathudi's have Dehri, Binjhias have Modi and Goodi, Parhaiyas have Baiga, Karmalis have Munda and Pahans, Bedias have Mahato, Pahan, and Goraita, Sauria-Pahariyas have Sinyare, Bandari, Kotware and Giri, Kharwars have Pradhan and Laya. The Hos have Munda and Mankis.

Almost in all tribes the post is hereditary assisted by religious leader. In Chero the village unit and divisional unit are headed by Pradhan called the Mukhiya and district level unit is headed by Sabhapati. The law and order in the Kherwar community is maintained through **Chatta system**, formed by elected members from the community and priest headed by Mukhiya. In Mal Paharia, Gram Panchayat is headed by **Manjhi /Pradhan/Mustgiri** assisted by Goriat/Parmanik.

All the heads of the families (male) are members of traditional panchayat. The Panchayats have the responsibility to settle the disputes arising within the community. It also functions as a community-level judicious system that is governed by their customary law.

Among the Santals the important officials are the Manjhi, Paramanik, Jog Manjhi, Kudam Naike, Naike and Goraita. The Oraons have Parha Raja, Pahan, Mahto, Panbhora, Kotwar etc. The Mundas have also Parha Raja, Munda, Lal, Pande, etc. The Hos have their own recognized Manki-Munda traditional system. Birhors have Nayas, Bathudis have Dehri, Binjhias have Modi and Goodi, Parhaiyas have Mahto, Pahan and Goraita, Sauria Paharia have Sinyare, Bandari, Kotware and Giri, Khaswals have Pradhan and Laya. Similarly all other tribes communities have their own set of officials.

Fair and Festivals

Fair and Festivals:- Santhals celebrate Sohrai in month of Pous, Bandhna in Chait beside Dasin, Sakrat, Baha, Karma etc. The Oraon celebrates Khaddi (Sarhul) beside Karma and Nawakhani. Asurs have the festivals of Kathdeli and Sarhi Kurasi. Mundas celebrate 'Bar-Pahari'. Bathudi celebrate Asari puja and Rasapurnima. The main festivals of Sauria Paharia are the Ghangra Puja, Bajra, Saliana Puja. Ho celebrates the month-long Mage Porob in the villages of Singhbhum. Beside the above, there are a number of festivals celebrated round the year. A Baiga celebrates Rasa Nava (Festival of Juices) every nine years indicating close affinity to forest and environment. The tribal festivals are mainly associated with the agriculture cycle, right from the beginning of preparing the field to harvest. Also, the festivals are associated with Nature- the forest, streams and the trees. All the things are associated with their subsistence and existence.

The Hos have fairs such as Chait and Akri porob in which they sing and dance merrily.

Some of the main festivals are:-

Sarhul:- This festival is a Nature Worship celebrated by all tribal communities. It is celebrated as Baa among the Munda and Ho, Baha among the Santhals and other names by different tribal communities. It is celebrated when 'Sal' flower blooms in the woods. In the state it is celebrated on the third day of the moon of 'Chaitra'. In the Ho villages it is celebrated village to village a month long.

Sohrai:- Sohrai is celebrated prominently by the Santhal community and other tribal communities for the betterment of their livelihood companion. It is celebrated for three consecutive days- first day 'Got Bonga' at Jatherthan by Naike, second day 'Dakai Maha/Ada Maha in every household by each family. The third day is celebrated as Khuntaun Maha, in which the cattles are especially worshipped. In Chotanagpur region it is celebrated around Deepawali/Laxmi puja while in the Santhal Pargana region it is celebrated before Makar Sankranti in January.

Sakrat:- The Sakrat festival is celebrated with great joy among the tribal communities of the state. Among Santhal Sakrat is celebration with most happiness as it is the end of agricultural cycle and of the harvest.

The next day is believed as most auspicious day for agricultural starting called 'Akhan Jatra'. The land is tilled by plough for three circular round. many types of festival cuisines are prepared like jil pitha and gur pitha.

Karam Puja: Karam or Karma is a festival that is celebrated and dedicated to the worship of Karam-Devta (Karam-Lord/God), the god of power, youth, and youthfulness. The Karam festival celebrated by diverse groups of people, including: the Korba, Baiga, Nagpuri, Khortha, Oraon, Munda, Santal and many more. The festival is held on the 11th day of a full moon (Purnima) of the Hindu month of Bhado (Bhadra), which falls between August and September. Groups of young villagers go to the jungle and collect wood, fruits, and flowers. During this period, people sing and dance together in groups. it is also a festival in which the sisters fast and worship karam branch.

Mage:- Mage festival is the chief festival celebrated among the Hos of Singhbhum. It begins after Makar Sakranti and celebrated on different days in villages till Holi (January-March). It is celebrated for six days- first day is Gaumara, then Ote Ili, Guri Porob, Baasi and the last day is Har Magya. This festival is related to agriculture as the harvesting season ends and the new agricultural year begins.



Gala Celebrations

Luguburu Ghantabari Mela: Luguburu Ghantabari situated near TPPS Lalpania a small village of “Santalies” a group of Tribal, about 16 kilometer far from Gomia Block has been the pride of Santhal community since the period of civilization called Sosnok Jug in Hor-dishom. Luguburu Ghantabari Dharamgarh was re-established in the year 2000. On Kartik Purnima a famous Mela of Santalies is organized and Santal tribal people from all over India come here to offer prayer to their lord **LUGU BABA**. “Pahan” use to perform the puja.

Rajkiya Janjatiya Hizla Mela: On 3rd February, 1890, the Hijala Mela was started at the time of the then British District Magistrate John Roberts Casteres. The Jharkhand government decided to commemorate this fair as a festival since 2008 and in 2015, this fair was given the status of the state fair, after which this fair is known as “**State Tribal Hijala Mela Festival**”. Generally this fair is celebrated in the Shukla Paksh of Magh-Phalgun.

Mudma Jatra Mela: Mudma Jatra Mela is celebrated every year at the time of Ashwin Purnima. The Mela is organised in Mandar Block of Ranchi district. The mela is successfully performed by Religious Tribal Priest/Pahan of the village. The Munda and Oraon peoples jointly assemble in this fair.

Maghi Poornima Mela: Maghi Poornima Mela has religious & cultural significance and is celebrated every year in Rajmahal of Sahibganj district. This is the biggest Mahakumbh of the tribal community. On this date, the tribals who believe in Sanatan Dharma take bath in holy Ganga river along with their priest. It is celebrated every year in Magh Poornima. More than two lakhs Santhal Tribals from Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, North East States, Nepal assembles to take holy dip in the Ganges. The Santhals Safa hor and Vidin hor followers worship on the bank for three days.

Cuisine

The state of Jharkhand with its immense greenery shows the influence of its tradition and culture which it acquires as the most important heritage. Along with this, the Jharkhand food has its own speciality which has always been an attraction. Some of the Indigenous foods of Jharkhand are as follows: Dhuska, Rugra, Puttu or Phutka, Mushroom Pitha (a special festive dish), Arsa Roti, Chilka Roti, Handia (A Famous Liquor), Bamboo Shoot, Malpua, Thekua, Kanda ki Sabzi, Metha Khaza, Dudhori, Mahua Masala

The cuisines of Jharkhand are renowned for their flavour, and appetizing appeal. All the tribal communities have their unparalleled flavours of their culinary art. The speciality is its ingredients, the preparation and their peculiar ways of cooking. The central ingredients being their staple dietary items-rice, millets, some pulses and meat. Their peculiar ways of preparation makes it a delicious and savoury. Their exceptional way of cooking is done by wrapping food items especially meat in leaves of sal manifolds and then placing it on fire. Most of the foods are cooked in earthen utensils which enriches its flavour.

The exclusive ingredients of food items of the tribals are their collection of various types of mushrooms locally called Ud-Gitil Ud, Babasin Ud, Patah ud and varieties. One of the most popular one is the Rugda during the monsoon season which is found in the Sal forest. Sandhna (Bamboo shoot) is also unique to this state.

The chief beverage is the rice-handia, sometimes also made of millets by fermenting rice/millets for three-four days after mixing it with Ranu—a herb(roots). The drink is moderately intoxicating though commercial and excess consumption makes it ruinous.

The festival cuisines are the variety of pithas bread filled with meat (jil-peetha), breads –chilka roti (rice spread), marua roti(millets),duska, dumbo, podom jilu,letto (meat mixed rice), Sero(meat mixed rice)and many other.





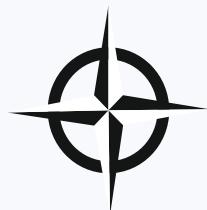
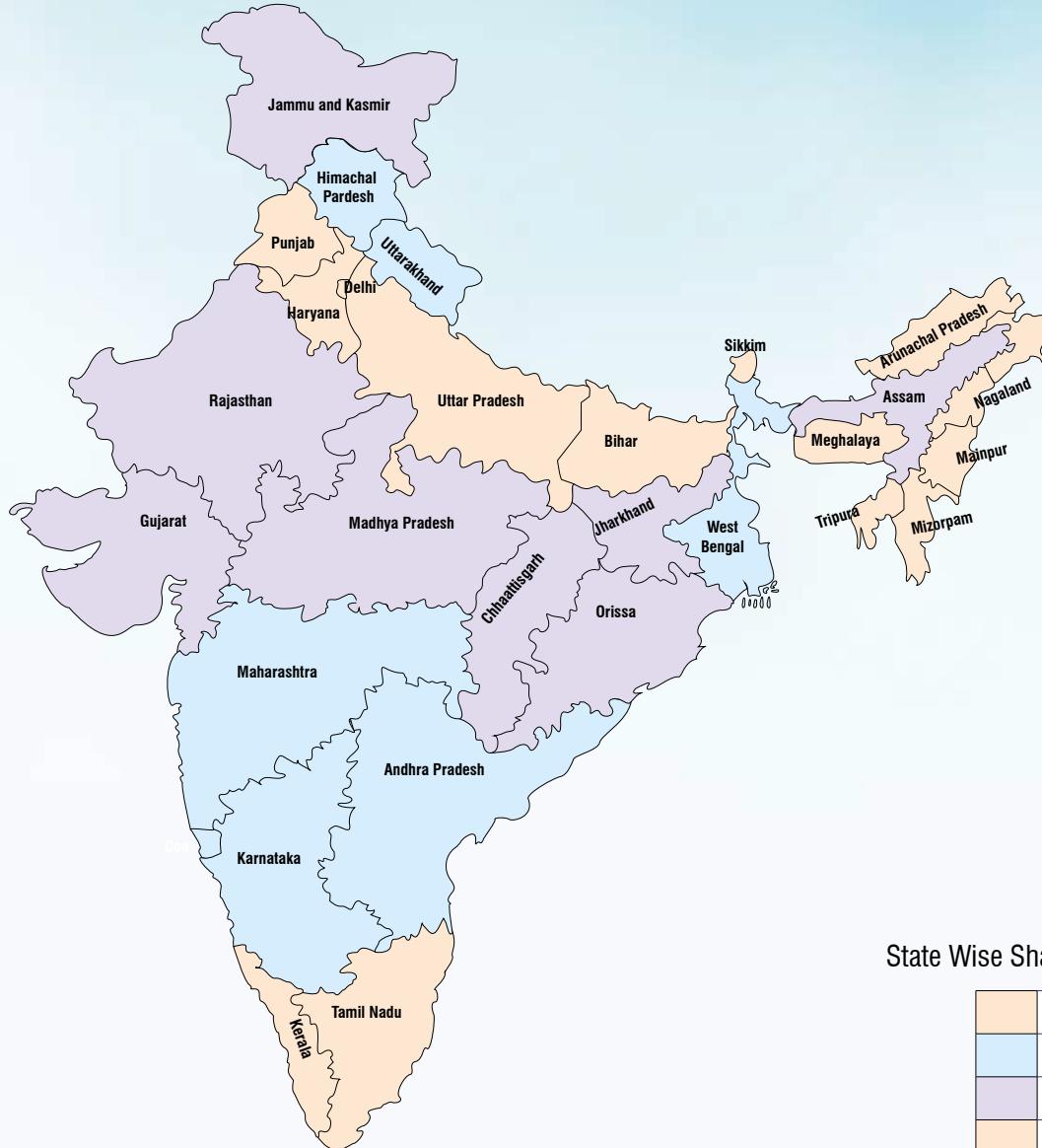
Population Characteristics of Scheduled Tribes

Population Characteristics of Scheduled Tribes



- State Wise Share of Scheduled Tribe Population
- District Wise Share of Scheduled Tribe Population
- Proportion of District Scheduled Tribe Population against Total Scheduled Tribe Population
- Major Tribes/Tribal Groups and Their Population
- Major Tribes/Tribal Groups and Inhabitant Districts
- Tribe Wise Percentage Share of Scheduled Tribe Population
- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and their Population
- Decadal Growth Rate, Level of Urbanization
- Average Household Size
- Population in 0-6 Years Age Group, Total and Scheduled Tribe
- Population in 7 Years & Above Age Group
- Sex Ratio
- Child Sex Ratio

State Wise Share of Scheduled Tribe Population



State Wise Proportional Representation of Scheduled Tribes Population

States	Proportion of ST Population to Total Population
Jammu & Kashmir	11.9
Himachal Pradesh	5.7
Punjab	0
Chandigarh	0
Uttarakhand	2.9
Haryana	0
Delhi	0
Rajasthan	13.5
Uttar Pradesh	0.6
Bihar	1.3
Sikkim	33.8
Arunachal Pradesh	68.8
Nagaland	86.5
Mizoram	94.4
Tripura	31.8
Meghalaya	86.1
Assam	12.4
West Bengal	5.8

States	Proportion of ST Population to Total Population
Jharkhand	26.2
Orissa	22.8
Chhattisgarh	30.6
Madhya Pradesh	21.1
Gujarat	14.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52
Daman and Diu	6.3
Maharashtra	9.4
Andhra Pradesh	7
Karnataka	7
Goa	10.2
Lakshadweep	94.8
Kerala	1.5
Tamil Nadu	1.1
Puducherry	0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.5
Manipur	40.9

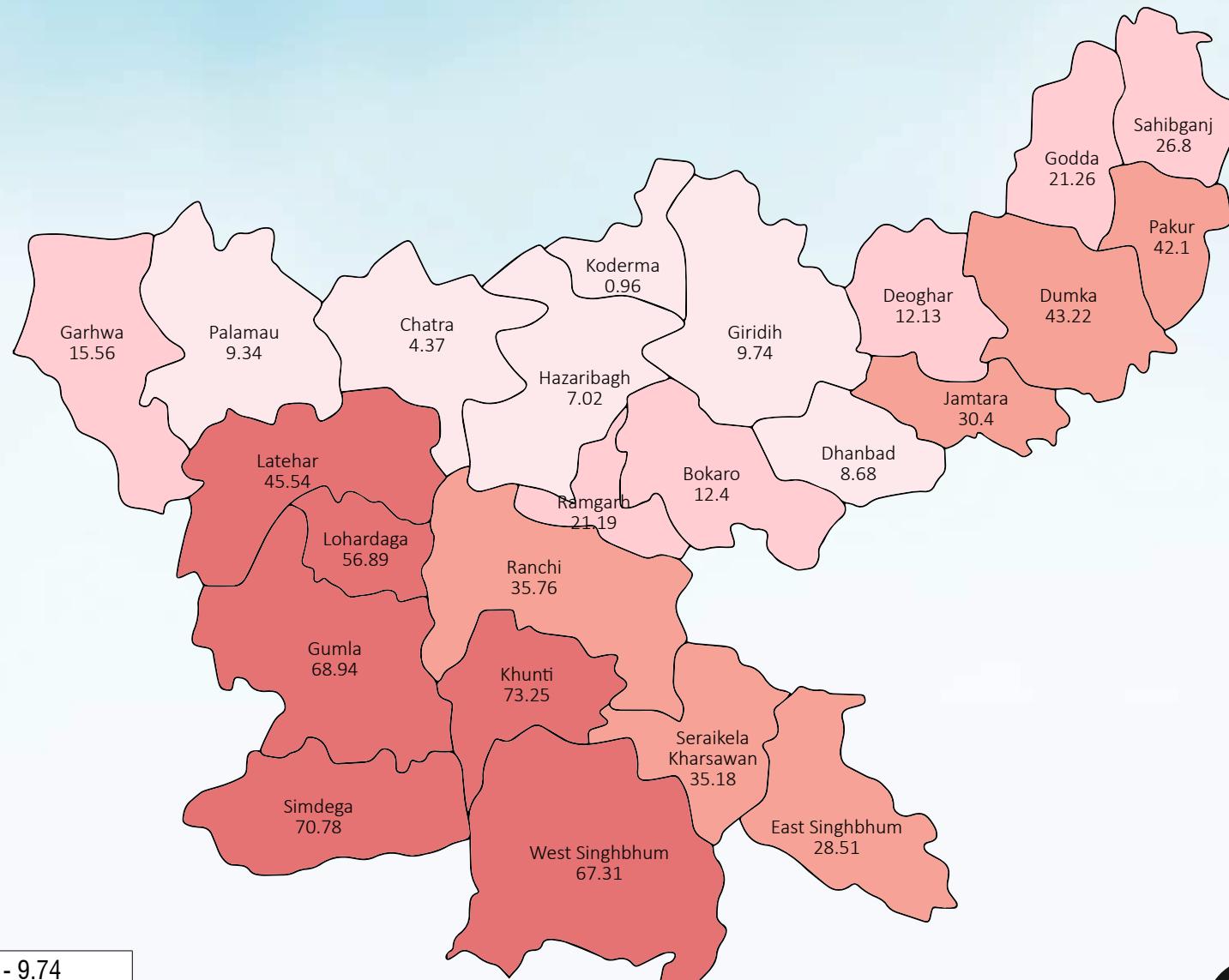
Source: Census 2011

District Wise Share of Scheduled Tribe Population

District	Total Population	ST Population	% ST Population	Proportion of District wise ST Population against Total ST Population of the State
Bokaro	2062330	255626	12.40	2.96
Chatra	1042886	45563	4.37	0.53
Deoghar	1492073	180962	12.13	2.09
Dhanbad	2684487	233119	8.68	2.70
Dumka	1321442	571077	43.22	6.61
East Singhbhum	2293919	653923	28.51	7.56
Garhwa	1322784	205874	15.56	2.38
Giridih	2445474	238188	9.74	2.76
Godda	1313551	279208	21.26	3.23
Gumla	1025213	706754	68.94	8.18
Hazaribagh	1734495	121768	7.02	1.41
Jamtara	791042	240489	30.40	2.78
Khunti	531885	389626	73.25	4.51
Koderma	716259	6903	0.96	0.08
Latehar	726978	331096	45.54	3.83
Lohardaga	461790	262734	56.89	3.04
Pakur	900422	379054	42.10	4.38
Palamau	1939869	181208	9.34	2.10
Ramgarh	949443	201166	21.19	2.33
Ranchi	2914253	1042016	35.76	12.05
Sahibganj	1150567	308343	26.80	3.57
Seraikela Kharsawan	1065056	374642	35.18	4.33
Simdega	599578	424407	70.78	4.91
West Singhbhum	1502338	1011296	67.31	11.70
Total	32988134	8645042	26.21	

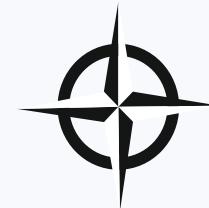
- In Jharkhand, the Scheduled Tribes population in 2011 was 8.6 million constituting 26.2 percent of the total population of the state.
- Numerically, Jharkhand state has the 12th largest tribal population in the country, accounting for 8.3 percent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of India.

District Wise Share of Scheduled Tribe Population

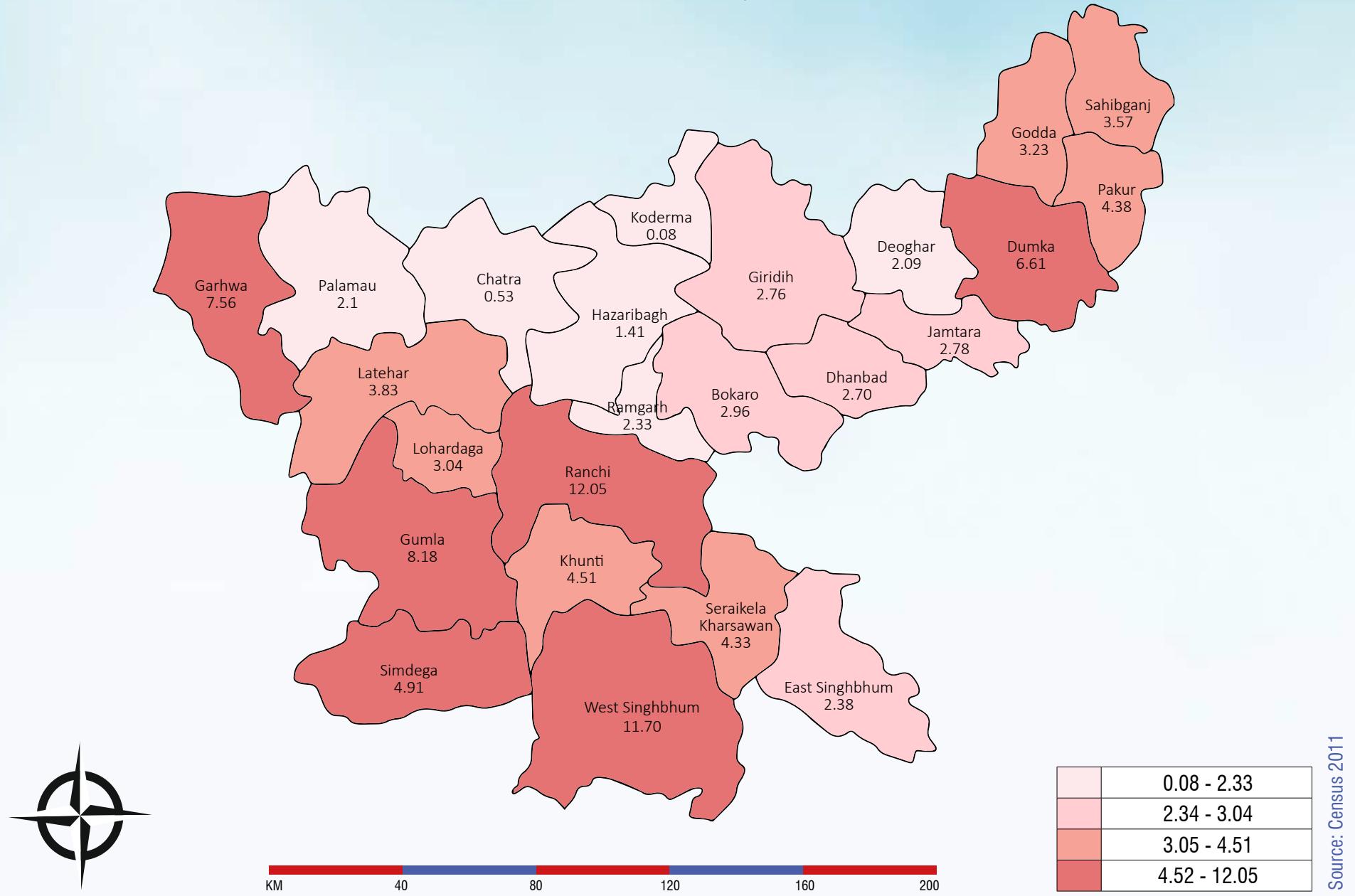


Source: Census 2011

	0.96 - 9.74
	9.75 - 26.80
	26.81 - 43.22
	43.23 - 73.25



Proportion of District Wise Scheduled Tribe Population against Total Scheduled Tribe Population



KM 40 80 120 160 200

Major Scheduled Tribes/Groups and Population

Sl.No.	Major Scheduled Tribes/Groups	Population
1	Asur	22,459
2	Baiga	3,692
3	Banjara	487
4	Bathudi	3,464
5	Bedia	101,607
6	Binjhia	14,404
7	Birhor	10,726
8	Birjia	6,276
9	Chero	97,814
10	Chik Baraik	54,763
11	Gond	54,841
12	Gorait	5,148
13	Ho	939,509
14	Karmali	65,306
15	Kharia	197,685
16	Kharwar	253,494
17	Khond	221
18	Kisan, Nagesia	37,330
19	Kora, Mudi -Kora	35,822
20	Korwa	35,606
21	Lohra	223,059
22	Mahli	161,180
23	Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	135,797
24	Munda, Patar	1,252,298
25	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	1,744,799
26	Parhaiya	25,585
27	Santal	2,824,886
28	Sauria Paharia	46,222
29	Savar	9,688
30	Bhumij	214,148
31	Kawar	8,145
32	Kol	58,581
Total		86,45,042

Source: Census 2011

Major Scheduled Tribes/Groups and Inhabitant Districts

Sl.No.	Major Tribes/Tribal Groups	Districts of Concentration
1	Asur	Gumla, Latehar, Lohardaga, Garhwa, Bokaro
2	Baiga	Gumla, Garhwa, Simdega, Pakur, Dhanbad
3	Banjara	Ranchi, Dhanbad, Garhwa, Latehar, Bokaro
4	Bathudi	East-Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Jamtara, Godda
5	Bedia	Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Garhwa, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Khunti, East-Singhbhum, West-Singhbhum
6	Binjhia	Simdega, Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla
7	Birhor	Ranchi, Gumla, East-Singhbhum, West-Singhbhum, Simdega, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Latehar, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Lohardaga
8	Birjia	Latehar, Gumla, Lohadaga, Garhwa
9	Chero	Latehar, Garhwa, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Gumla
10	Chik Baraik	Simdega, Gumla, Ranchi, Khunti, Latehar, West-Singhbhum, Lohardaga, East-Singhbhum, Bokaro, Garhwa
11	Gond	Simdega, West-Singhbhum, Garhwa, East-Singhbhum, Bokaro, Sahibganj, Dhanbad, Ranchi
12	Gorait	Ranchi, East-Singhbhum, Bokaro, Khunti, Dhanbad, Seraikela-Kharsawan, West-Singhbhum, Sahibganj
13	Ho	West-Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, East-Singhbhum, Bokaro, Ranchi, Dhanbad
14	Karmali	Bokaro, Ranchi, East-Singhbhum, Dhanbad
15	Kharia	Gumla, Simdega, East-Singhbhum, Ranchi
16	Kharwar	Garhwa, Latehar, Sahibganj, Lohardaga, Gumla, Ranchi, Dhanbad
17	Khond	Garhwa, Gumla, Simdega, Latehar
18	Kisan, Nagesia	Latehar, Gumla, Lohardaga, Garhwa, Sahibganj
19	Kora, Mudi -Kora	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Godda, Pakur, East-Singhbhum, West-Singhbhu, Jamtara
20	Korwa	Garhwa, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakur, Dhanbad, Bokaro
21	Lohra	Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Latehar, Khunti, Lohardaga
22	Mahli	Ranchi, Gumla, East-Singhbhum, Dumka, Dhanbad, Lohardaga
23	Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	Dumka, Pakur, Sahibganj, Godda, Jamtara
24	Munda, Patar	Khunti, Ranchi, Simdega, West-Singhbhum, Gumla, East-Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan
25	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, Latehar, Simdega, Garhwa
26	Parhaiya	Latehar, Garhwa
27	Santal	Dumka, East-Singhbhum, Pakur, Sahibganj, Godda, Jamtara, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Seraikela-Kharsawan
28	Sauria Paharia	Sahibganj, Godda, Pakur
29	Savar	East-Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Dumka
30	Bhumij	East-Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, West-Singhbhum
31	Kawar	Gumla, Simdega, Latehar
32	Kol	Dumka, Jamtara, Dhanbad, East-Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan

Percentage Share of Scheduled Tribes Population

Major Scheduled Tribes/Groups	% Population		
	2001	2011	% Change
Khond, Banjara, Baiga, Bathudi, Gorait, Birjia, Kawar, Savar, Birhor, Binjhia, Asur, Parhaiya, Kora, Mudi-Kora, Korwa, Kisan, Nagesia, Sauria Paharia, Gond, Kol, Chik Baraik, Karmali	5.27	5.63	0.36
Chero	1.07	1.11	0.04
Bedia	1.18	1.16	0.02
Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	1.62	1.57	0.05
Mahli	1.71	1.77	0.06
Kharia	2.31	2.27	0.04
Bhumij	2.56	2.42	0.34
Lohra	2.61	2.5	0.11
Kharwar	2.71	2.88	0.17
Ho	10.51	10.74	0.23
Munda, Patar	14.81	14.22	0.59
Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	19.62	19.86	0.24
Santal	34.01	31.86	2.15

- According to the 2001 Census there were 30 tribes or tribal groups in Jharkhand. In the 2011 Census, the number of tribal groups was 32 with the inclusion of Kawar and Kol
- The three largest tribal groups namely Santal, Oraon and Munda, together accounted for 66 percent of the total tribal population of Jharkhand in 2011 and the next largest four tribal groups namely Bhumij, Lohra, Kharwar and Ho accounted for 18 percent

Census	Total No. of Scheduled Tribes
2001	30
2011	32

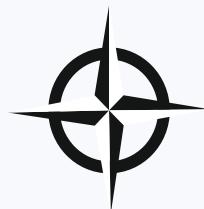
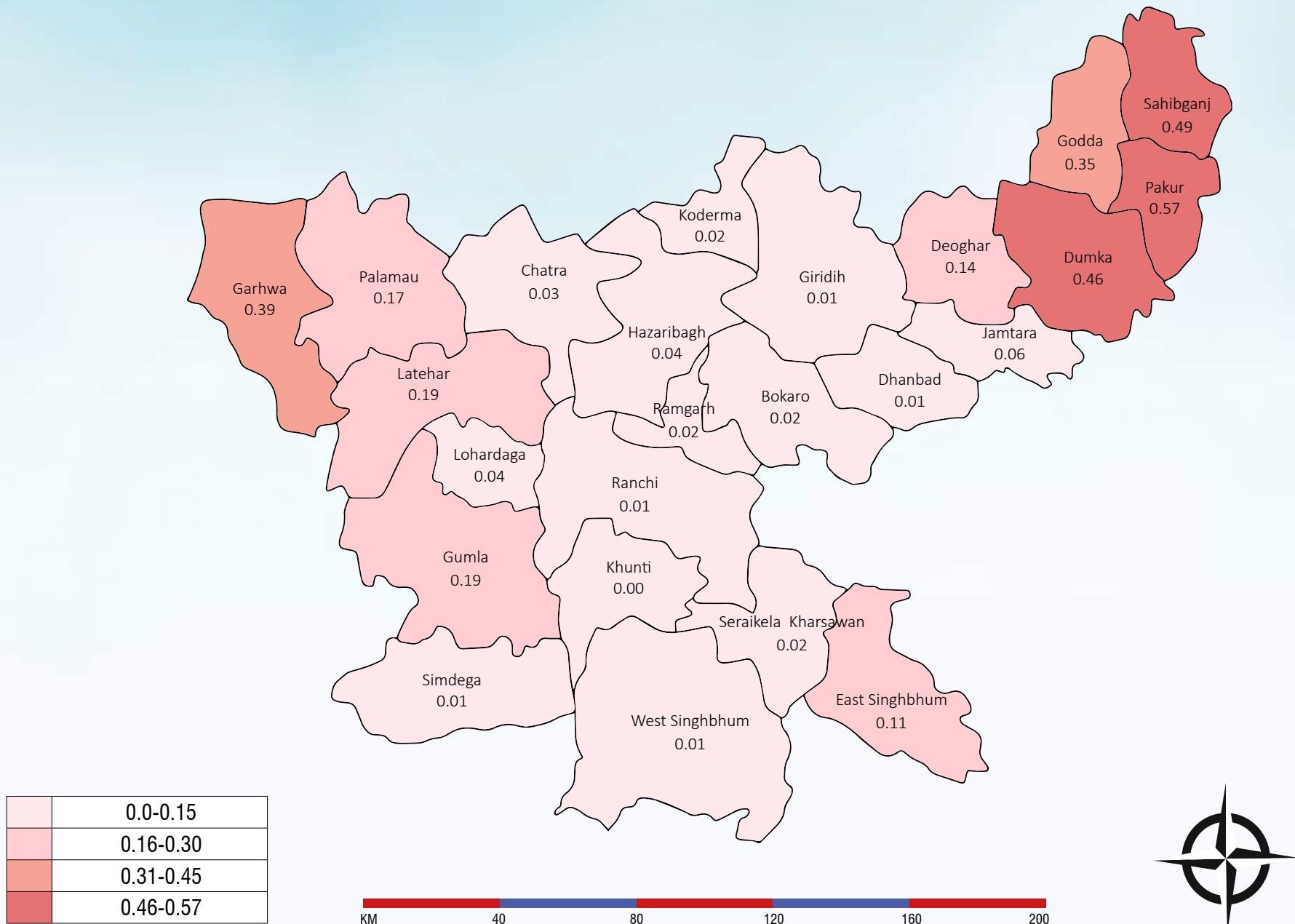
Source: Census 2011

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and their Population

District	Asur	Birhor	Birjia	Korwa	Mal Paharia	Parhaiya	Sauria Paharia	Savar	Total PVTG Population	% PVTG Population against Total District Population	% District PVTG Population against Total Scheduled Tribes Population*
Bokaro	1194	305	3	16	58	28	40	79	1723	0.08	0.02
Chatra	33	2337	1	-	8	590	-	1	2970	0.28	0.03
Deoghar	19	40	-	-	12269	63	121	13	12525	0.84	0.14
Dhanbad	48	310	3	30	214	7	13	111	736	0.03	0.01
Dumka	51	3	-	-	39534	66	57	210	39921	3.02	0.46
East Singhbhum	22	343	41	176	566	25	136	8117	9426	2.56	0.11
Garhwa	1584	-	115	25268	420	6489	-	4	33880	0.03	0.39
Giridih	59	554	1	6	173	2	21	17	833	2.29	0.01
Godda	2	-	-	1	16183	138	13688	63	30075	1.61	0.35
Gumla	11396	696	1267	2930	87	71	-	104	16551	0.22	0.19
Hazaribagh	1640	2049	6	4	93	-	4	6	3802	0.66	0.04
Jamtara	8	18	-	-	5014	30	82	56	5208	0.04	0.06
Khunti	55	56	13	12	13	-	82	7	238	0.21	0.00
Koderma	145	1321	8	-	4	2	7	10	1497	2.22	0.02
Latehar	2096	192	4124	2733	69	6954	-	5	16173	0.68	0.19
Lohardaga	2004	117	584	1	19	402	-	3	3130	5.47	0.04
Pakur	3	1	-	5	38120	125	10875	104	49233	0.74	0.57
Palamu	447	4	16	3397	247	10330	1	3	14445	0.06	0.17
Ramgarh	1412	590	17	1	24	13	20	40	2117	0.41	0.02
Ranchi	109	791	49	32	177	17	44	33	1252	0.22	0.01
Sahibganj	17	1	-	17	21409	219	21004	58	42725	0.04	0.49
Seraikela Kharsawan	12	131	8	348	997	11	19	501	2027	3.71	0.02
Simdega	38	314	18	564	22	-	2	3	961	0.19	0.01
West Singhbhum	65	553	2	65	77	3	6	140	911	0.16	0.01
Jharkhand	22459	10726	6276	35606	135797	25585	46222	9688	292359	0.89	3.38

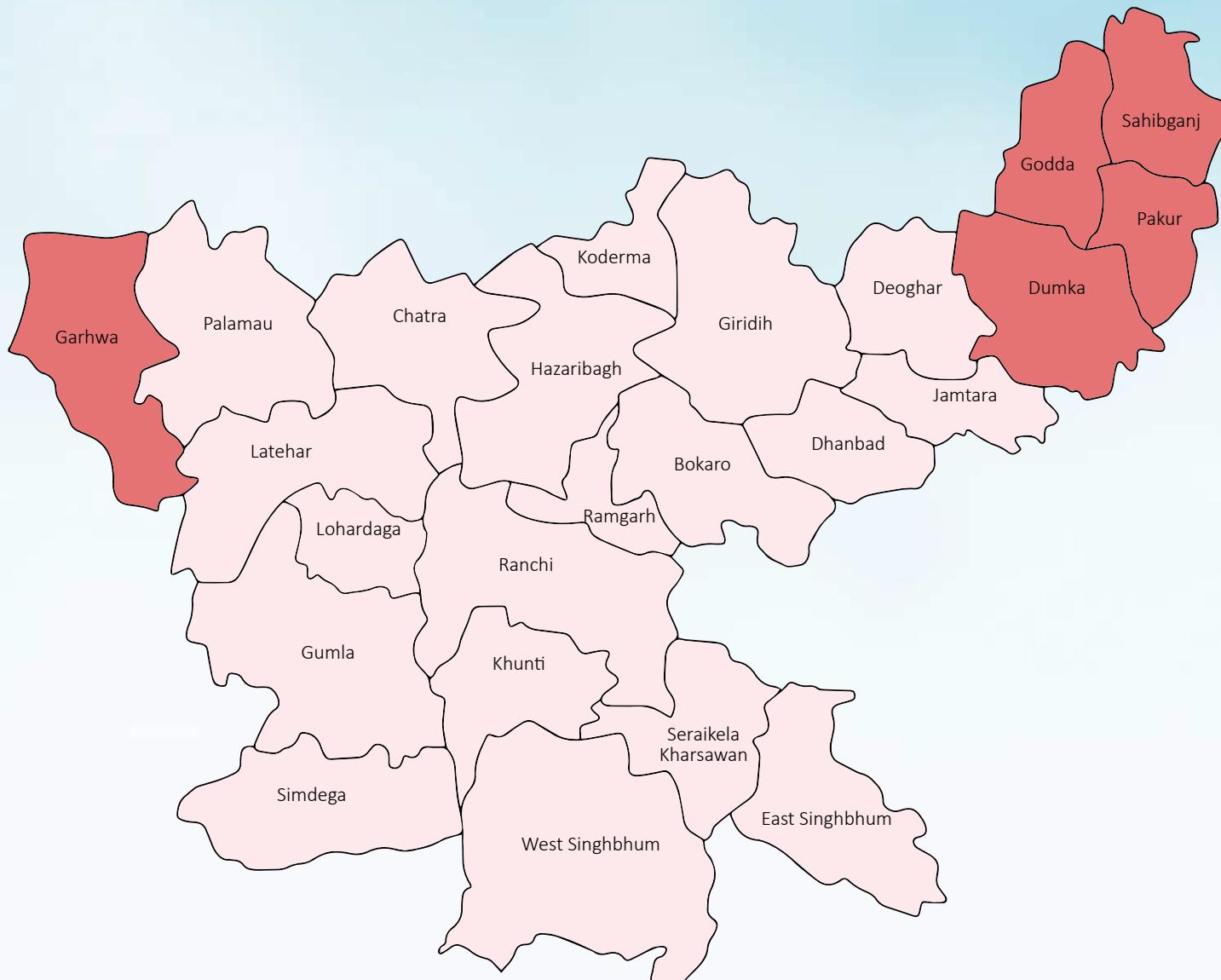
*The Total Scheduled Tribes Population of Jharkhand is 86,45,402

Percentage share of PVTG Population against Total Scheduled Tribe Population



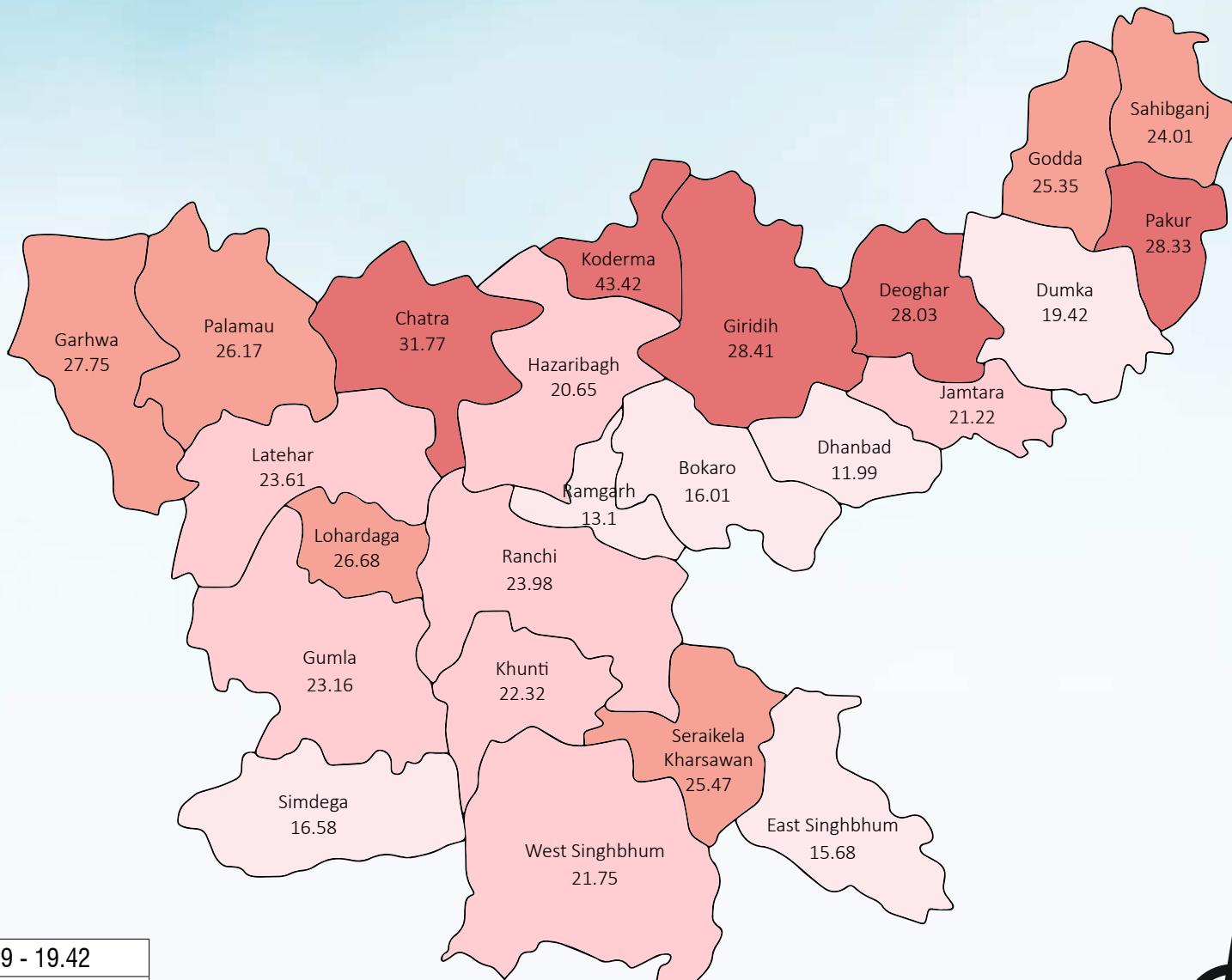
KM 40 80 120 160 200

Districts Having More Than 30000 PVTG Population Size



Five Districts of Jharkhand i.e. Sahibganj, Godda, Pakur, Dumka and Garhwa having more than 30000 PVTG Population Size

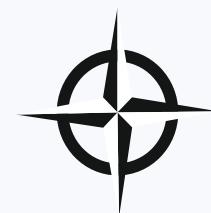
Population Growth Rate



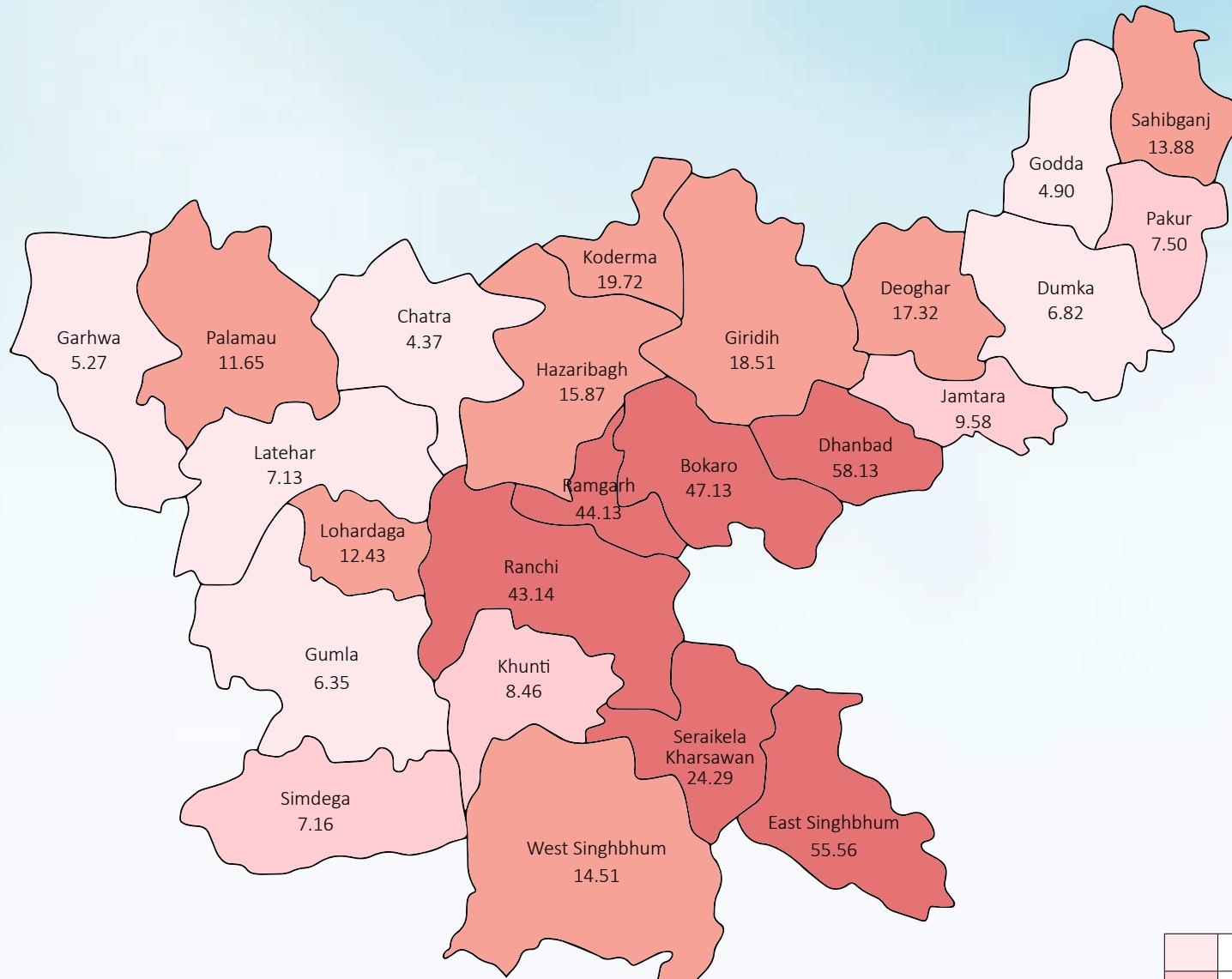
Source: Census 2011

	11.99 - 19.42
	19.43 - 23.98
	23.99 - 27.75
	27.76 - 43.42

KM 40 80 120 160 200



Level of Urbanization



	4.90 - 7.13
	7.14 - 11.65
	11.66 - 19.72
	19.73 - 58.13



KM

40

80

120

160

200

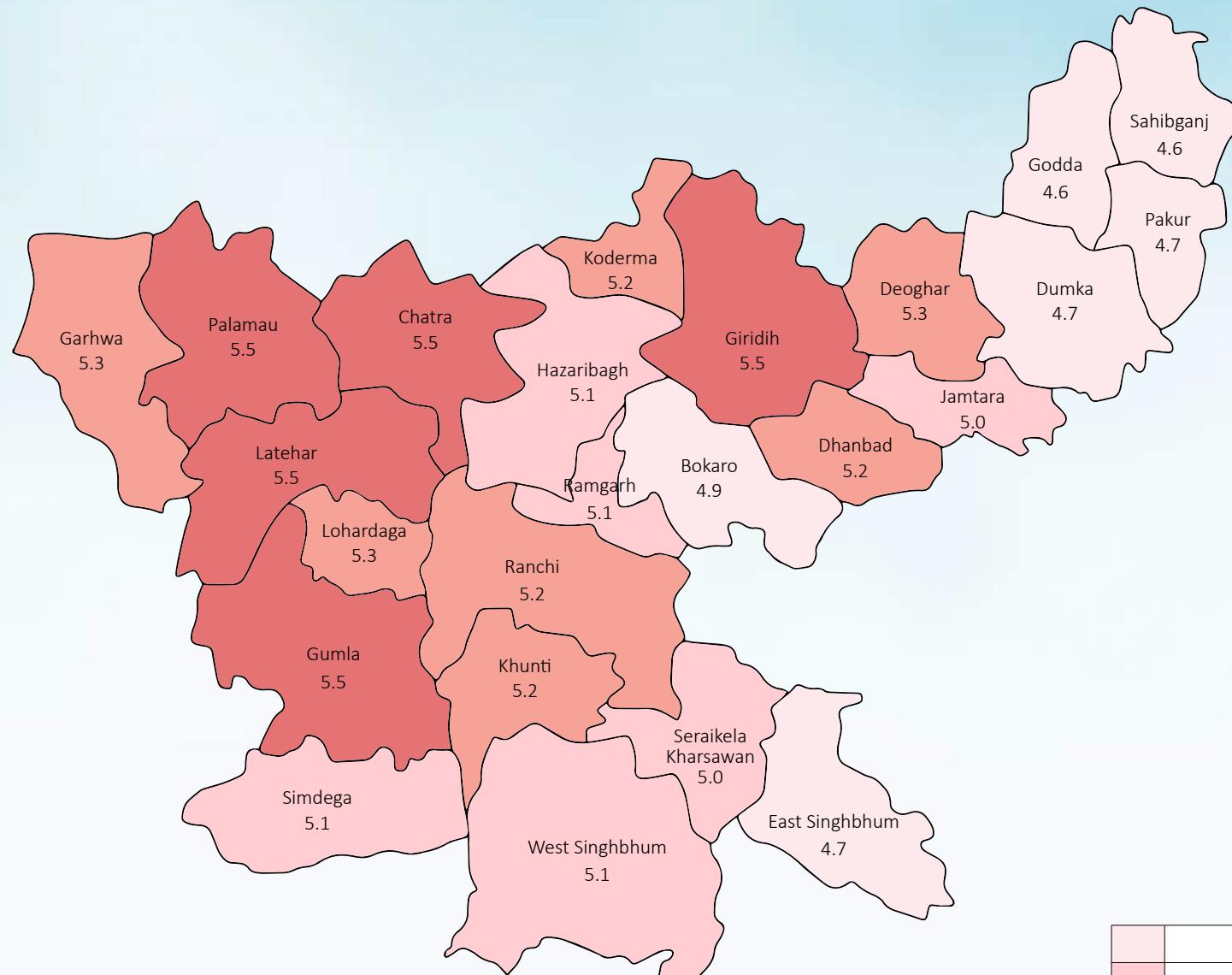
Average Household Size

District	Total	Scheduled Tribe
Bokaro	5.2	4.9
Chatra	5.7	5.5
Deoghar	5.6	5.3
Dhanbad	5.3	5.2
Dumka	4.8	4.7
East Singhbhum	4.8	4.7
Garhwa	5.2	5.3
Giridih	6.2	5.5
Godda	5.2	4.6
Gumla	5.4	5.5
Hazaribagh	5.7	5.1
Jamtara	5.1	5.0
Khunti	5.1	5.2

District	Total	Scheduled Tribe
Koderma	6.2	5.2
Latehar	5.5	5.5
Lohardaga	5.2	5.3
Pakur	4.9	4.7
Palamau	5.4	5.5
Ramgarh	5.3	5.1
Ranchi	5.1	5.2
Sahibganj	5.1	4.6
Seraikela Kharsawan	4.8	5.0
Simdega	5.1	5.1
West Singhbhum	5.0	5.1
Jharkhand	5.3	5.2

Source: Census 2011

Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)



	4.6 - 4.9
	5.0 - 5.1
	5.2 - 5.3
	5.4 - 5.5

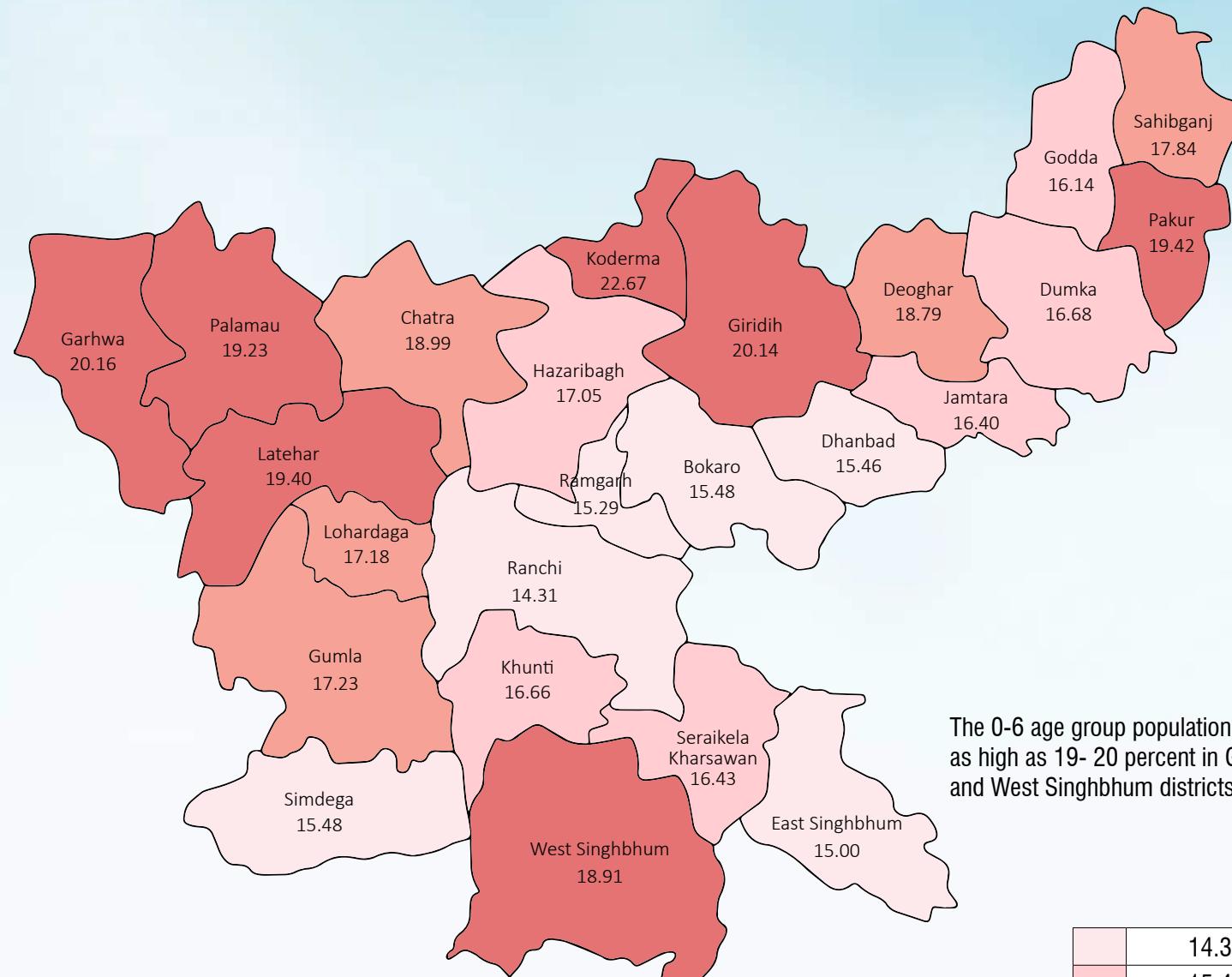


KM 40 80 120 160 200

Percentage Population in 0-6 Years Age Group

District	Total Population	Population 0 to 6 Years Age Group	Male (0 to 6 Years Age Group)	Female (0 to 6 Years Age Group)	% Population in 0-6 Years Age Group	ST Population Total	Male ST (0 to 6 Years Age Group)	Female ST (0 to 6 Years Age Group)	% ST Population in 0-6 Years Age Group
Bokaro	2062330	293786	152803	140983	14.25	255626	20058	19525	15.48
Chatra	1042886	195321	99312	96009	18.73	45563	4392	4260	18.99
Deoghar	1492073	268453	137658	130795	17.99	180962	16928	17068	18.79
Dhanbad	2684487	373394	194879	178515	13.91	233119	18233	17817	15.46
Dumka	1321442	219449	111641	107808	16.61	571077	48117	47121	16.68
East Singhbhum	2293919	296626	154229	142397	12.93	653923	49844	48238	15.00
Garhwa	1322784	239664	122305	117359	18.12	205874	20933	20575	20.16
Giridih	2445474	460251	237056	223195	18.82	238188	24335	23627	20.14
Godda	1313551	241784	123368	118416	18.41	279208	23307	22872	16.54
Gumla	1025213	173647	88472	85175	16.94	706754	61833	59920	17.23
Hazaribagh	1734495	281863	145821	136042	16.25	121768	10542	10221	17.05
Jamtara	791042	130993	67051	63942	16.56	240489	19939	19503	16.40
Khunti	531885	86292	43947	42345	16.22	389626	32876	32044	16.66
Koderma	716259	132375	67916	64459	18.48	6903	776	789	22.67
Latehar	726978	137699	69971	67728	18.94	331096	32686	31562	19.40
Lohardaga	461790	77649	39412	38237	16.81	262734	22860	22276	17.18
Pakur	900422	177623	89935	87688	19.73	379054	37135	36466	19.42
Palamau	1939869	329728	169543	160185	17.00	181208	17730	17120	19.23
Ramgarh	949443	134226	69661	64565	14.14	201166	15593	15157	15.29
Ranchi	2914253	401214	207029	194185	13.77	1042016	75837	73267	14.31
Sahibganj	1150567	221955	113220	108735	19.29	308343	27754	27268	17.84
Seraikela Kharsawan	1065056	159596	82120	77476	14.98	374642	31341	30216	16.43
Simdega	599578	94414	47962	46452	15.75	424407	33367	32349	15.48
West Singhbhum	1502338	261493	131836	129657	17.41	1011296	96031	95225	18.91
Jharkhand	32988134	5389495	2767147	2622348	16.34	8645042	742447	724486	16.97

Percentage Population in 0-6 Years Age Group (Scheduled tribe)



The 0-6 age group population for STs in 2011 was as high as 19- 20 percent in Garhwa, Pakur, Latehar and West Singhbhum districts.

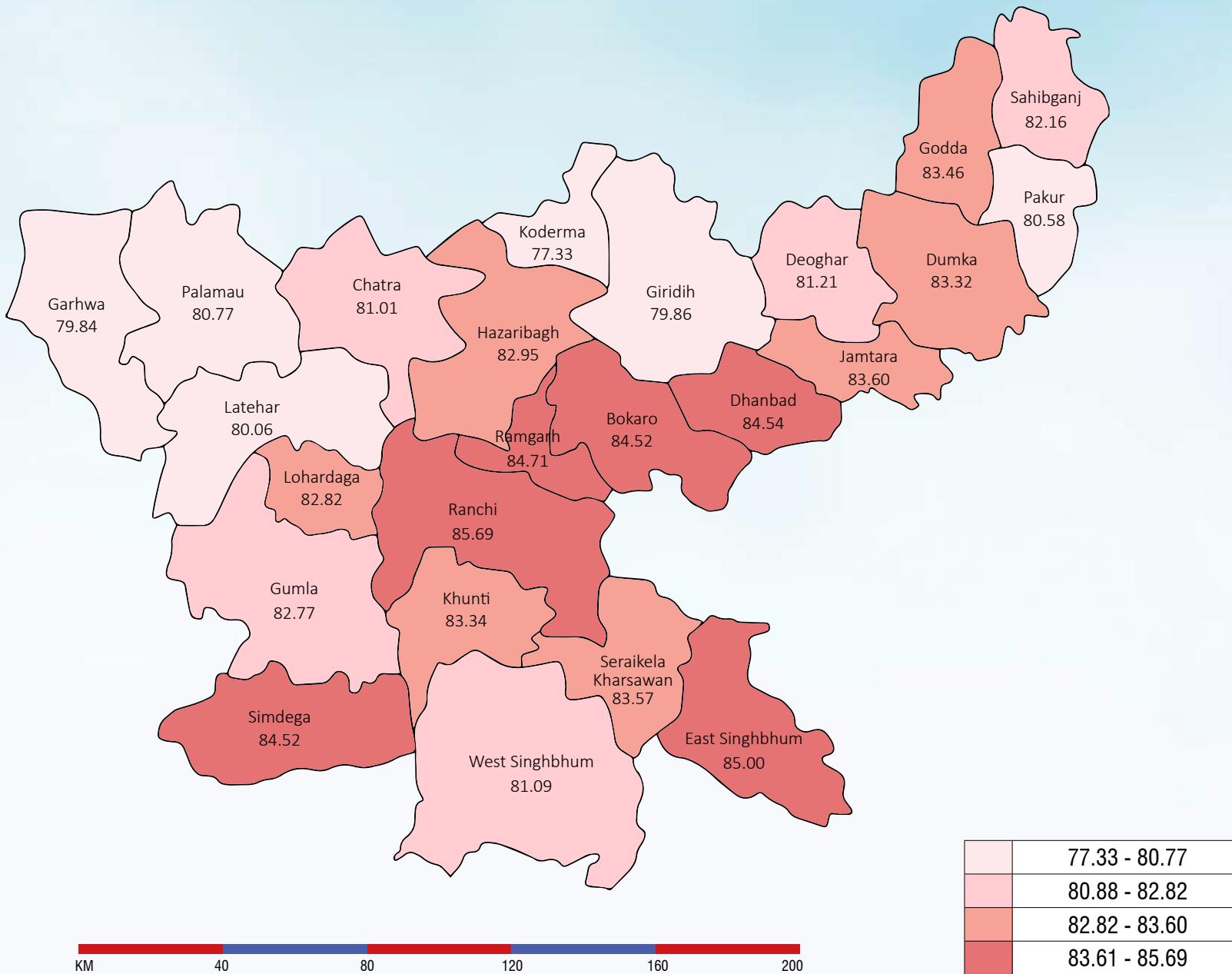
	14.31 - 15.48
	15.49 - 17.05
	17.06 - 18.99
	19.00 - 22.67

KM 40 80 120 160 200

Percentage Population in 7 Years and Above Age Group

District	Total Population	Population 7 Years & Above Age Group	% Population 7 Years & Above Age Group	ST Population Total	ST Population 7 Years & Above Age Group	% ST Population 7 Years & Above Age Group
Bokaro	2062330	1768544	85.75	255626	216043	84.52
Chatra	1042886	847565	81.27	45563	36911	81.01
Deoghar	1492073	1223620	82.01	180962	146966	81.21
Dhanbad	2684487	2311093	86.09	233119	197069	84.54
Dumka	1321442	1101993	83.39	571077	475839	83.32
East Singhbhum	2293919	1997293	87.07	653923	555841	85
Garhwa	1322784	1083120	81.88	205874	164366	79.84
Giridih	2445474	1985223	81.18	238188	190226	79.86
Godda	1313551	1071767	81.59	279208	233029	83.46
Gumla	1025213	851566	83.06	706754	585001	82.77
Hazaribagh	1734495	1452632	83.75	121768	101005	82.95
Jamtara	791042	660049	83.44	240489	201047	83.6
Khunti	531885	445593	83.78	389626	324706	83.34
Koderma	716259	583884	81.52	6903	5338	77.33
Latehar	726978	589279	81.06	331096	266848	80.6
Lohardaga	461790	384141	83.19	262734	217598	82.82
Pakur	900422	722799	80.27	379054	305453	80.58
Palamu	1939869	1610141	83.00	181208	146358	80.77
Ramgarh	949443	815217	85.86	201166	170416	84.71
Ranchi	2914253	2513039	86.23	1042016	892912	85.69
Sahibganj	1150567	928612	80.71	308343	253321	82.16
Seraikela Kharsawan	1065056	905460	85.02	374642	313085	83.57
Simdega	599578	505164	84.25	424407	358691	84.52
West Singhbhum	1502338	1240845	82.59	1011296	820040	81.09
Jharkhand	32988134	27598639	83.66	8645042	7178109	83.03

Percentage Population in 7 Years and above Age Group (ST)

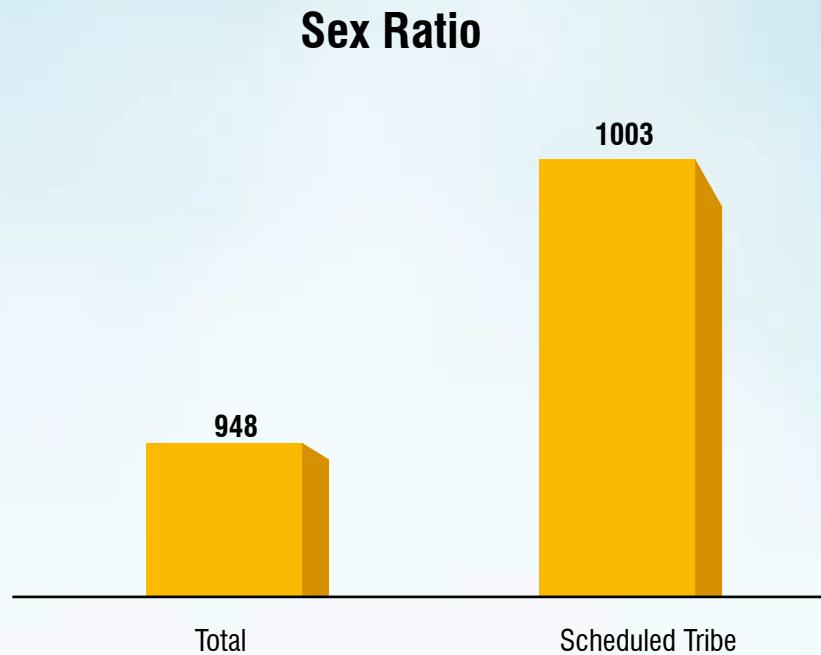


KM 40 80 120 160 200

Sex Ratio (All Ages)

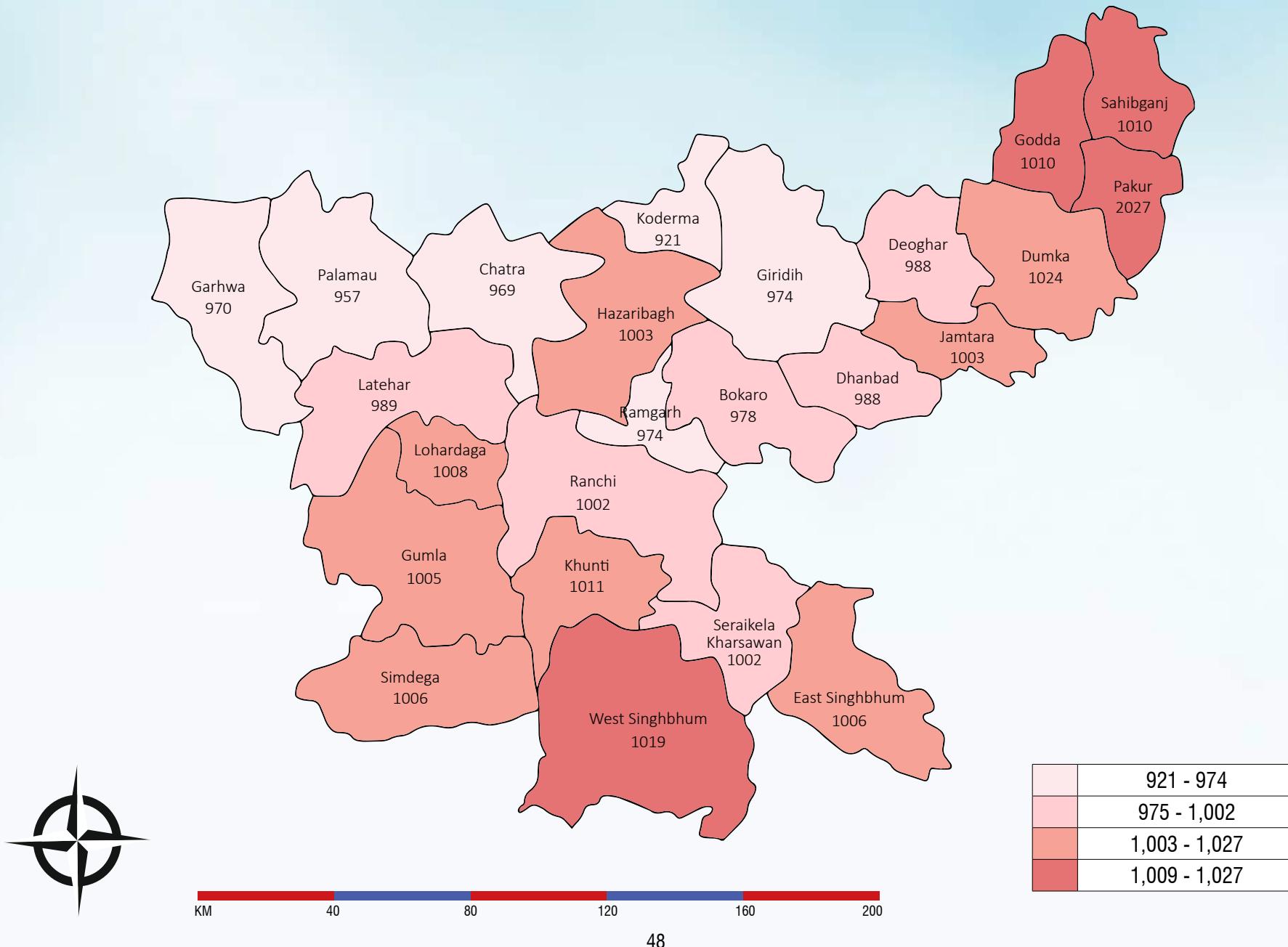
District	Sex Ratio (Total) (Census 2011)	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe) (Census 2011)
Dhanbad	909	988
Ramgarh	921	974
Bokaro	922	978
Deoghar	925	988
Palamau	928	957
Garhwa	935	970
Godda	938	1016
Giridih	944	974
Hazaribagh	947	1003
East Singhbhum	949	1006
Ranchi	949	1002
Koderma	950	921
Sahibganj	952	1010
Chatra	953	969
Jamtara	954	1003
Seraikela Kharsawan	956	1002
Latehar	967	989
Dumka	977	1024
Lohardaga	985	1008
Pakur	989	1027
Gumla	993	1005
Khunti	997	1011
Simdega	997	1006
West Singhbhum	1005	1019
Jharkhand	948	1003

Source: Census 2011



In 2011, the sex ratio for Scheduled Tribe is above 1000 in 14 districts where as the sex ratio for All is above 1000 in 1 district of Jharkhand.

Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)



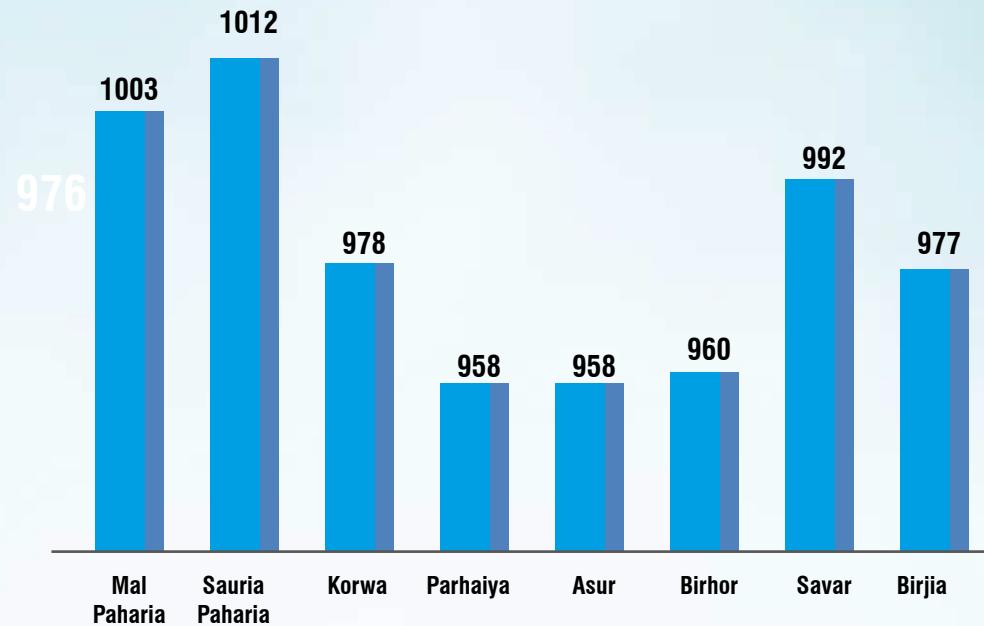
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Sex Ratio of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)

Source: Census 2011

SI No	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	Population	Sex Ratio
1	Mal Paharia	135797	1,003
2	Sauria Paharia	46222	1,012
3	Korwa	35606	978
4	Parhaiya	25585	958
5	Asur	22,459	958
6	Birhor	10,726	960
7	Savar	9,688	992
8	Birjia	6,276	977
Total		2,92,359	991

Sex Ratio of PVTGs

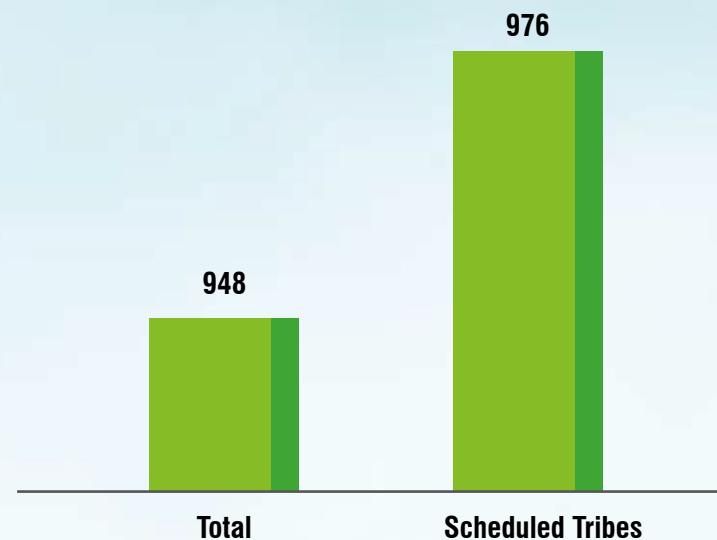


- According to 2011 Census, there are 32 tribes in Jharkhand out of which 8 tribes belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- The total tribal population of Jharkhand is 86.45 Lakhs of which PVTGs Population is 2.92 Lakhs. PVTG form 3.38% of Total Scheduled Tribe Population
- PVTGs of Jharkhand are namely Mal Paharia, Sauria Paharia, Korwa, Parhaiya, Asur, Birhor, Savar and Birjia
- The Sex ratio of PVTGs is 991

Child Sex Ratio

District	Child Sex Ratio (Total)	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)
Bokaro	923	973
Chatra	967	970
Deoghar	950	1008
Dhanbad	916	977
Dumka	966	979
East Singhbhum	923	968
Garhwa	960	983
Giridih	942	971
Godda	960	981
Gumla	963	969
Hazaribagh	933	970
Jamtara	954	978
Khunti	964	975
Koderma	949	1017
Latehar	968	966
Lohardaga	970	974
Pakur	975	982
Palamu	945	966
Ramgarh	927	972
Ranchi	938	966
Sahibganj	960	982
Seraikela Kharsawan	943	964
Simdega	969	969
West Singhbhum	983	992
Jharkhand	948	976

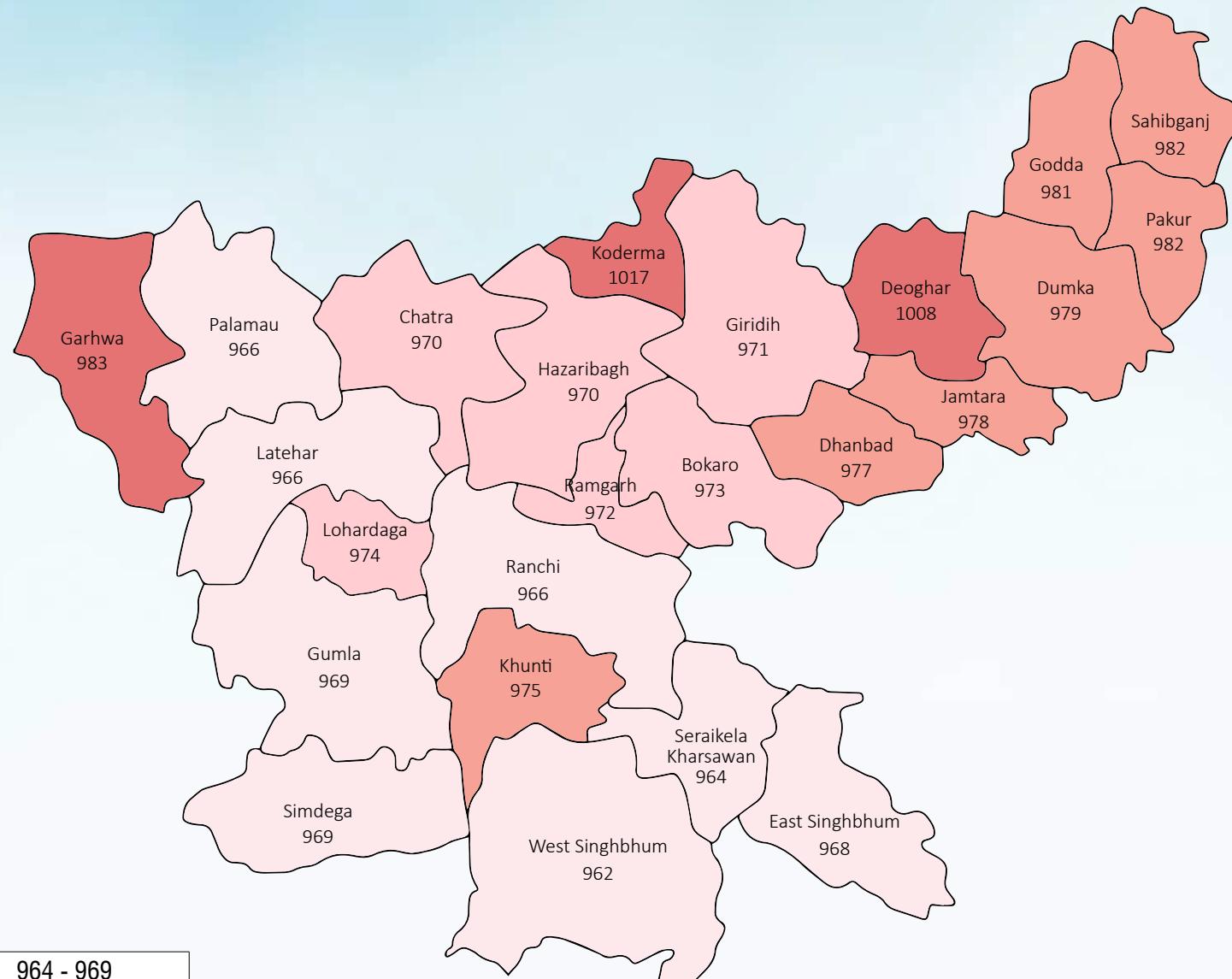
Child Sex Ratio



Source: Census 2011

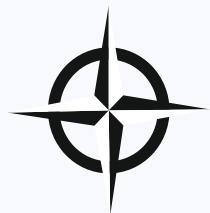
- The Child Sex Ratio of Jharkhand decreased from 965 in 2001 to 948 in 2011.
- Among Scheduled Tribes, Child Sex Ratio in 2011 was 976.

Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)



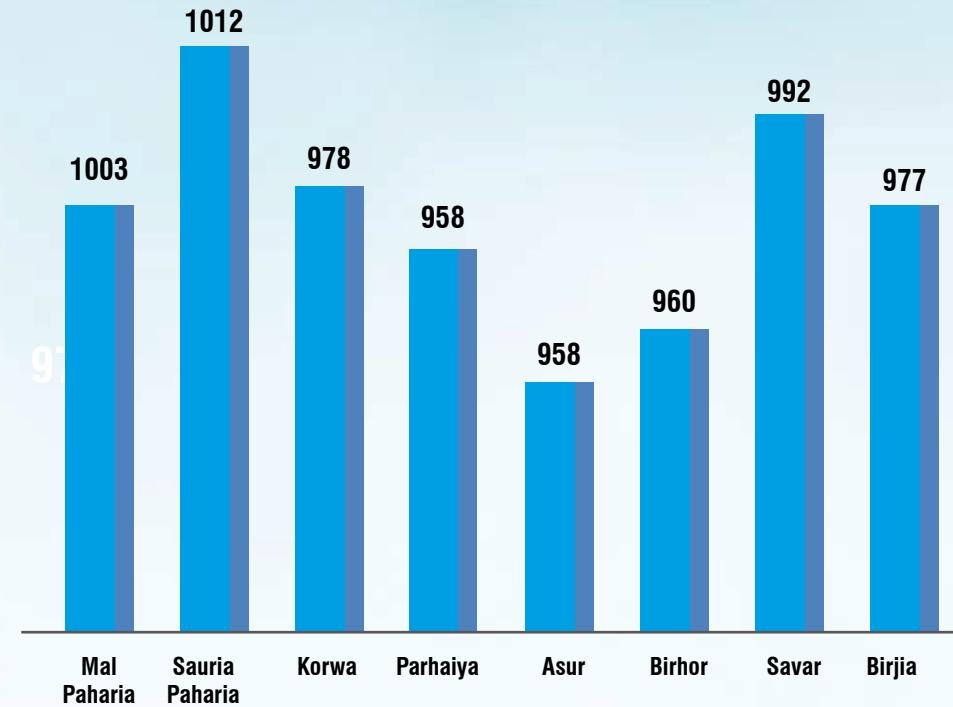
Source: Census 2011

	964 - 969
	970 - 974
	975 - 982
	983 - 1017



Child Sex Ratio of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)

Sl .No.	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	Population	Child Sex Ratio
1	Mal Paharia	135797	997
2	Sauria Paharia	46222	1,034
3	Korwa	35606	1,002
4	Parhaiya	25585	988
5	Asur	22,459	956
6	Birhor	10,726	968
7	Savar	9,688	1,019
8	Birjia	6,276	997
Total		2,92,359	998



Source: Census 2011



Scheduled Areas
of Jharkhand

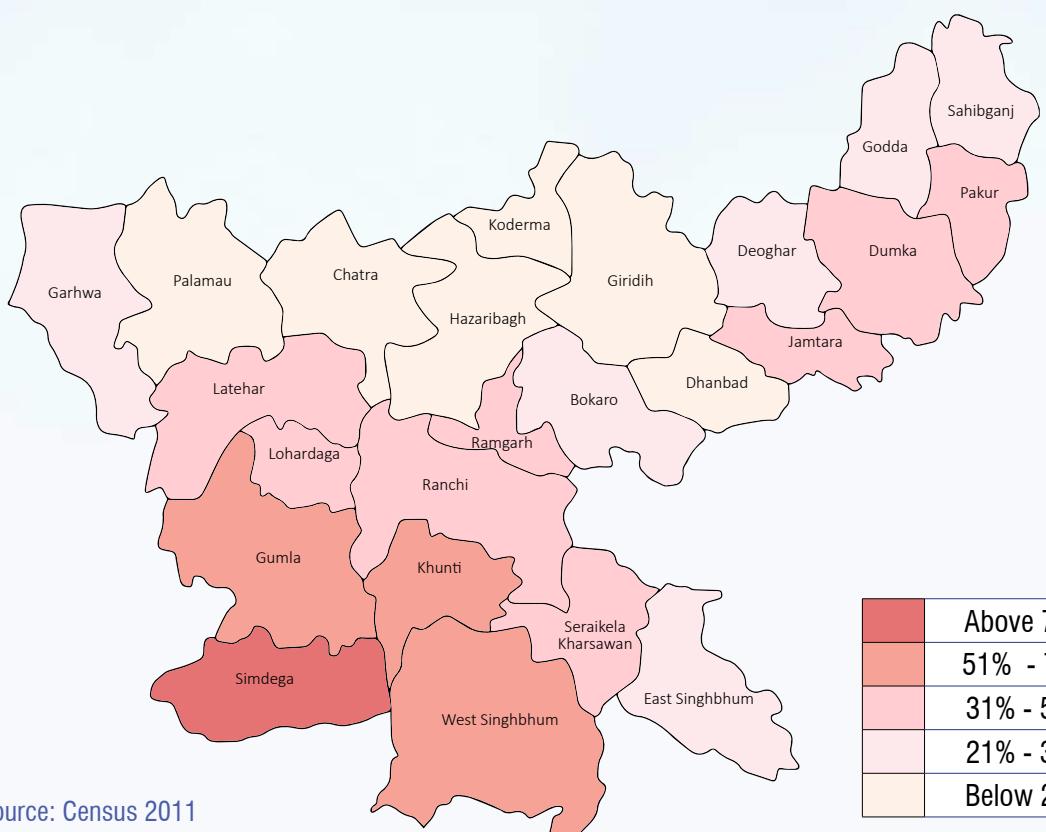


Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand

- Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand
- Scheduled Areas and Blocks
- Scheduled Tribe Population in Scheduled Areas
- Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population in Scheduled Areas
- Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population against Scheduled Tribe Population of Scheduled Areas
- District Wise Number of Villages having at Least 50% Scheduled Tribe Population
- Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population in OSP Districts (Other than Scheduled Areas)

Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand

- After 25 years of independence and the successful completion of first four five-year plans, it was found that the Scheduled Tribes were still way behind the mainstream development process. Consequently, the Tribal Sub-Plan (Scheduled) was initiated during the Fifth Five-Year Plan exclusively for the socio economic amelioration and development of the tribal population. The Tribal Sub-Plan ensures that allocation of funds for Scheduled areas should be at least in proportion to the ST population of each State.
- There are 13 fully and 2 partial Tribal Sub Plan (Scheduled) Districts in the state with 134 Scheduled Blocks. Of the 24 districts in Jharkhand, the Scheduled areas fall in 15 districts. The Scheduled districts are Ranchi, Khunti, East-Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Seriakela- Kharsawan, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Latehar, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Pakur, Garhwa (Bhandaria) and Godda (Sunder Pahari, Boarijore). Besides these districts 2 panchayats namely Rabda and Bakoria in Satbarwa Block of Palamau district is in the scheduled area list.
- Originally, Tribal Sub-Plan (Scheduled) areas were contiguous areas with a population of 50,000 and above with at least 50 percent STs. Subsequently, areas with a tribal population marginally less than 50 percent were added as Additional Tribal Sub-Plan (AScheduled) areas. Later, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal communities having a population of 10,000 and above and of which at least 50 percent were STs. Further, Mini-MADA clusters with a population of 5,000 and above with at least 50 percent STs were also considered. Now, all these areas are together called Scheduled areas and are covered by ITDPs



13 + 2*

134

08

32

Districts

Tribal Sub Plan Blocks

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Number of Tribes

* **2 Blocks:** Godda- Sunderpahari, Boarijore Blocks
Garhwa- Bhandaria Block
2 Gram Panchayat: Rabda and Bakoria Panchayat of Satbarwa Block in Palamau District

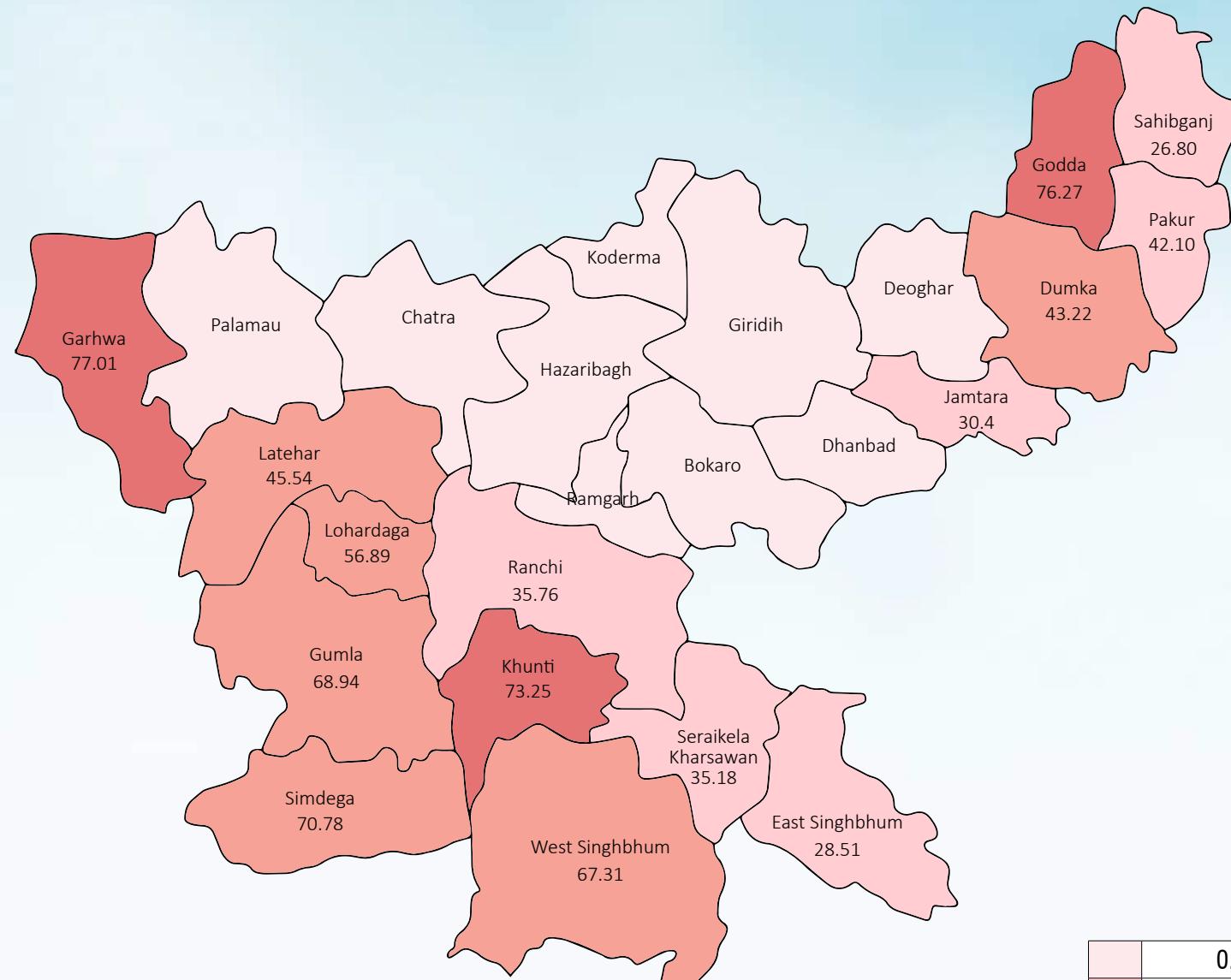
Scheduled Areas and Blocks

Sl.No.	Scheduled Districts	Scheduled Blocks
1	Ranchi	Burmu, Mandar, Chanho, Bero, Lapung, Ratu, Namkum, Kanke, Rahe, Ormanjhi, Angara, Silli, Sonahatu, Tamar, Bundu, Nagri, Itki, Khelari
2	Khunti	Arki, Khunti, Murhu, Karra, Torpa and Rania
3	Lohardaga	Kisko, Kuru, Lohardaga, Bhandra, Senha, Kairo, Peshrar
4	Gumla	Bishunpur, Ghagra, Chainpur, Dumri, Raidih, Gumla, Sisai, Bharno, Kamdara, Basia, Palkot and Albert Ekka
5	Simdega	Simdega, Kolebira, Bano, Jaldega, Thethaitangar, Kurdeg, Bolb, Pakartanr, Kersai and Bansjore
6	Garhwa	Bhandaria
7	West Singhbhum	Bandgaon, Chakradharpur, Sonua, Goelkera, Manoharpur, Gudri, Noamundi, Jaganathpur, Manjhgaon, Kumardungi, Manjari, Anandpur, Tan Nagar, Jhinkpani, Tonto, Khutpani Chaibasa and Hatgamarria
8	Seraikela Kharsawan	Raj Nagar, Gamhariya, Seraikela, Kharsawan, Kuchai, Chandil, Ichagarh, Nimdihi and Kukru
9	East Singhbhum	Golmuri- Jugsalai, Patmada, Potka, Dumaria, Musabani, Ghatsila, Dhalbhumgarh, Chakulia, Bahragora, Boram and Gurabandha
10	Dumka	Saraiyahat, Jarmundi, Jama, Ramgarh, Gopikandar, Kathikund, Dumka, Sikaripara, Raneshwar and Masalia
11	Jamtara	Kundhit, Nala, Jamtara, Narainpur, Karmatanr, Vidyasagar and Fatehpur
12	Sahibganj	Sahibganj, Borio, Taljhari, Rajmahal, Barharwa, Pathna, Barhet, Udhwa and Mandro
13	Pakur	Littipara, Amrapara, Hiranpur, Pakur, Maheshpur and Pakuria.
14	Godda	Boarijore, Sunderpahari
15	Latehar	Barwadih, Manika, Balumath, Chandwa, Latehar, Garu, Mahuadarn, Bariyatu and Herhary

Scheduled Tribe Population in Scheduled Areas

S. No	District	No. of Scheduled Blocks (TSP)	Total Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	Geographical Area (sq. km)
1	Sahibganj	9	1150567	308343	2063
2	East Singhbhum	11	2293919	653923	3562
3	Jamtara	5	791042	240489	1811
4	Seraikela Kharsawan	9	1065056	374642	2657
5	Ranchi	18	2914253	1042016	5097
6	Pakur	7	900422	379054	1811
7	Dumka	10	1321442	571077	3761
8	Latehar	9	726978	331096	4291
9	Lohardaga	7	461790	262734	1502
10	West Singhbhum	18	1502338	1011296	7224
11	Gumla	12	1025213	706754	5360
12	Simdega	10	599578	424407	3774
13	Khunti	6	531885	389626	2535
14	Godda (Sunderpahari, Boarijore)	2	166592	127068	2266
15	Garhwa (Bhandaria)	1	51488	39653	4093
Sub Total		134	15502563	6862178	-
16	Palamu (2 Gram Panchayat Rabda and Bakoria of Satbarwa Block)	2 GP	13093	4547	13.97
Grand Total		134 + 2 GP	15515656	6866725	-

Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population in Scheduled Areas



KM 40 80 120 160 200

0.00 - 0.00
0.01 - 42.10
42.11 - 70.88
70.79 - 77.01

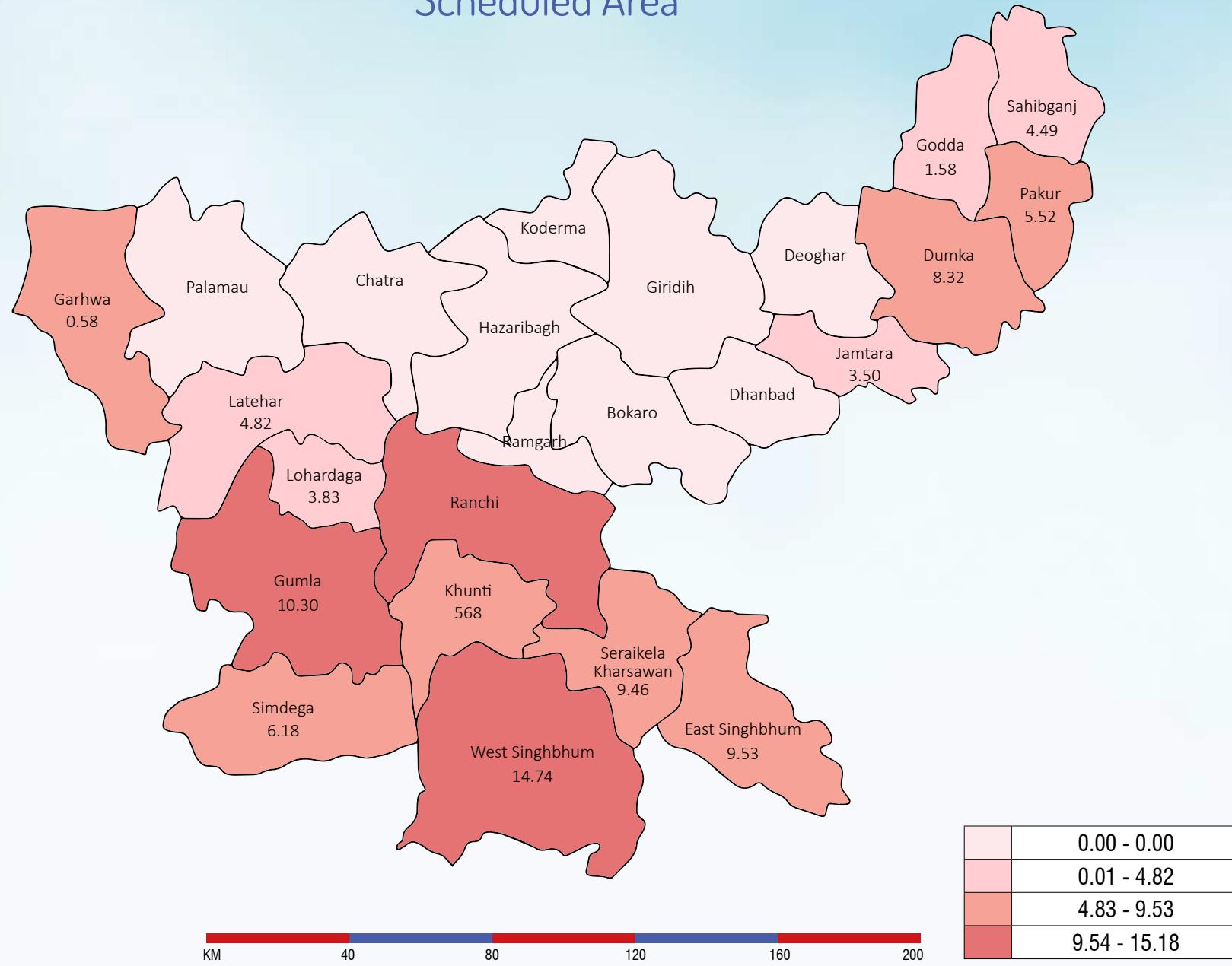
Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population against Total Scheduled Tribe Population of Scheduled Area

SL.No.	Scheduled District	ST Population of the District	Proportion of ST Population against Total ST Population of Scheduled Areas	Proportion of ST Population of Scheduled Areas against Total ST Population of Jharkhand
1	Garhwa (Bhandariya)	39653	0.58	0.46
2	Godda (Boarijor + Sundarpahari)	127068	1.85	1.47
3	Jamtara	240489	3.50	2.78
4	Lohardaga	262734	3.83	3.04
5	Sahibganj	308343	4.49	3.57
6	Latehar	331096	4.82	3.83
7	Seraikela- Kharsanwa	374642	5.46	4.33
8	Pakur	379054	5.52	4.38
9	Khunti	389626	5.68	4.51
10	Simdega	424407	6.18	4.91
11	Dumka	571077	8.32	6.61
12	East Singhbhum	653923	9.53	7.56
13	Gumla	706754	10.30	8.18
14	West Singhbhum	1011296	14.74	11.70
15	Ranchi	1042016	15.18	12.05
Total		6862178		79.38

Source: Census 2011

Note: The Total Scheduled Tribes population of Jharkhand is 86,45,402

Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population against Total Scheduled Tribe Population of Scheduled Area



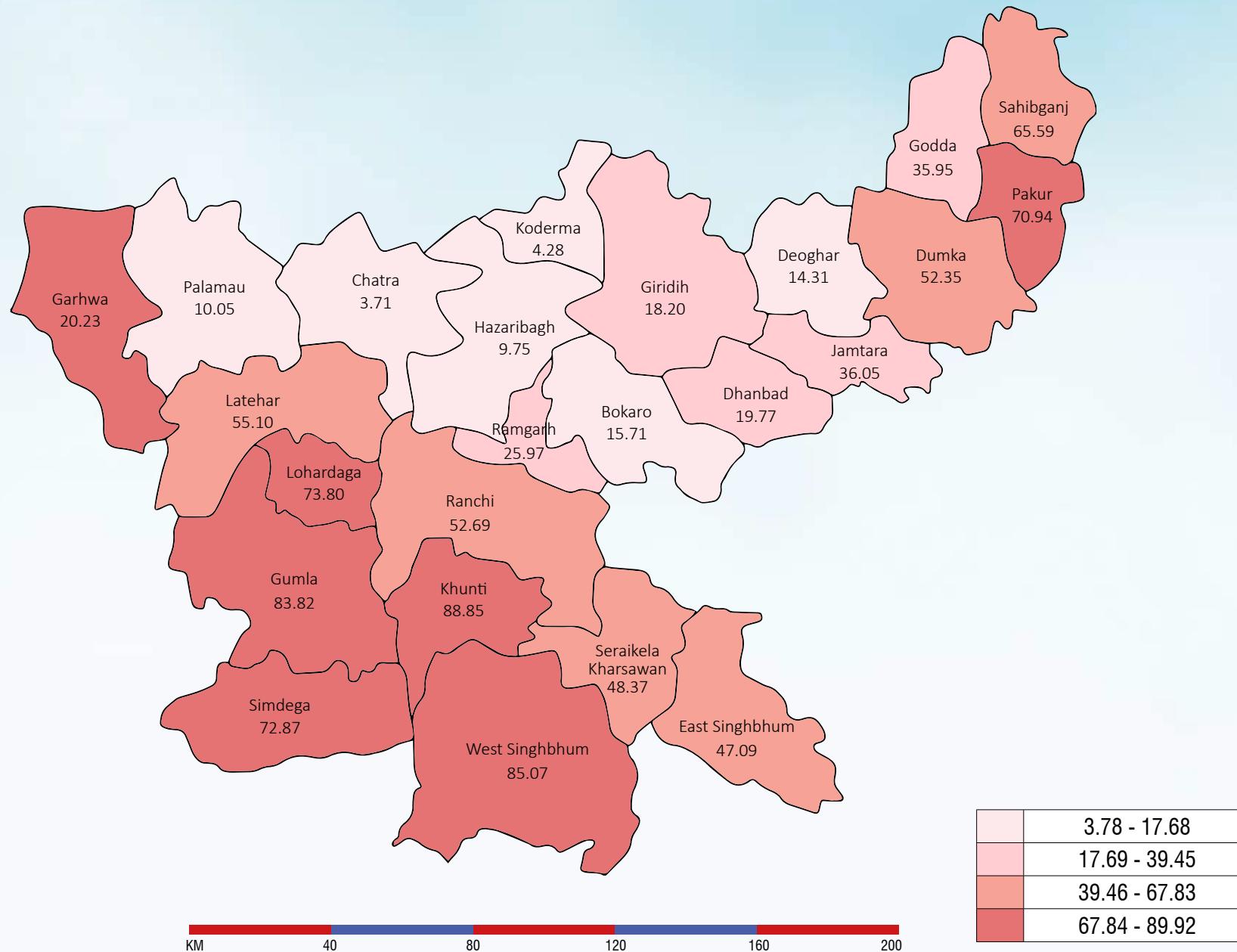
Source: Census 2011

District Wise Number of Villages Having at Least 50% Scheduled Tribe Population

District	Total Numbers of Villages	No. of Villages with 50% and above ST Population	% of Villages with 50% and above ST Population
Bokaro	694	109	15.71
Chatra	1400	52	3.71
Deoghar	2411	345	14.31
Dhanbad	1194	236	19.77
Dumka	2724	1426	52.35
East Singhbhum	875	177	20.23
Garhwa	2599	473	18.20
Giridih	1710	666	38.95
Godda	964	808	83.82
Gumla	1241	121	9.75
Hazaribagh	1115	402	36.05
Jamtara	771	685	88.85
Khunti	607	26	4.28
Koderma	764	421	55.10
Latehar	374	276	73.80
Lohardaga	1163	825	70.94
Pakur	1772	178	10.05
Palamau	1701	1447	85.07
Ramgarh	1939	913	47.09
Ranchi	335	87	25.97
Sahibganj	1376	725	52.69
Seraikela Kharsawan	1395	915	65.59
Simdega	1193	577	48.37
West Singhbhum	467	387	82.87
Total	30784	12277	39.88

Source: Census 2011

District Wise Number of Villages Having at Least 50% Scheduled Tribe Population



KM 40 80 120 160 200

Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population in OSP Districts (Other than Scheduled Area)

Source: Census 2011

SL.No.	OSP District (Other than Scheduled Areas)	Scheduled Tribe population of the OSP Districts	Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population against Total Scheduled Tribe Population of OSP District	Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population of OSP District against Total Scheduled Tribe Population of Jharkhand
1	Bokaro	255626	14.34	2.96
2	Chatra	45563	2.56	0.53
3	Deoghar	180962	10.15	2.09
4	Dhanbad	233119	13.08	2.70
5	Garhwa (Except Bhandariya Block)	166221	9.32	1.92
6	Giridih	238188	13.36	2.76
7	Godda (Except Boarior and Sundarpahari Blocks)	152140	8.53	1.76
8	Hazaribag	121768	6.83	1.41
9	Koderma	6903	0.39	0.08
10	Palamau	181208	10.16	2.10
11	Ramgarh	201166	11.28	2.33
Total		1782864		20.62

Note: The Total Scheduled Tribe population of Jharkhand is 86,45,402

A classroom scene featuring a group of young female students in blue school uniforms. They are seated at their desks, looking towards the camera with bright smiles. The room has large windows and educational posters on the walls.

Literacy and Education



Literacy and Educational Status

- Literacy Status of Jharkhand
- Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe/Groups
- Gender Gap in Literacy
- Gross Enrollment Ratio of Scheduled Tribe
- Net Enrollment Ratio of Jharkhand
- Transition Rate of Scheduled Tribe
- Spread of Scheduled Tribe Residential School

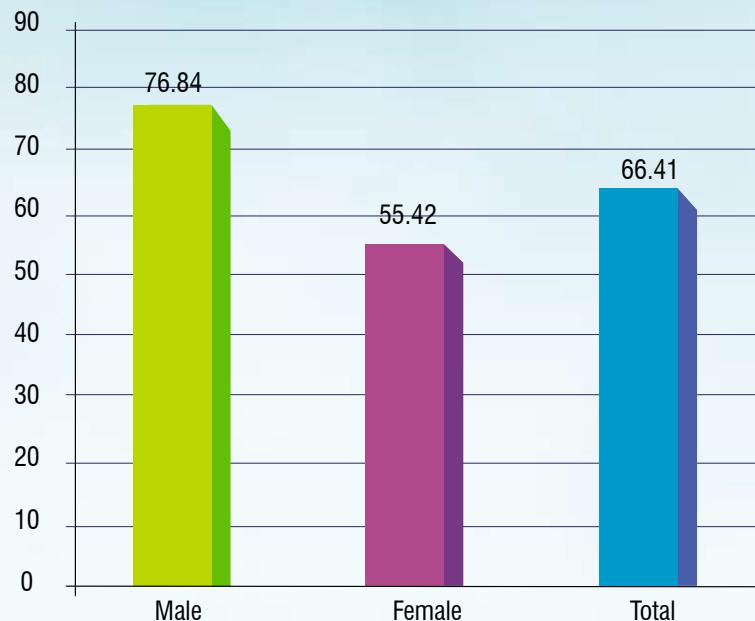
Literacy Status -All and Scheduled Tribe

District	Population Literate	Literacy Rate (Total)	Male Literate	Literacy Rate - Male	Female Literate	Literacy Rate - Female	ST literate population	Literacy Rate - ST	Male ST literate Population	Literacy Rate - ST Male	Female ST Literate Population	Literacy Rate - ST Female
Bokaro	1273520	72.01	759088	82.51	514432	60.63	121567	56.27	74327	68.08	47240	44.20
Chatra	510061	60.18	303902	69.92	206159	49.92	21103	57.17	12307	65.64	8796	48.43
Deoghar	793538	64.85	489837	76.85	303701	51.80	70964	48.29	45888	61.94	25076	34.41
Dhanbad	1722204	74.52	1014950	83.81	707254	64.29	110672	56.16	68726	69.40	41946	42.78
Dumka	672409	61.02	406275	72.96	266134	48.82	251585	52.87	151204	64.61	100381	41.51
East Singhbhum	1507699	75.49	856526	83.75	651173	66.81	331597	59.66	198515	71.89	133082	47.58
Garhwa	653476	60.33	405161	72.19	248315	47.58	85706	52.14	52420	62.73	33286	41.20
Giridih	1253475	63.14	783736	76.76	469739	48.72	87612	46.06	56361	58.52	31251	33.28
Godda	604519	56.40	376212	67.84	228307	44.14	101765	43.67	63721	55.31	38044	32.29
Gumla	559720	65.73	321795	75.55	237925	55.90	373314	63.81	213477	73.44	159837	54.31
Hazaribagh	1013249	69.75	596113	80.01	417136	58.95	59329	58.74	34512	68.68	24817	48.90
Jamtara	426312	64.59	258260	76.46	168052	52.15	110832	55.13	67990	67.92	42842	42.44
Khunti	284575	63.86	164741	74.08	119834	53.69	198979	61.28	115093	71.56	83886	51.19
Koderma	390294	66.84	238780	79.78	151469	53.23	2105	39.43	1391	49.36	714	28.33
Latehar	350682	59.51	209706	69.97	140976	48.68	153168	57.40	91040	68.07	62128	46.68
Lohardaga	259707	67.61	149568	77.41	110139	57.69	137111	63.01	79181	73.35	57930	52.83
Pakur	352881	48.82	206989	57.06	145892	40.52	127393	41.71	77064	51.43	50329	32.34
Palamau	1024563	63.63	621706	74.3	402857	52.09	81620	55.77	50193	67.06	31427	43.95
Ramgarh	596497	73.17	350031	82.44	246466	63.09	102867	60.36	61278	71.00	41589	49.45
Ranchi	1911433	76.06	1085244	84.26	826189	67.44	606377	67.91	344777	77.52	261600	58.37
Sahibganj	483263	52.04	287303	60.34	195960	43.31	101204	39.95	61352	48.82	39852	31.22
Seraikela Kharsawan	612993	67.70	365332	79.03	247661	55.88	179382	57.29	110500	70.92	68882	43.80
Simdega	343483	67.93	191991	76.08	151492	59.92	246621	68.76	135472	76.03	111149	61.57
West Singhbhum	727561	58.63	439273	71.13	288288	46.25	438137	53.43	268741	66.37	169396	40.81
Jharkhand	18328069	66.41	10882519	76.84	7445550	55.42	4101010	57.13	2435530	68.17	1665480	46.20

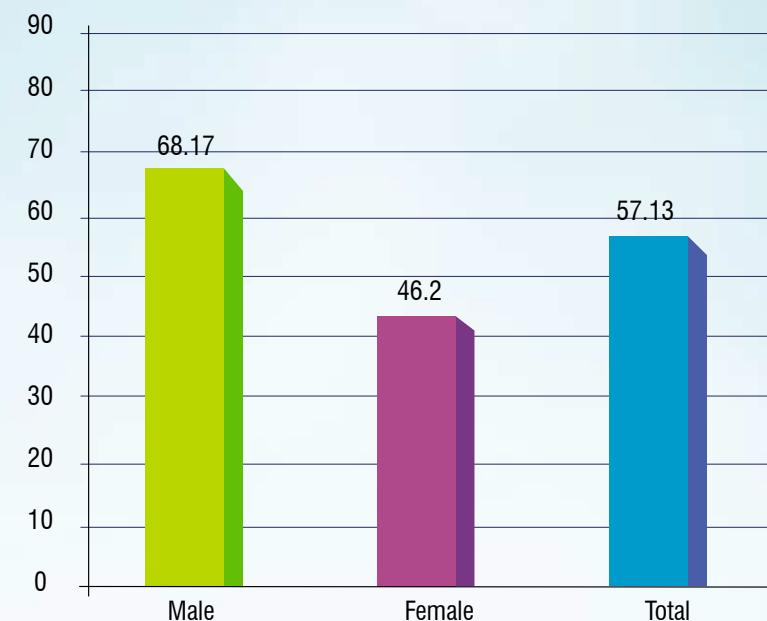
Source: Census 2011

Literacy Status -All and Scheduled Tribe

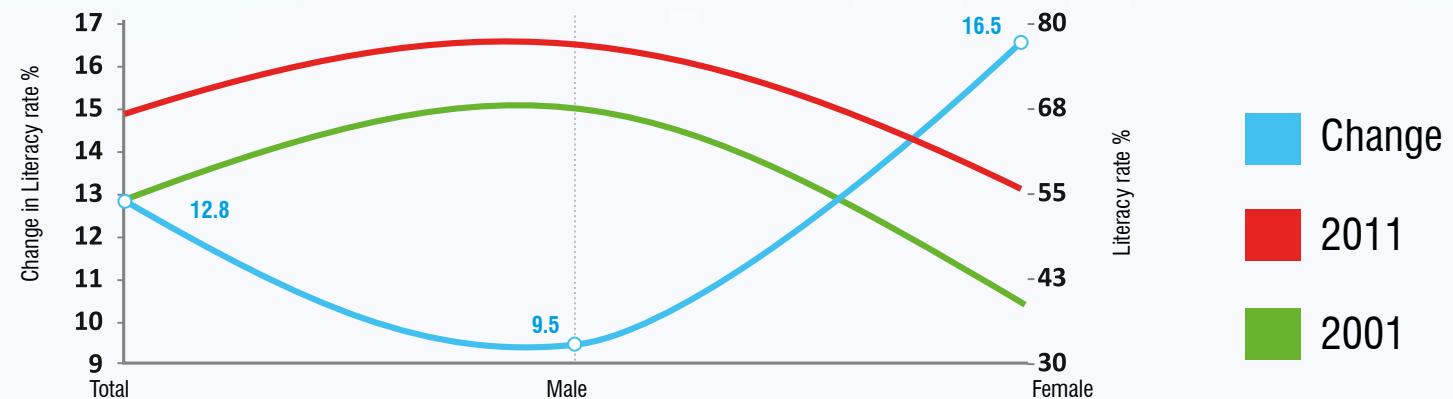
Literacy Rate of Jharkhand (All)



Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe of Jharkhand



Change in Literacy rate 2001 to 2011 - Jharkhand



In overall there has been 12.8% change in literacy rate in Jharkhand from 2001 to 2011. Among Male, it was 9.5%. Whereas in female there has been remarkable change of 16.5% in literacy rate from 2001 to 2011

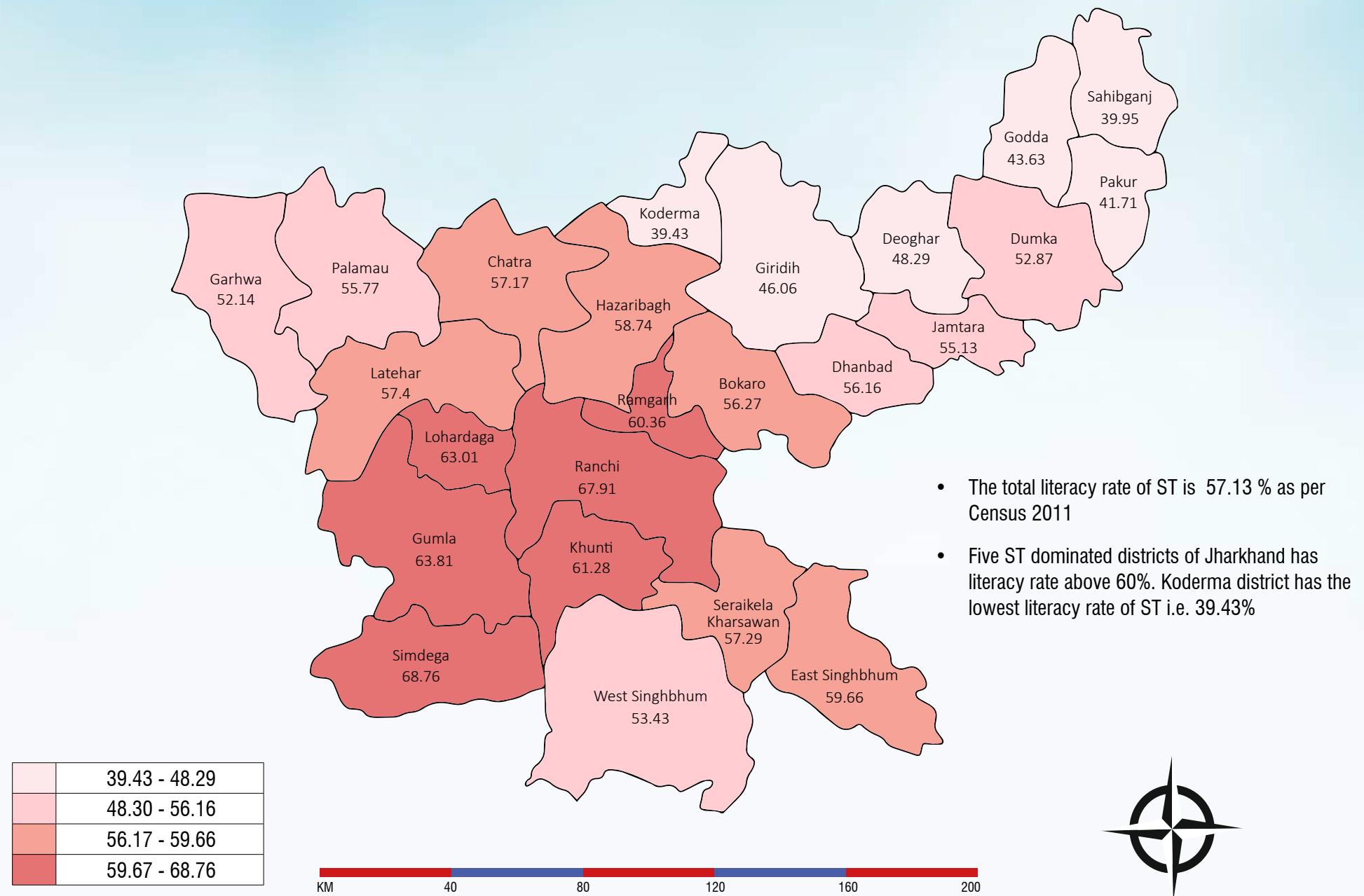
Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe/Groups

Literacy Rate of Tribal groups in Jharkhand			
Name of Tribe/Tribal Groups	Total	Female	Male
Jharkhand	66.41	55.40	76.84
All Scheduled Tribes	57.13	46.20	68.17
Khond, Banjara, Baiga, Bathudi, Gorait, Birjia, Kawar, Savar, Birhor, Binjhia, Asur, Parhaiya, Kora, Mudi-Kora, Korwa, Kisan, Nagesia,- Sauria Paharia, Gond, Kol, Chik Baraik, Karmali	44.19	32.4	50.94
Chero	52.35	39.75	62.64
Bedia	49.16	39.46	58.61
Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	31.36	24.0	38.81
Mahli	44.81	34.78	54.49
Kharia	55.66	50.85	61.53
Bhumij	47.7	36.17	59.05
Lohra	46.9	36.02	54.71
Kharwar	45.04	33.9	54.47
Ho	43.72	34.33	54.15
Munda, Patar	52.47	44.06	60.96
Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	56.4	49.5	63.7
Santal	42.32	32.84	52.19

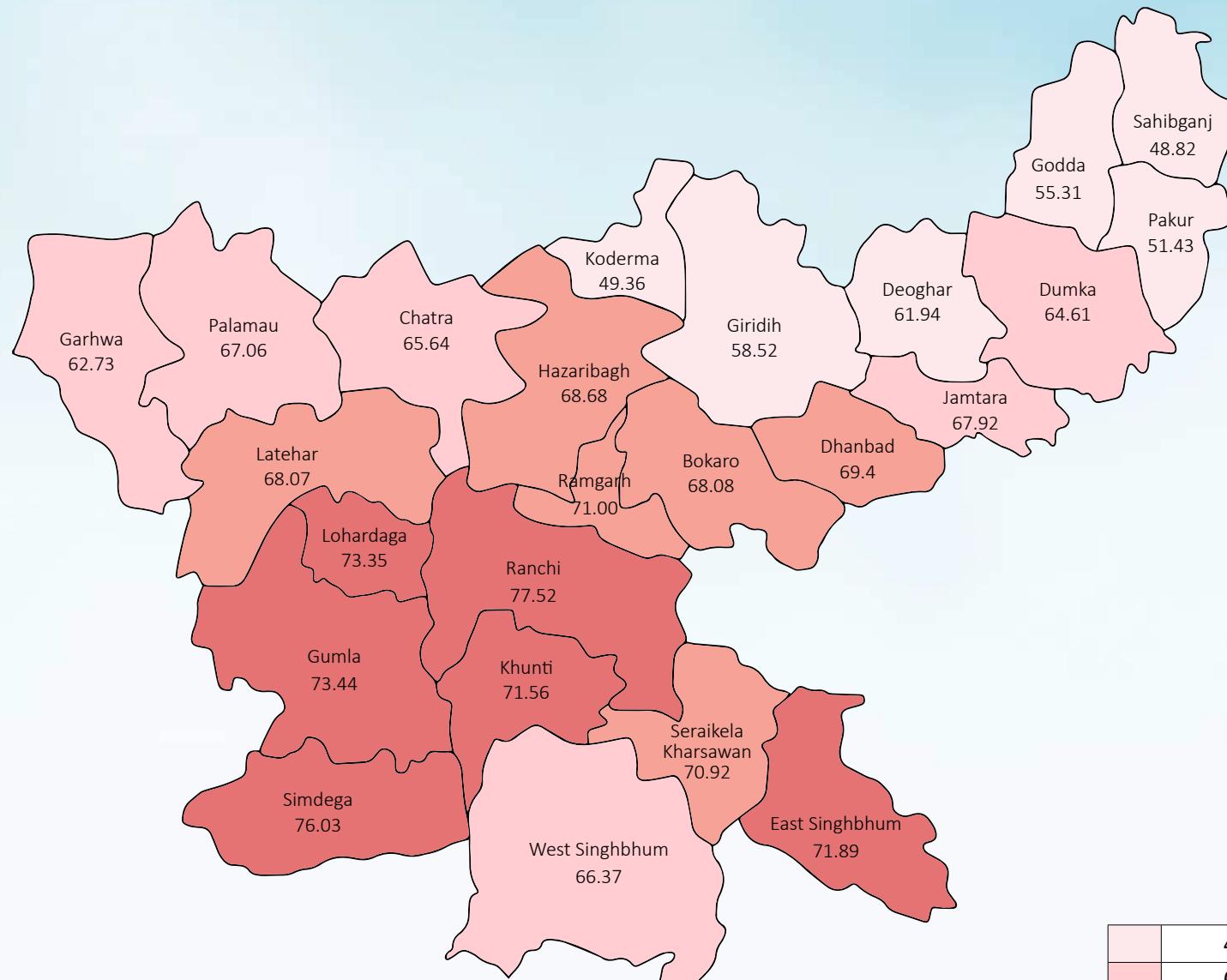
Source: Census 2011

- In Jharkhand, the literacy levels of individual tribal groups were substantially lower than the overall literacy level of 66 percent for Jharkhand
- The literacy level of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) is 39 percent

Literacy Rate - Scheduled Tribe



Literacy Rate -Scheduled Tribe (Male)

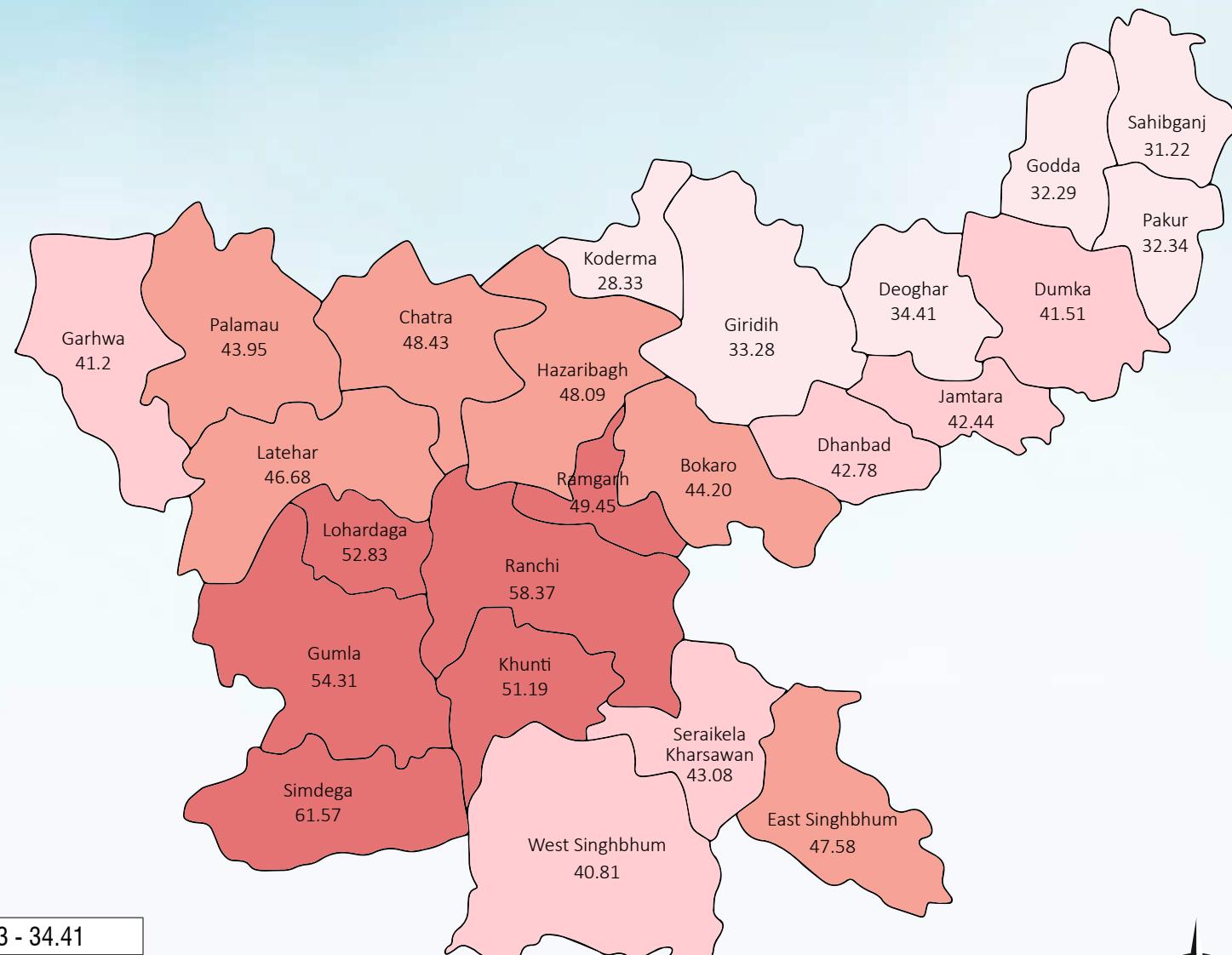


KM 40 80 120 160 200

	48.82 - 61.94
	61.95 - 67.92
	67.93 - 71.00
	71.01 - 77.52

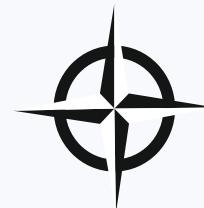
Source: Census 2011

Literacy Rate - Scheduled Tribe (Female)



Source: Census 2011

	28.33 - 34.41
	34.42 - 43.80
	43.81 - 48.90
	48.91 - 61.57

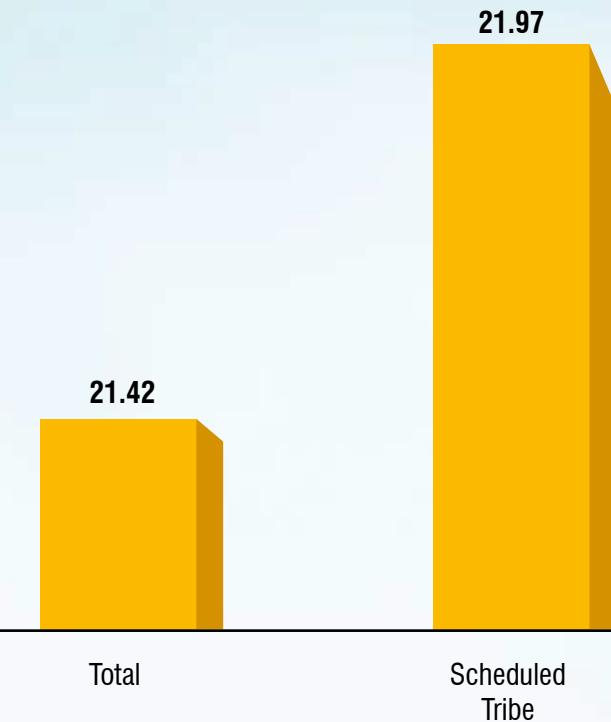


Gender Gap in Literacy- Scheduled Tribe

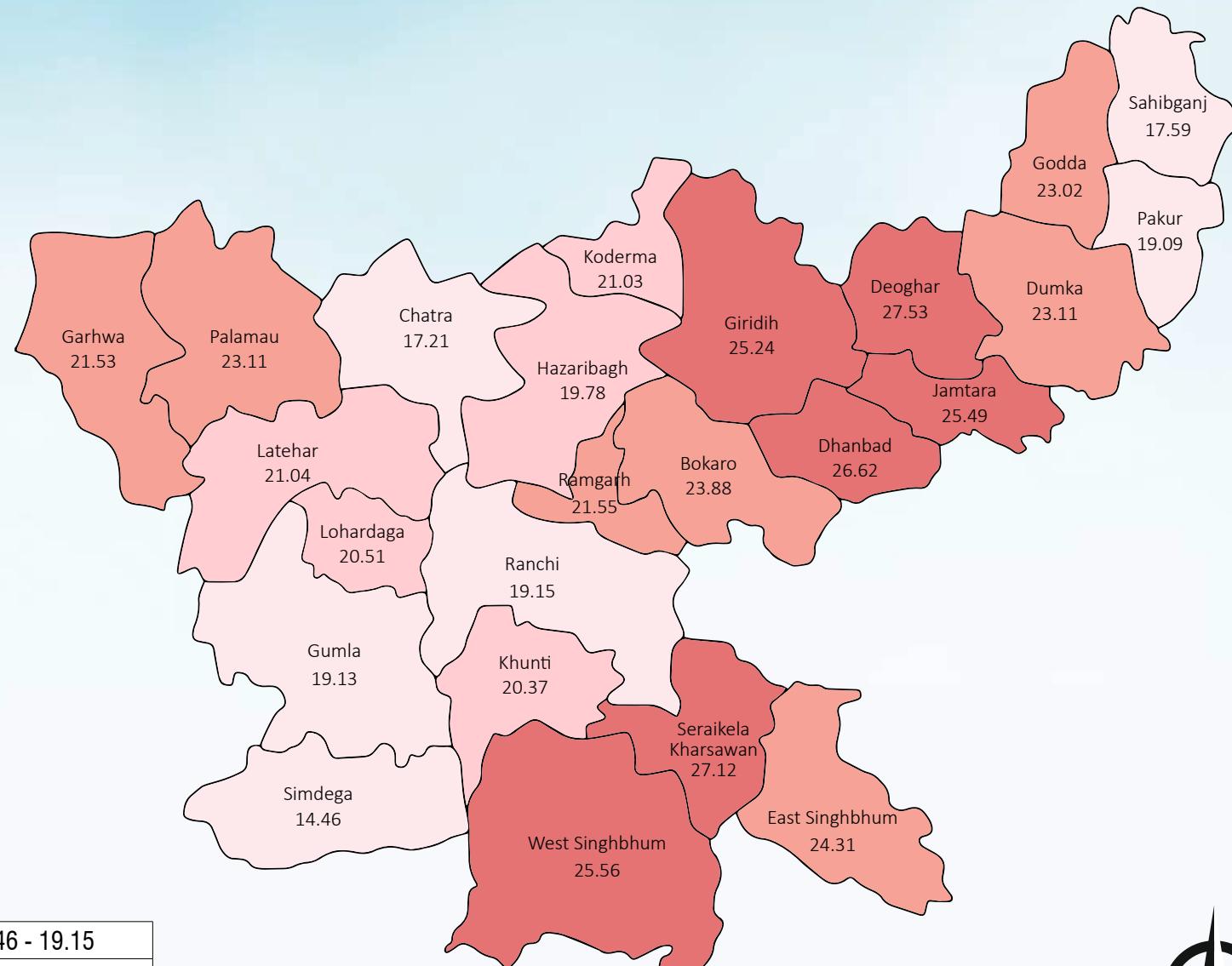
District	Gender Gap in literacy (Total)	Gender Gap in Literacy ST
Bokaro	21.88	23.88
Chatra	20.00	17.21
Deoghar	25.05	27.53
Dhanbad	19.52	26.62
Dumka	24.14	23.11
East Singhbhum	16.94	24.31
Garhwa	24.61	21.53
Giridih	28.04	25.24
Godda	23.70	23.02
Gumla	19.65	19.13
Hazaribagh	21.06	19.78
Jamtara	24.31	25.49
Khunti	20.39	20.37
Koderma	26.55	21.03
Latehar	21.29	21.40
Lohardaga	19.72	20.51
Pakur	16.54	19.09
Palamau	22.21	23.11
Ramgarh	19.35	21.55
Ranchi	16.82	19.15
Sahibganj	17.03	17.59
Seraikela Kharsawan	23.15	27.12
Simdega	16.16	14.46
West Singhbhum	24.88	25.56
Jharkhand	21.42	21.97

Source: Census 2011

Gender Gap in Literacy

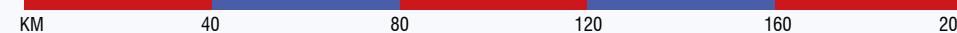


Gender Gap in Literacy- Scheduled Tribe



Source: Census 2011

	14.46 - 19.15
	19.16 - 21.53
	21.54 - 24.31
	24.32 - 27.53



Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) -Scheduled Tribe

District	Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) All					Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) Scheduled Tribe				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Bokaro	78.37	94.64	83.67	80.22	82.06	92.48	104.71	96.44	76.23	96.66
Chatra	129.39	111.17	123.46	72.89	48.69	194.66	131.76	174.28	88.12	69.03
Deoghar	108.81	112.55	110.02	67.27	42.66	116.54	100.48	111.34	42.44	25.80
Dhanbad	79.91	94.48	84.65	75.54	65.88	108.82	113.99	110.50	75.83	63.71
Dumka	104.34	96.84	101.9	55.55	34.3	108.04	87.30	101.32	43.56	30.97
East Singhbhum	106.47	105.25	106.07	62.06	39.25	81.94	96.27	86.58	70.40	44.92
Garhwa	112.31	120.73	115.05	69.94	41.04	127.66	121.77	125.75	60.52	24.42
Giridih	120.34	107.95	116.3	70.57	47.54	152.49	100.55	135.66	50.84	28.33
Godda	112.54	95.81	107.09	65.72	40.2	118.80	74.25	104.37	50.64	29.54
Gumla	110.08	105.39	108.55	69.21	41.71	112.22	104.16	109.61	65.80	37.31
Hazaribagh	102.83	108.32	104.62	86.88	88.81	126.81	118.99	124.25	75.78	64.70
Jamtara	92.31	95.52	93.36	54.03	33.25	90.50	87.71	89.60	46.46	23.28
Khunti	104.14	101.01	103.12	65.81	38.65	106.60	100.10	104.49	63.41	36.42
Koderma	113.57	114.52	113.88	83.84	61.18	325.86	187.11	280.90	134.01	24.08
Latehar	117.51	117.43	117.49	69.67	42.44	120.93	120.08	120.66	68.66	40.80
Lohardaga	10.93	117.74	113.15	79.62	57.08	113.74	117.70	115.02	78.55	45.51
Pakur	114.27	76.19	101.87	40.22	21.47	108.88	59.75	92.97	31.48	15.23
Palamau	105.76	118.15	109.8	88.03	77.37	142.03	139.62	141.25	79.71	67.48
Ramgarh	81.73	102.35	88.45	98.24	78.73	94.32	115.22	101.09	89.20	57.71
Ranchi	93.24	106.57	97.58	83.55	83.55	98.24	108.40	101.53	80.08	75.89
Sahibganj	128.26	97.49	53.4	55.61	27.31	122.42	74.82	107.00	36.48	19.43
Seraikela Kharsawan	82.71	93.33	86.17	64.65	42.31	95.50	101.62	97.48	63.19	35.19
Simdega	101.79	103.91	102.48	61.96	42.19	99.42	99.22	99.35	59.81	39.76
West Singhbhum	106.47	105.25	106.07	62.06	39.25	113.29	106.65	111.14	58.30	33.33
Jharkhand	100.93	103.27	101.69	72.41	56.73	108.60	101.27	106.23	62.63	42.23

- The GER of Jharkhand at Primary level is 100.93, where as for Scheduled Tribe it is 108.60
- The GER of Jharkhand at Upper Primary level is 108.27, where as for Scheduled Tribe it is 101.27
- The GER of Jharkhand at Secondary level is 72.41, where as for Scheduled Tribe it is 62.63

Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)

Source: Dept. of School Education & Literacy, GoJ (2017-18)

District	Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Bokaro	71.92	83.29	79.09	57.88	51.54
Chatra	117.66	95.86	116.24	43.84	20.91
Deoghar	102.03	100.43	105.54	52.09	25.14
Dhanbad	71.99	80.29	79.24	54.93	44.81
Dumka	95.32	82.10	96.22	37.34	18.03
East Singhbhum	66.96	74.19	74.98	51.78	34.63
Garhwa	103.69	103.98	108.76	48.60	19.61
Giridih	117.33	100.27	114.20	51.83	30.95
Godda	103.11	83.52	101.48	46.06	19.93
Gumla	95.09	84.59	99.20	43.58	26.49
Hazaribagh	97.46	107.05	102.40	86.19	52.06
Jamtara	88.85	88.23	90.70	37.31	19.77
Khunti	85.97	74.84	93.40	37.39	23.95

District	Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Latehar	114.81	111.30	115.30	49.91	30.96
Lohardaga	95.52	89.89	103.55	53.58	32.89
Pakur	102.26	62.17	96.02	23.13	10.40
Palamu	96.46	82.20	96.42	54.28	63.66
Ramgarh	69.20	77.99	79.56	54.05	33.68
Ranchi	83.22	88.88	91.15	60.14	53.53
Sahibganj	113.73	81.65	111.98	35.92	11.47
Seraikela Kharsawan	76.01	81.11	81.28	41.03	32.03
Simdega	85.68	77.20	92.34	36.20	21.68
West Singhbhum	96.30	88.63	99.87	39.50	25.16
Jharkhand	92.00	87.67	95.62	49.80	34.45

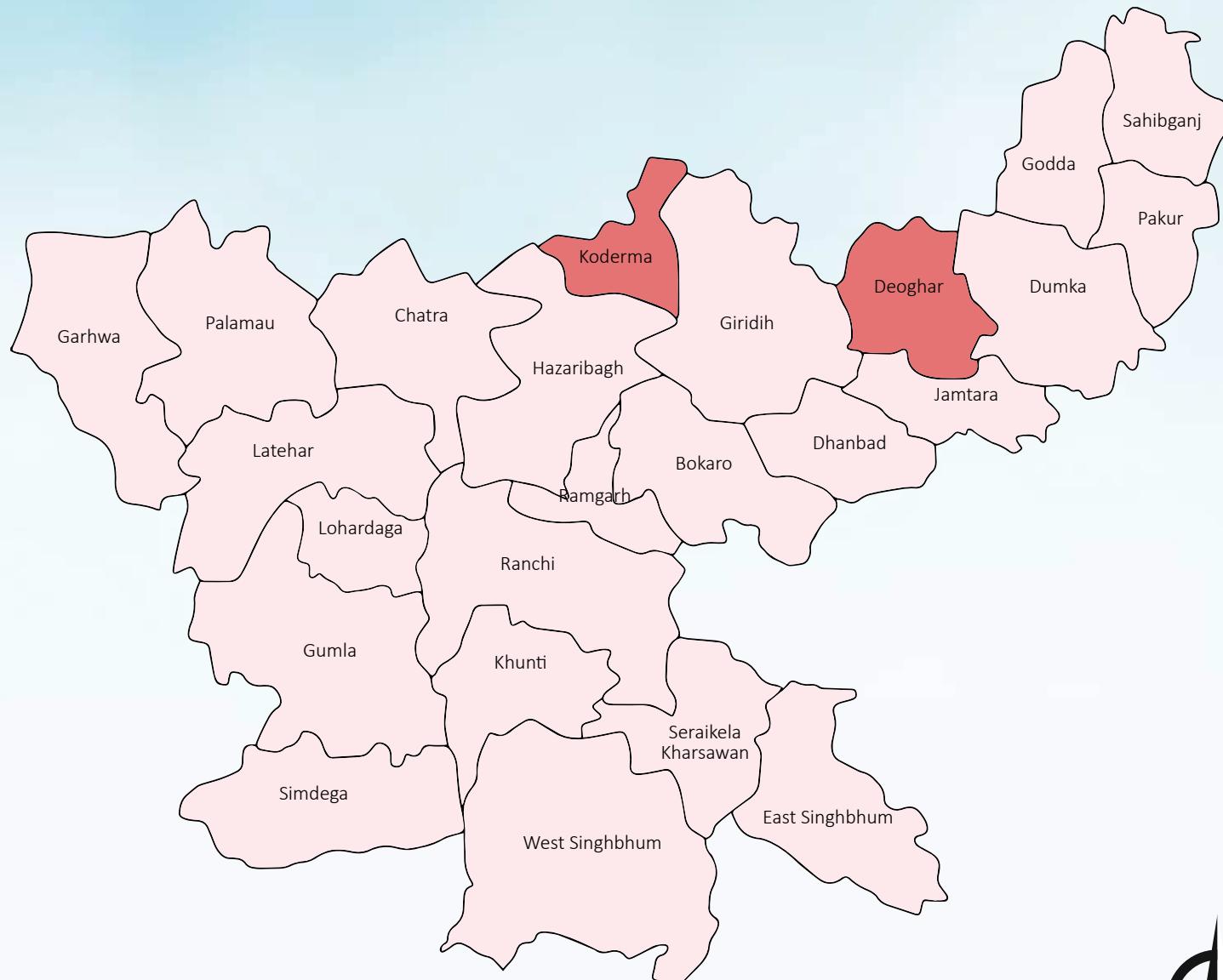
The Net Enrollment Ratio of Jharkhand in FY 2017-18 was reported to be 92.00 at Primary Level, 87.67 at Upper Primary Level, 49.80 at Secondary Level.

Transition Rate – Scheduled Tribe

District	Transition Rate (All)			Transition Rate (Scheduled Tribe)		
	Primary to Upper Primary	Upper Primary to Secondary	Secondary to Higher Secondary	Primary to Upper Primary	Upper Primary to Secondary	Secondary to Higher Secondary
Bokaro	98.83	102.06	90.32	95.17	99.27	88.26
Chatra	91.45	85.91	75.64	93.87	110.66	111.51
Deoghar	90.16	77.2	62.01	82.22	63.76	64.04
Dhanbad	103.23	97.69	80.54	100.16	95.16	89.82
Dumka	83.99	72.24	62.73	78.18	64.87	67.67
East Singhbhum	99.19	100.2	88.13	93.41	96.77	70.04
Garhwa	100.29	71.97	46.85	88.99	64.78	36.60
Giridih	91.42	87.41	72.49	71.74	83.57	52.56
Godda	84.99	84.95	78.21	67.15	100.54	82.75
Gumla	93.38	88.15	69.23	92.48	87.51	61.70
Hazaribagh	97.06	95.13	114.43	90.43	105.89	106.80
Jamtara	101.62	72.32	61.81	93.20	72.48	53.10
Khunti	92.06	91.68	58.45	89.43	90.80	57.33
Koderma	96.99	82.38	77.09	133.33	289.87	126.00
Latehar	89.01	79.96	51.25	90.88	80.06	53.01
Lohardaga	97.44	93.04	73.94	92.18	92.79	66.72
Pakur	79.73	69.77	61.69	69.67	72.72	57.33
Palamau	92.11	92.35	106.04	95.54	80.82	94.28
Ramgarh	103.16	109.56	93.57	101.72	119.89	89.19
Ranchi	105.01	102.8	104.87	95.00	92.58	89.84
Sahibganj	83.82	73.06	46.01	69.31	64.22	33.79
Seraikela Kharsawan	105.39	102.09	74.02	96.74	90.72	55.34
Simdega	96.76	87.15	59.82	95.58	88.56	57.05
West Singhbhum	90.04	87.96	65.8	85.44	84.75	57.32
Jharkhand	94.78	83.16	80.11	88.15	86.65	68.77

Source: Dept. of School Education & Literacy, GoJ (2017-18)

Spread of Scheduled Tribe Residential School in Jharkhand



All the districts have Scheduled Tribes residential schools except Koderma and Deoghar district.



Scheduled Tribe Residential School

S.No.	Category	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls
1	Scheduled Tribe	107	77	30
2	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	9	5	4
Total		116	82	34

Note: Number of Functional EMRS/ASHRAM: 18 as of 2018-19

S.No	District	EMRS
1	Dumka	Eklavya Model Residential School, Kathijoriya
2	Godda	Eklavya Model Residential School, Sunderpahari
3	Gumla	Eklavya Model Residential School, Basia
4	Lohardaga	Eklavya Model Residential School Kunjra, Lohardaga
5	Ranchi	Eklavya Model Residential School, Salgadih, Tamar
6	Sahebganj	Eklavya Model Residential School, Bhognadiah, Barhet
7	West Singhbhum	Eklavya Model Residential School, Torsinduri, Chaibasa

S.No	District	ASHRAM School
1	Bokaro	Aashram School, Tulbul, Gomia
2	Chatra	Aashram School, Simaria, Chatra
3	East Singhbhum	Aashram School, Gurabanda
4	Garhwa	Aashram School, Bhawanpur
5	Gumla	Aashram School, Sisai, Gumla
6	Hazaribagh	Aashram School, Bhelwara, Sadar
7	Jamtara	Aashram School, Jamtara
8	Lohardaga	Aashram School, Kisko
9	Palamau	Aashram School, Daltonganj, Palamau
10	Seraikela	Aashram School, Kuchai
11	West Singhbhum	Aashram School, Jhinkpani



Health and
Nutrition

Health and Nutrition

- District Wise Health Care Infrastructure
- Child Health and Nutrition
- Institutional Delivery
- Maternal Health
- Fertility Rate



District Wise Health Care Infrastructure

District	Sub Centres	CHC	Sub Divisional Hospital	District Hospital
Bokaro	116	8	2	1
Chatra	99	6	0	1
Deoghar	181	7	1	1
Dhanbad	132	8	0	1
Dumka	254	10	0	1
East Singhbhum	252	9	1	1
Garhwa	138	7	1	1
Giridih	181	12	0	1
Godda	184	7	0	1
Gumla	243	11	0	1
Hazaribagh	154	10	1	1
Jamtara	147	4	0	1
Koderma	65	4	0	1
Khunti	111	6	0	1
Latehar	101	7	0	1
Lohardaga	74	5	0	1
Pakur	122	6	0	1
Palamau	182	8	2	1
Ramgarh	59	4	0	1
Ranchi	332	13	1	1
Sahibganj	131	6	1	1
Seraikela	189	8	0	1
Simdega	145	7	0	1
West Singhbhum	324	15	1	1
Jharkhand	3874	188	12	24

Child Health and Nutrition

District	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	Full Immunization	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed10 (%)
Bokaro	28	66.22	39.78	36.86	17.64	50.75	23.03	74.16
Chatra	42	41.97	49.57	30.56	9.62	51.27	27.18	42.19
Deoghar	31	64.2	44.77	23.82	5.84	46	33.59	70.45
Dhanbad	26	73.49	38.46	28.1	11.54	42.6	20.06	63.81
Dumka	46	76.0	43.79	41.44	21.83	53.49	31.42	71.8
East Singhbhum	25	68.9	39.34	40.62	19.89	49.8	25.07	55.89
Garhwa	31	54.16	45.58	31.32	11.92	50.68	32.14	51.75
Giridih	28	47.58	45.77	23.55	10.25	40.63	39.48	68.18
Godda	54	60.8	53.99	24.79	10.61	45.97	40.57	79.55
Gumla	45	58.82	45.82	31.7	10.92	47.65	31.7	53.14
Hazaribagh	29	72.52	49.27	24.52	8.87	47.05	41.5	74.73
Jamtara	46	62.44	44.13	29.81	12.58	48.78	32.94	67.79
Khunti	30	72.69	40.09	42.96	27.25	53.82	30.05	69.95
Koderma	27	70.87	42.42	20.31	6.86	42.24	19.18	61.88
Latehar	46	52.72	44.18	28.97	10.66	44.17	31.63	48.19
Lohardaga	53	59.98	41.69	28.89	11.42	48.13	55.45	49.89
Pakur	52	70.06	51.84	24.19	9.76	46.88	40.63	76.03
Palamau	54	57.72	45.39	23.83	6.53	43.85	34.58	48.51
Ramgarh	29	66.05	38.69	30.34	9.89	46.25	36.07	71.2
Ranchi	30	67.7	40.66	27.18	7.47	43.83	38.36	71.28
Sahibganj	52	62.24	50.22	24.56	10.35	49.71	29.5	68.07
Seraikela Kharsawan	53	65.1	45.11	23.3	8.94	52.58	44.05	65.34
Simdega	45	56.87	39.21	36.73	15.02	47.88	34.11	64.86
West Singhbhum	53	49.71	59.41	37.54	13.06	66.85	31.47	65.97
Jharkhand	44	61.9	45.3	29.0	11.4	47.8	33.2	64.2

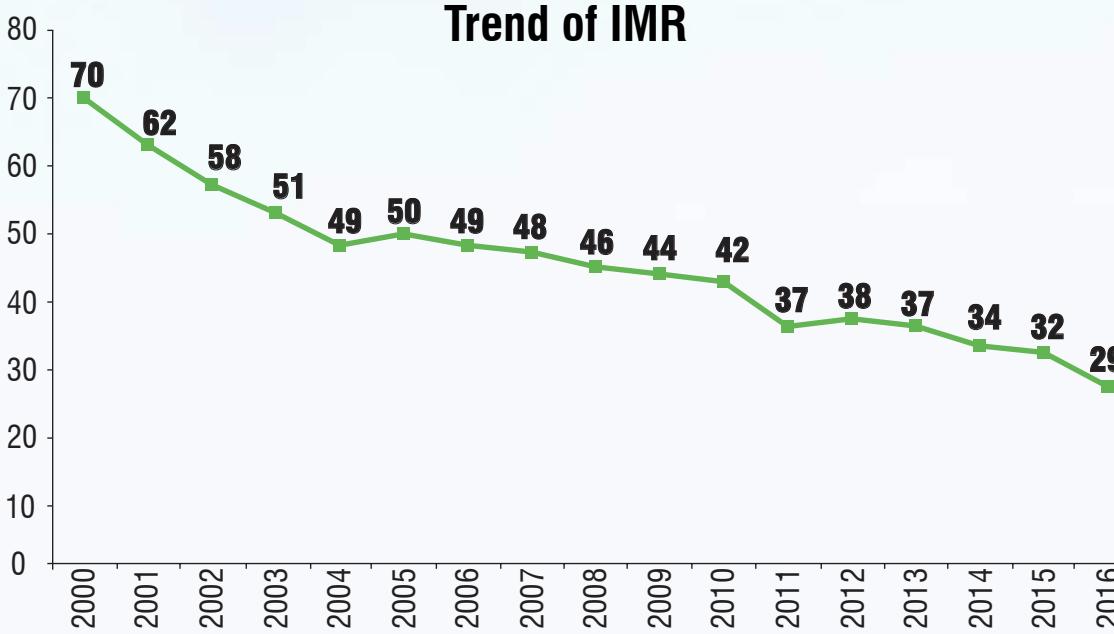
Note: IMR: 44 (NFHS-4: 2015-16)
IMR: 29 (NITI Aayog, State Statistics, 2016)

Category Wise Infant Mortality Rate (2015-16)



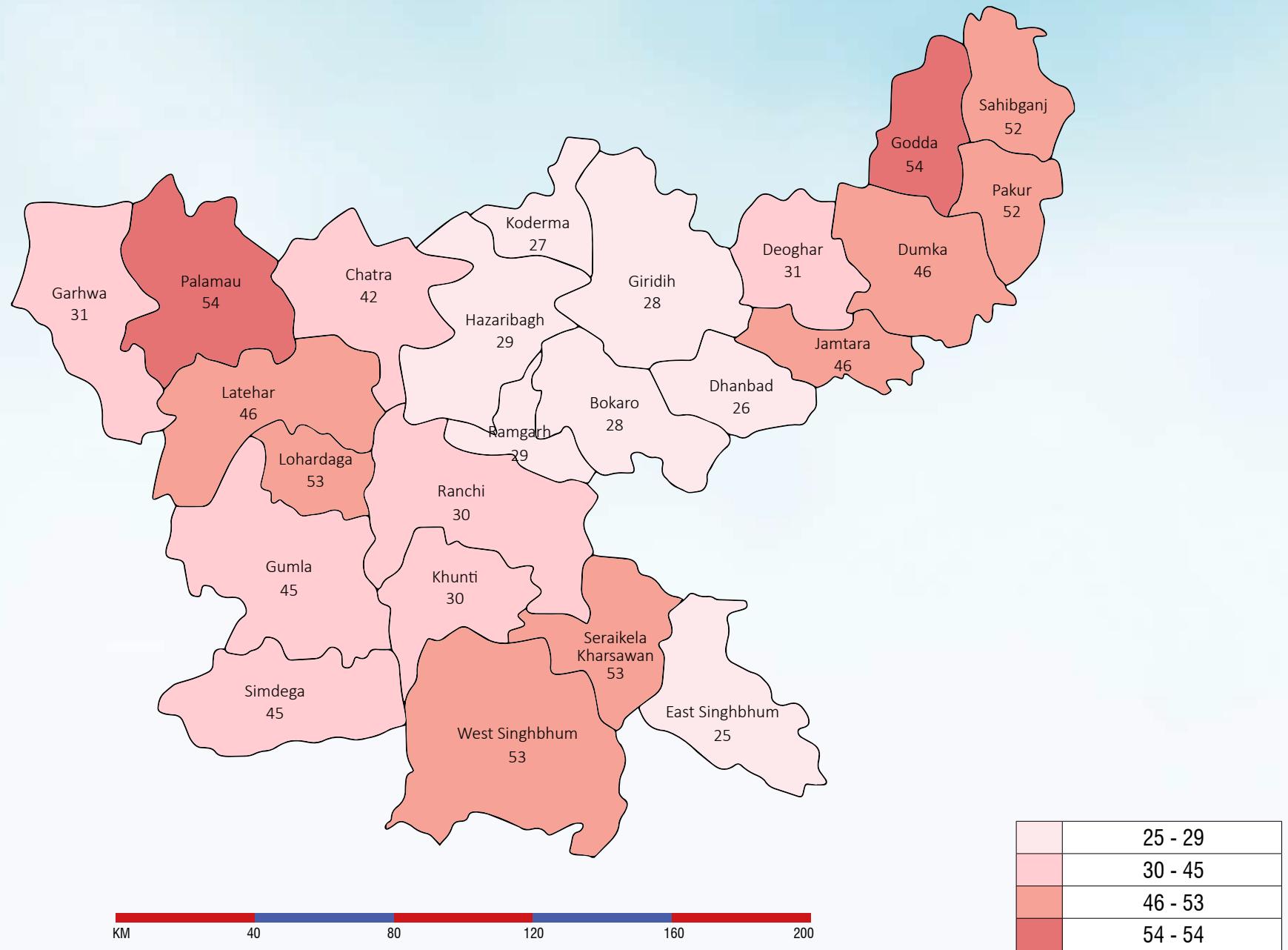
Source: NFHS 4-2015-16

Trend of IMR

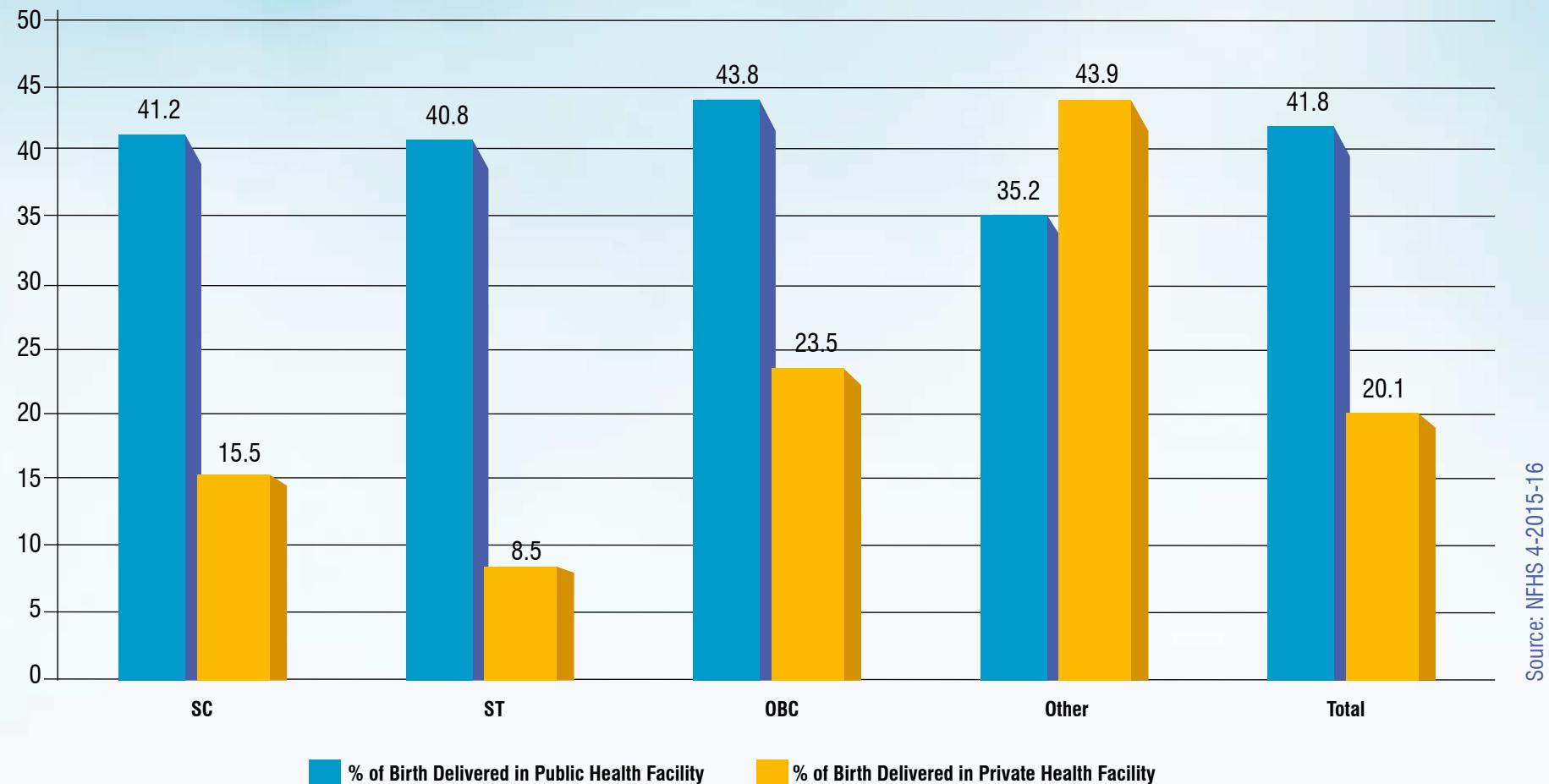


Source: NITI Aayog, State Statistics, 2016

Infant Mortality Rate



Institutional Delivery

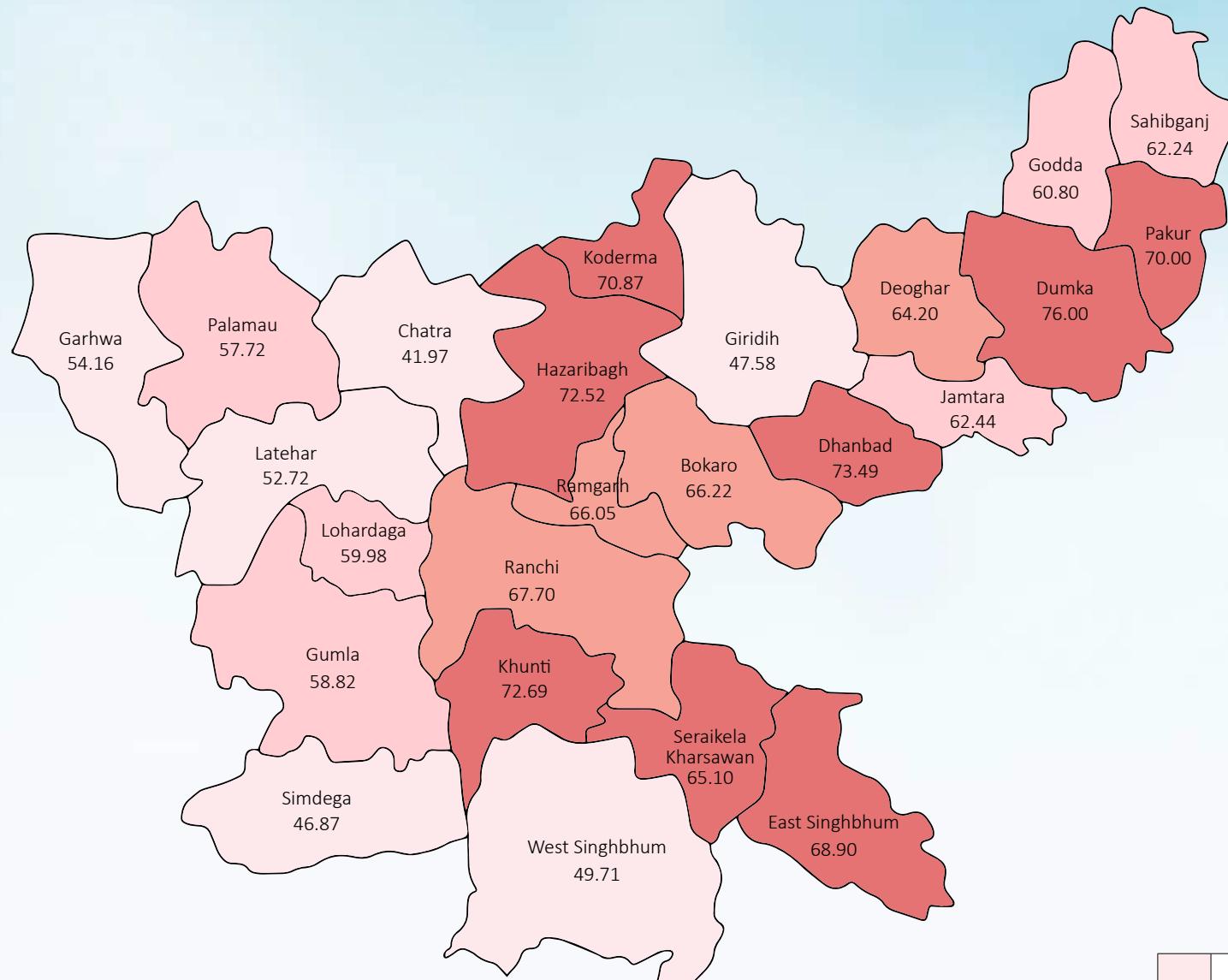


Note: Scheduled Tribe community are largely dependent on Public Health Facility

Total	Rural	Urban
61.9	57.3	81.6

Source: NITI Aayog, State Statistics, 2016

Full Immunization

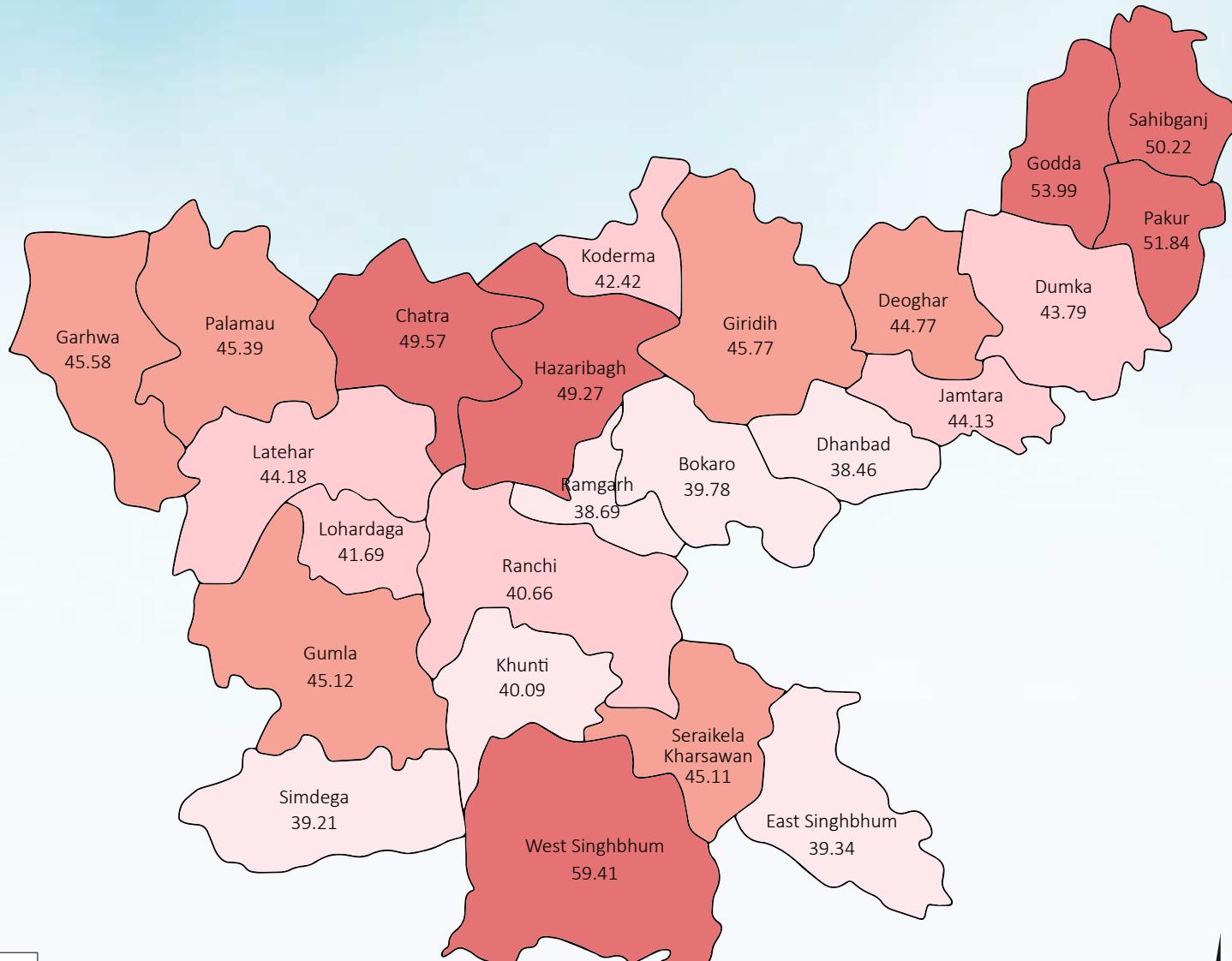


	41.97 - 56.87
	56.88 - 62.44
	62.45 - 68.90
	68.91 - 76.00



KM 40 80 120 160 200

Children under 5 years who are stunted (Height for age)

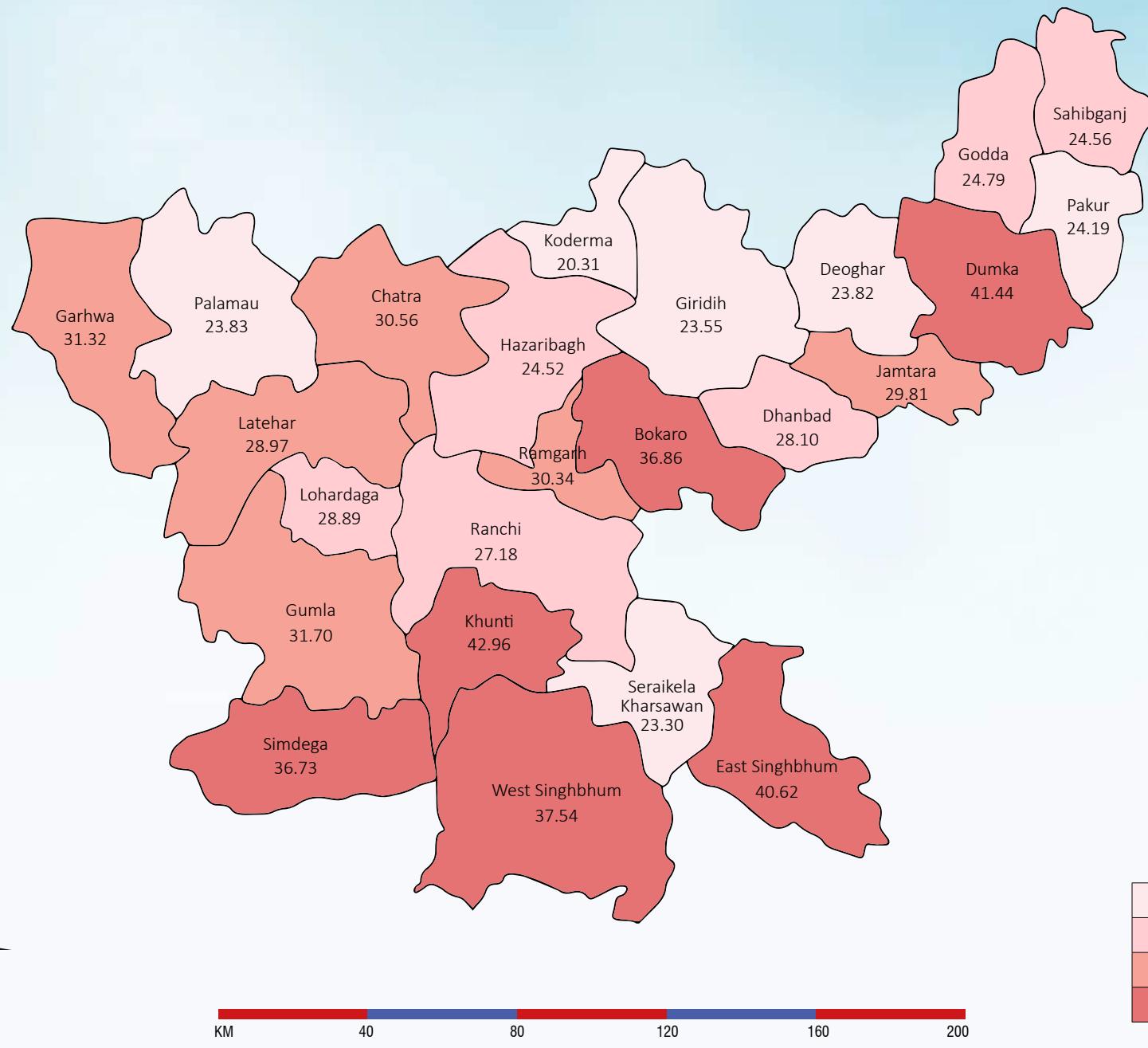


Source: NFHS 4-2015-16

	38.46 - 40.09
	40.10 - 44.18
	44.19 - 45.82
	45.83 - 59.41



Children under 5 years who are Wasted (Weight for height)

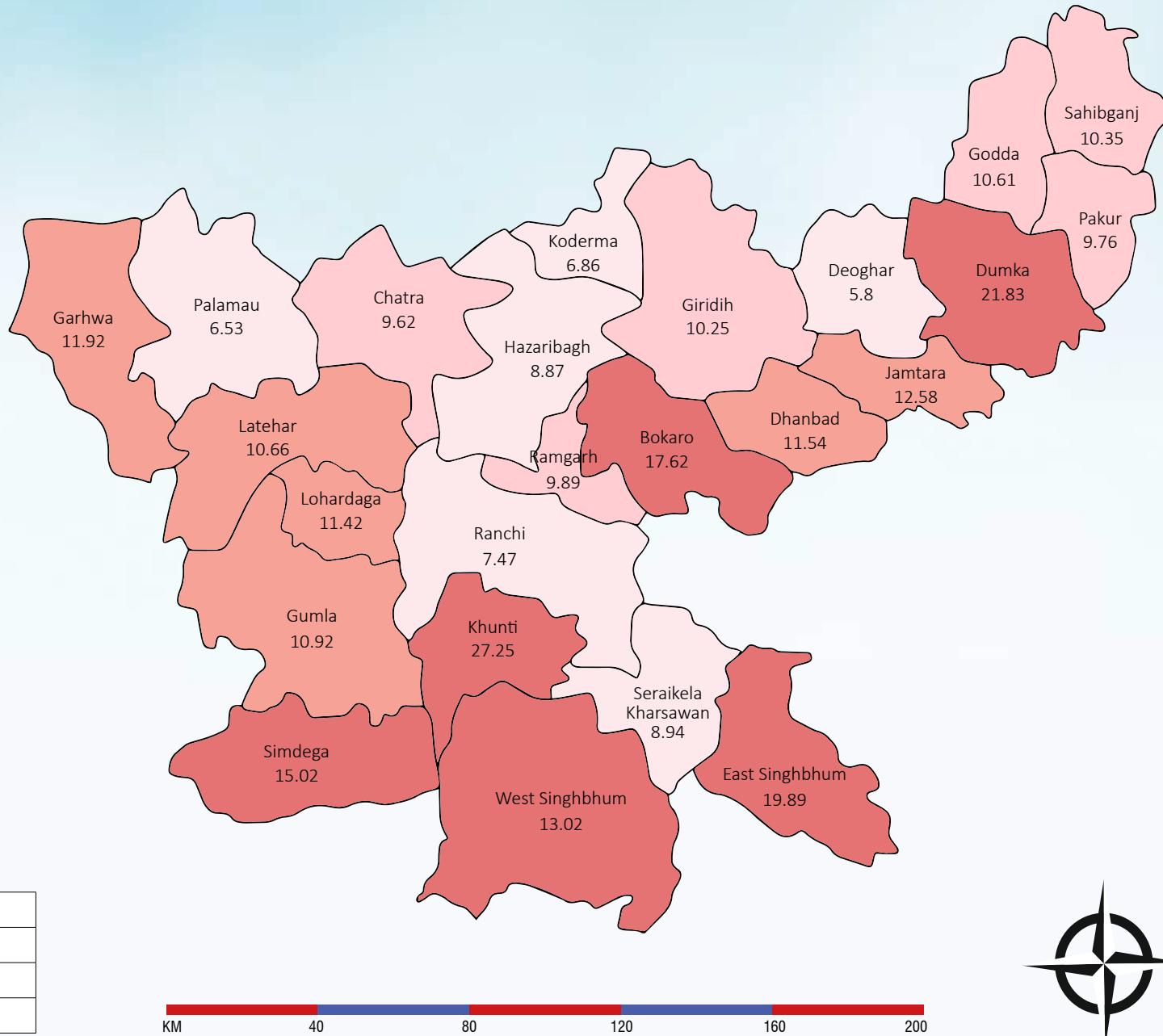


Source: NFHS 4-2015-16

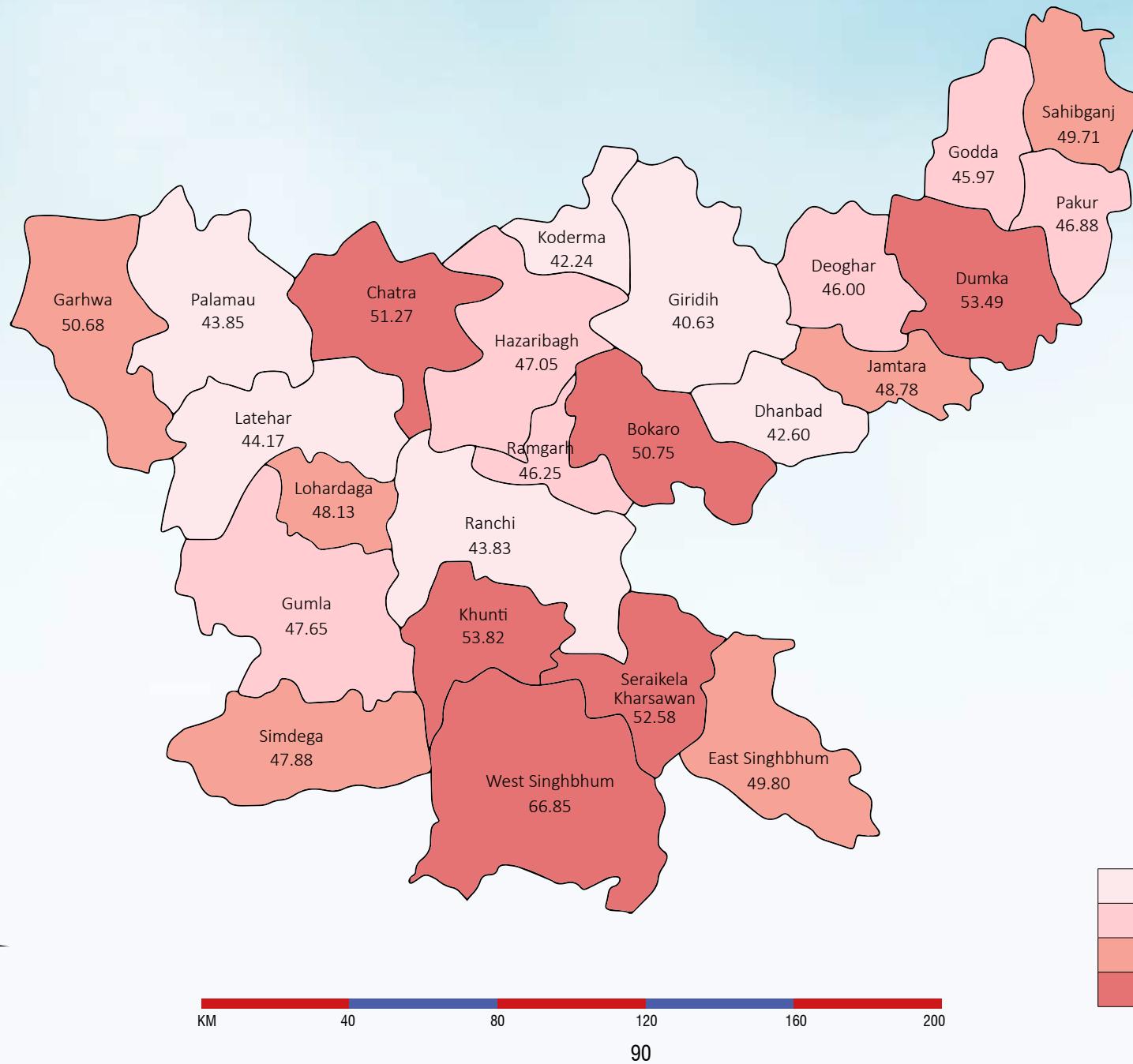


KM 0 40 80 120 160 200

Children under 5 years who are Severely Wasted (Weight for height)

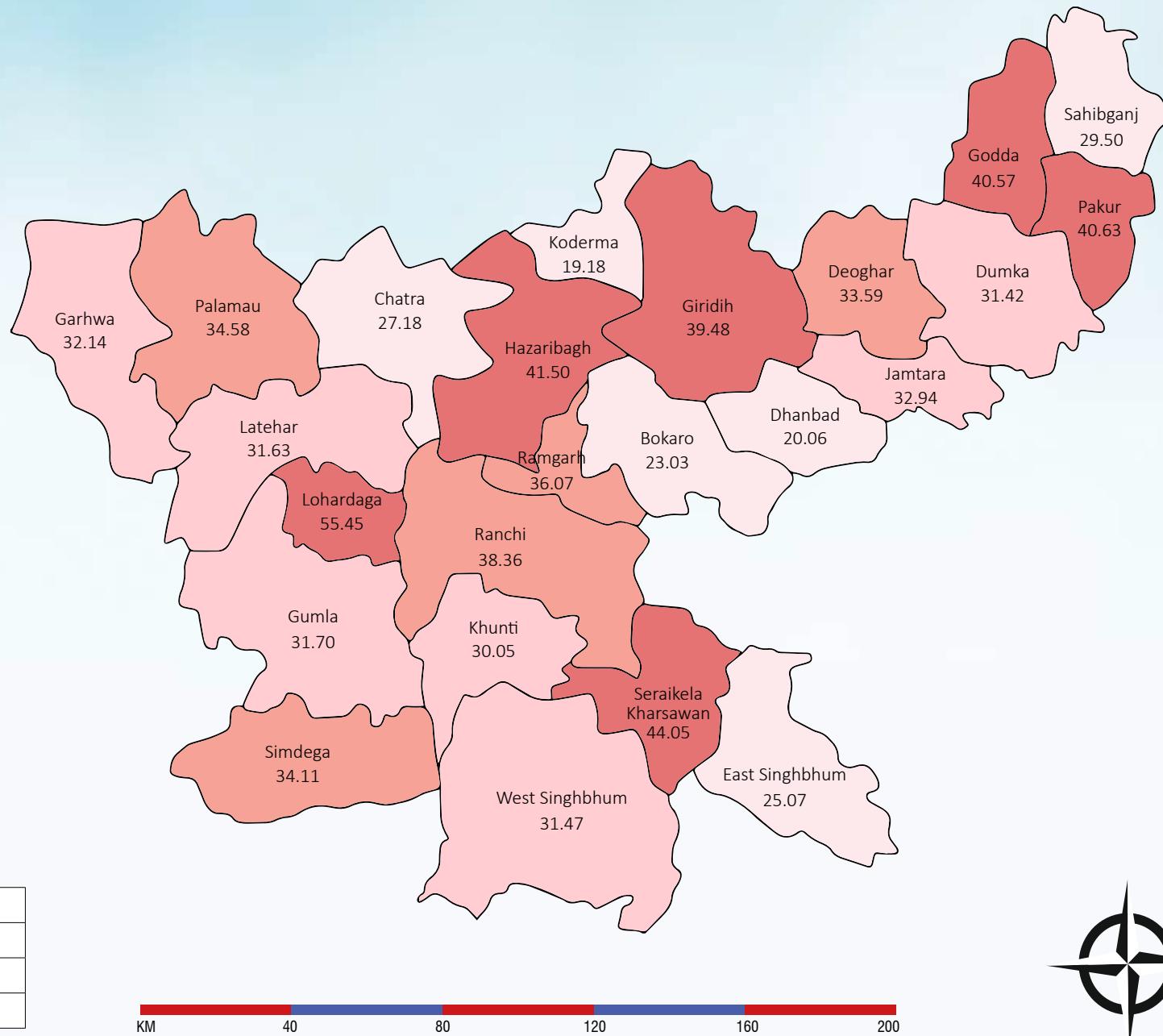


Children under 5 years who are underweight (Weight for age)

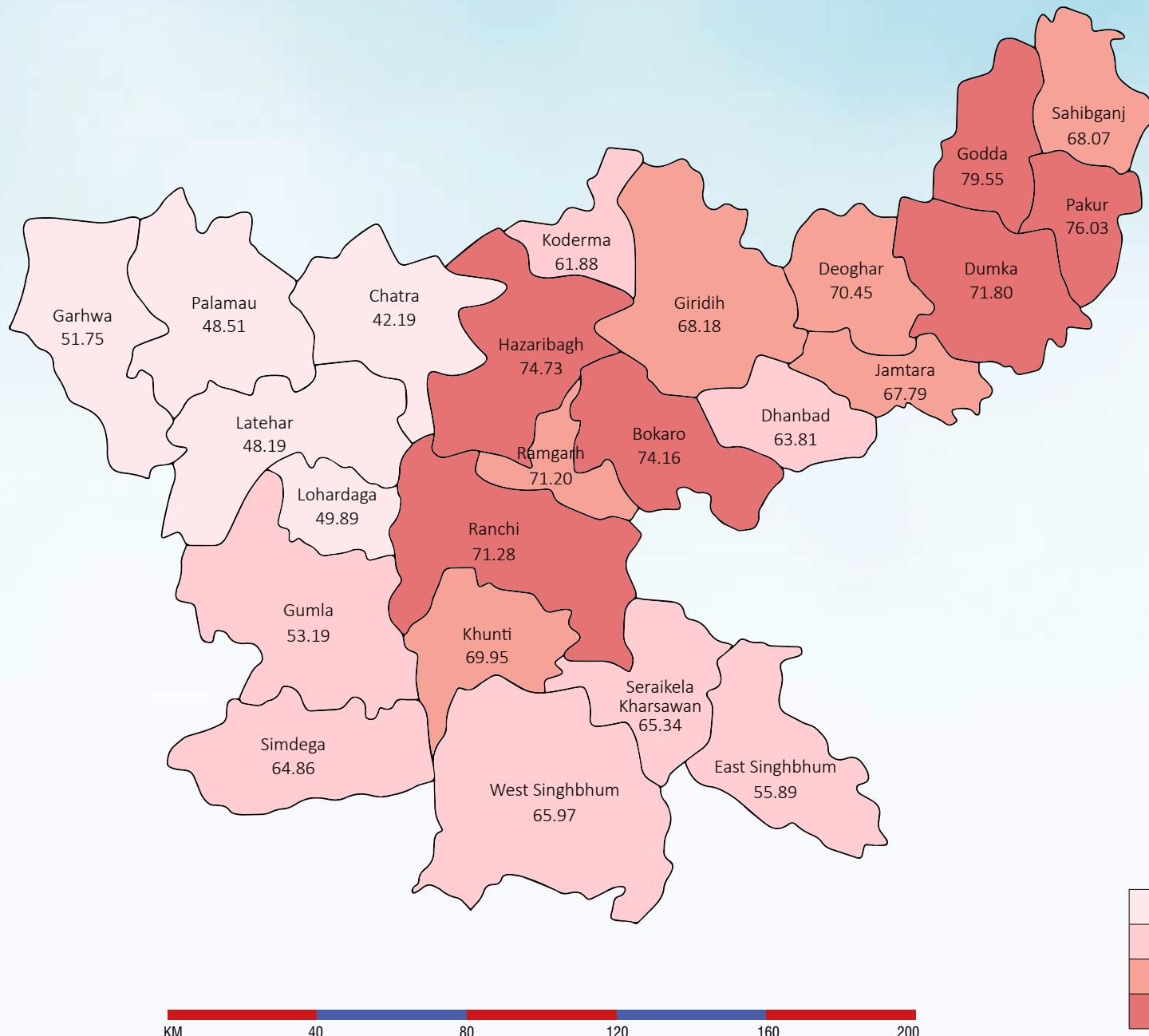


	40.63 - 44.17
	44.18 - 47.65
	47.66 - 50.68
	50.69 - 66.85

Children under 3 years breastfed (Colostrum Feeding) within one hour of birth



Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed



Source: NFHS 4-2015-16

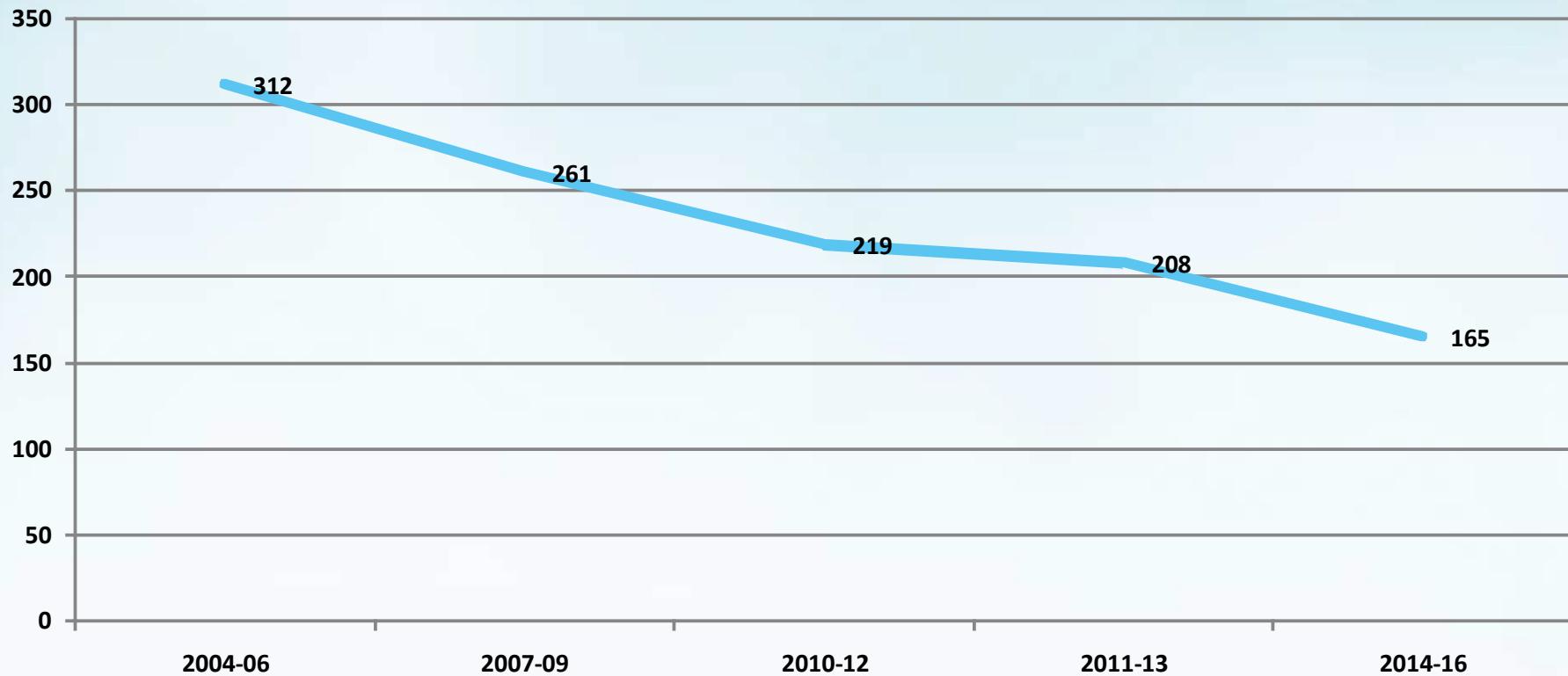


Maternal Health

INDICATOR	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
	Per 1,00,000 live birth
Jharkhand	208 (SRS-14)
Deoghar	
Dumka	
Godda	
Jamtara	292
Pakur	
Sahibganj	
Garhwa	
Latehar	
Palamau	302
Bokaro	
Chatra	
Dhanbad	
Giridih	
Hazaribagh	182
Ramgarh	
Koderma	
East Singhbhum	
West Singhbhum	252
Seraikela	
Ranchi	
Khunti	
Lohardaga	
Gumla	244
Simdega	

Source: SRS 2014

Trend of Maternal Mortality Rate

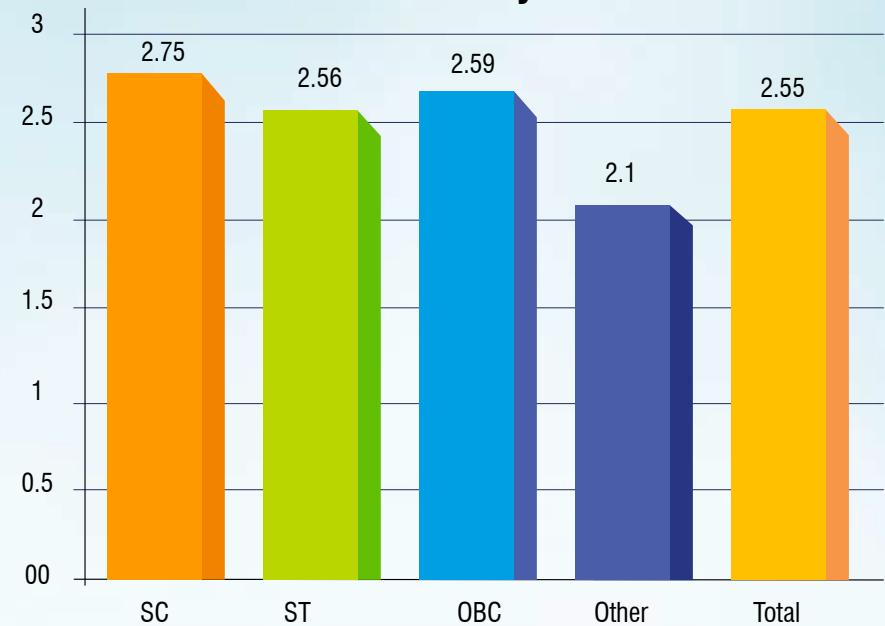


Source: NITI Aayog, State Statistics

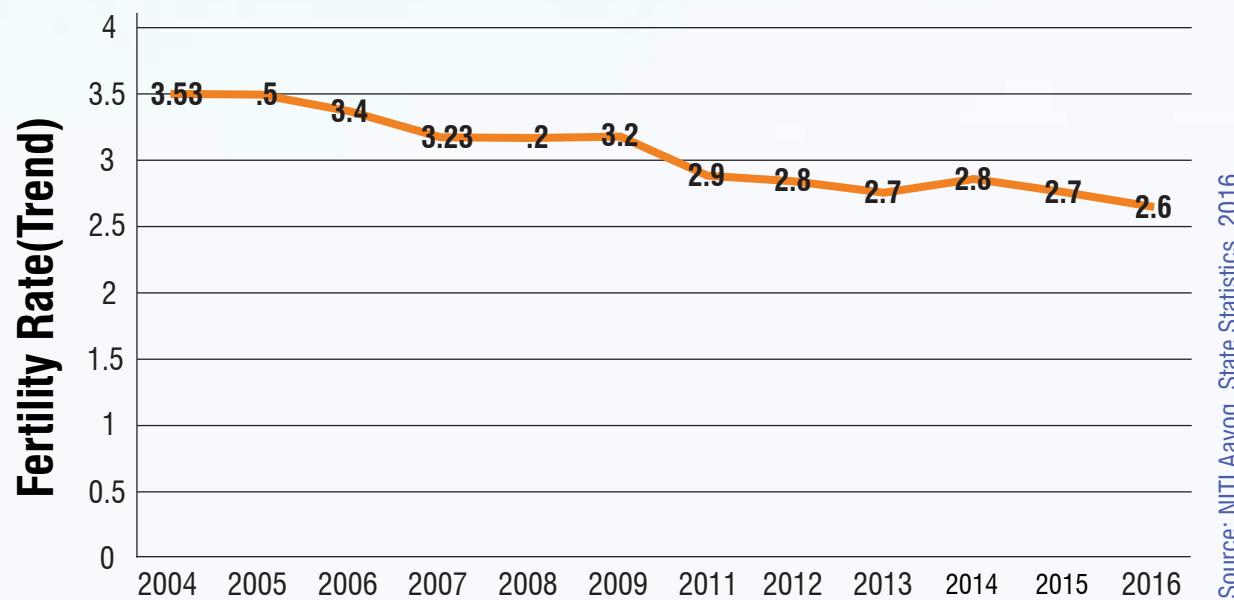
Fertility Rate

Age Specific and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR)			
Age	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.044	0.089	0.077
20-24	0.157	0.235	0.214
25-29	0.102	0.142	0.131
30-34	0.044	0.064	0.058
35-39	0.007	0.025	0.019
40-44	0.002	0.009	0.007
45-49	0	0.003	0.002
TFR(15-49)	1.78	2.83	2.55
CBR	16.3	23.5	21.7

Total Fertility Rate



Source: NFHS 4-2015-16



Source: NITI Aayog, State Statistics, 2016

Work Participation and Occupation





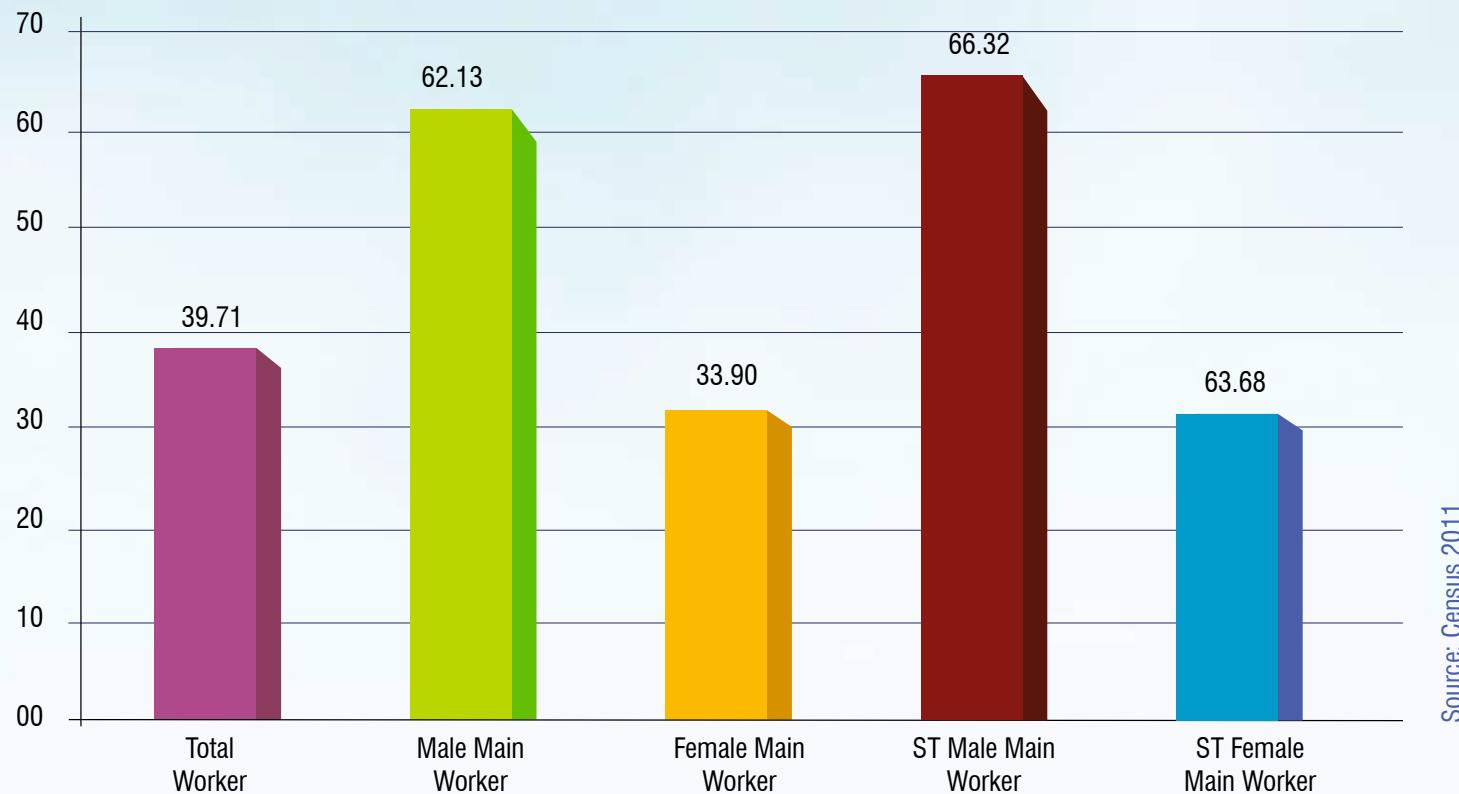
Work Participation and Occupation

- Main Working Population
- Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Tribe/Groups
- Cultivator
- Agriculture Labour
- Population Engaged in Household Industries
- Marginal Workers
- Other Worker

Main Working Population

District	Main Worker - Male	% of Male Main Worker	Main Worker - Female	% of Female Main Worker	ST Main worker Population	ST Main Worker - Male	% of ST Male Main Worker	ST Main Worker - Female	% of ST Female Main Worker
Bokaro	327840	64.58	52464	29.53	43741	33937	77.59	9804	22.41
Chatra	145553	57.94	49949	34.10	8262	5331	64.52	2931	35.48
Deoghar	238224	62.09	58922	35.12	30326	22057	72.73	8269	27.27
Dhanbad	476848	72.38	69866	37.63	41608	31311	75.25	10297	24.75
Dumka	171817	46.80	65662	25.48	95170	61466	64.59	33704	35.41
East Singhbhum	445404	72.28	84174	38.10	122640	89374	72.88	33266	27.12
Garhwa	135273	40.33	39853	16.89	24928	17218	69.07	7710	30.93
Giridih	327651	52.51	85261	20.68	33036	24018	72.70	9018	27.30
Godda	182438	53.03	53297	25.60	54401	37011	68.03	17390	31.97
Gumla	176067	66.50	102864	46.18	194894	118359	60.73	76535	39.27
Hazaribagh	261999	61.87	65317	28.26	19996	14209	71.06	5787	28.94
Jamtara	96117	44.76	26317	23.52	39924	27442	68.74	12482	31.26
Khunti	93812	66.48	59275	49.87	113188	66919	59.12	46269	40.88
Koderma	117881	67.75	25443	30.50	1710	1296	75.79	414	24.21
Latehar	82884	46.02	34427	25.83	52544	33515	63.78	19029	36.22
Lohardaga	71000	58.39	32001	32.09	59830	37806	63.19	22024	36.81
Pakur	167872	71.74	84145	49.33	95700	65395	68.33	30305	31.67
Palamu	225344	47.64	58358	24.30	23269	16520	71.00	6749	29.00
Ramgarh	183137	78.20	37975	48.73	44167	33374	75.56	10793	24.44
Ranchi	553949	74.46	202227	50.70	273836	173940	63.52	99896	36.48
Sahibganj	226729	76.68	95843	49.27	95644	60581	63.34	35063	36.66
Seraikela Kharsawan	181056	63.91	47542	32.39	73702	51757	70.22	21945	29.78
Simdega	105703	66.12	49807	38.68	110821	73463	66.29	37358	33.71
West Singhbhum	239844	61.08	103164	34.14	221240	146848	66.37	74392	33.63
Jharkhand	5234442	62.13	1584153	33.90	1874577	1243147	66.32	631430	33.68

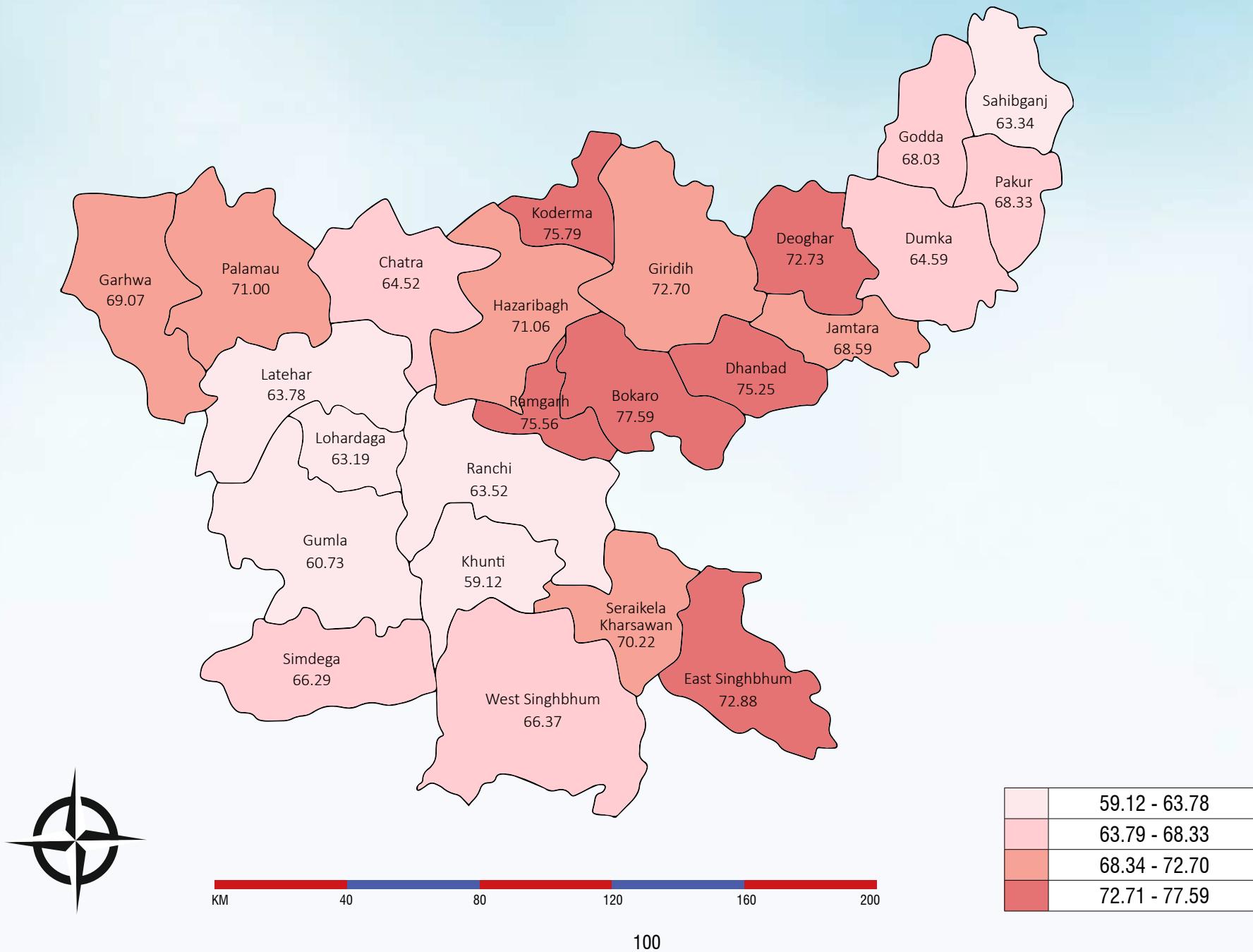
Main Worker



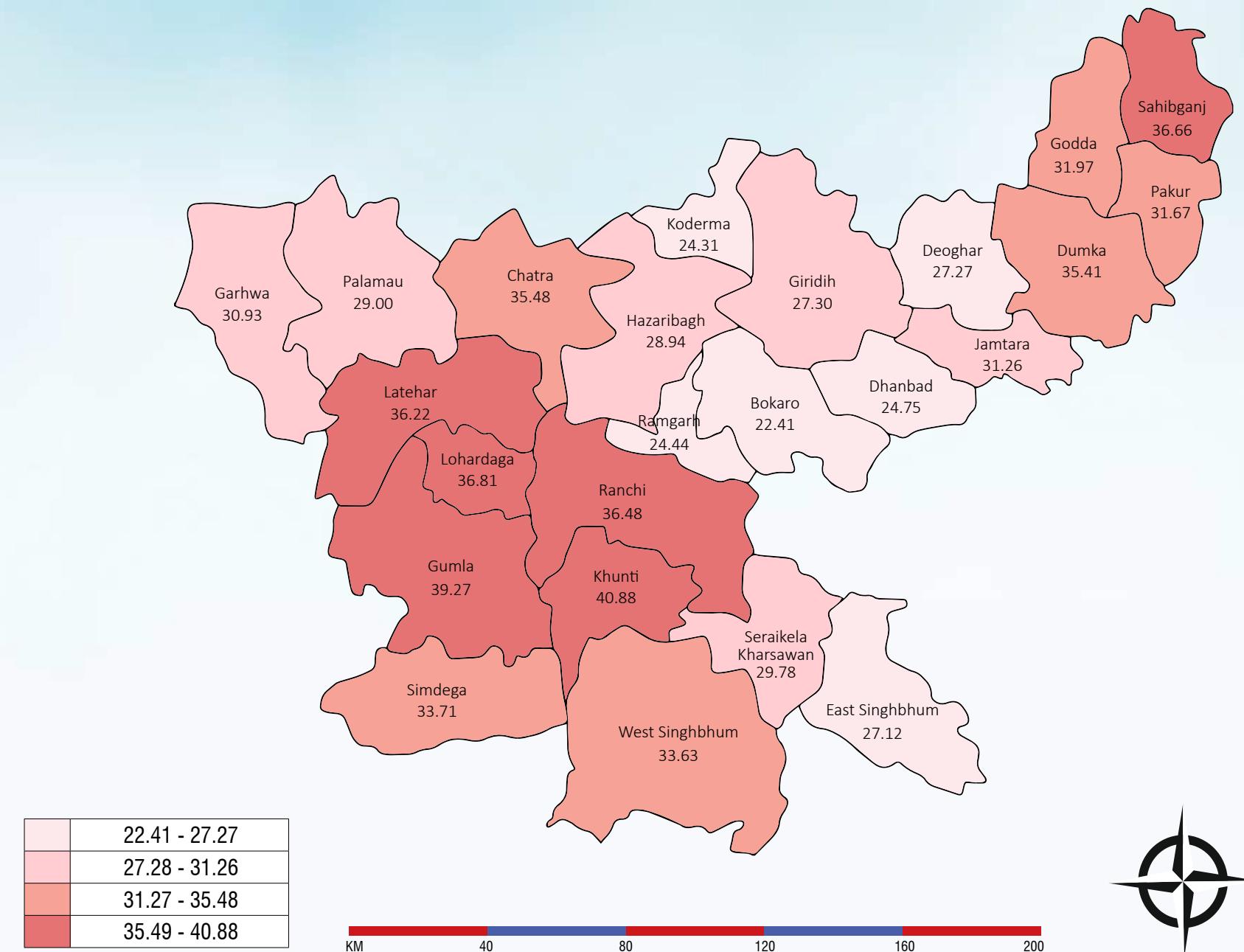
Source: Census 2011

- In Jharkhand, the proportion of female main workers is less than 34 percent and male main workers is 62 percent.
- Among Scheduled Tribes, the proportion of female main workers is less than 34 percent and male main workers is 66 percent.

Percentage Scheduled Tribe Male Main worker



Percentage Scheduled Tribe Female Main worker



Work Participation Rate of Scheduled Tribe/Groups

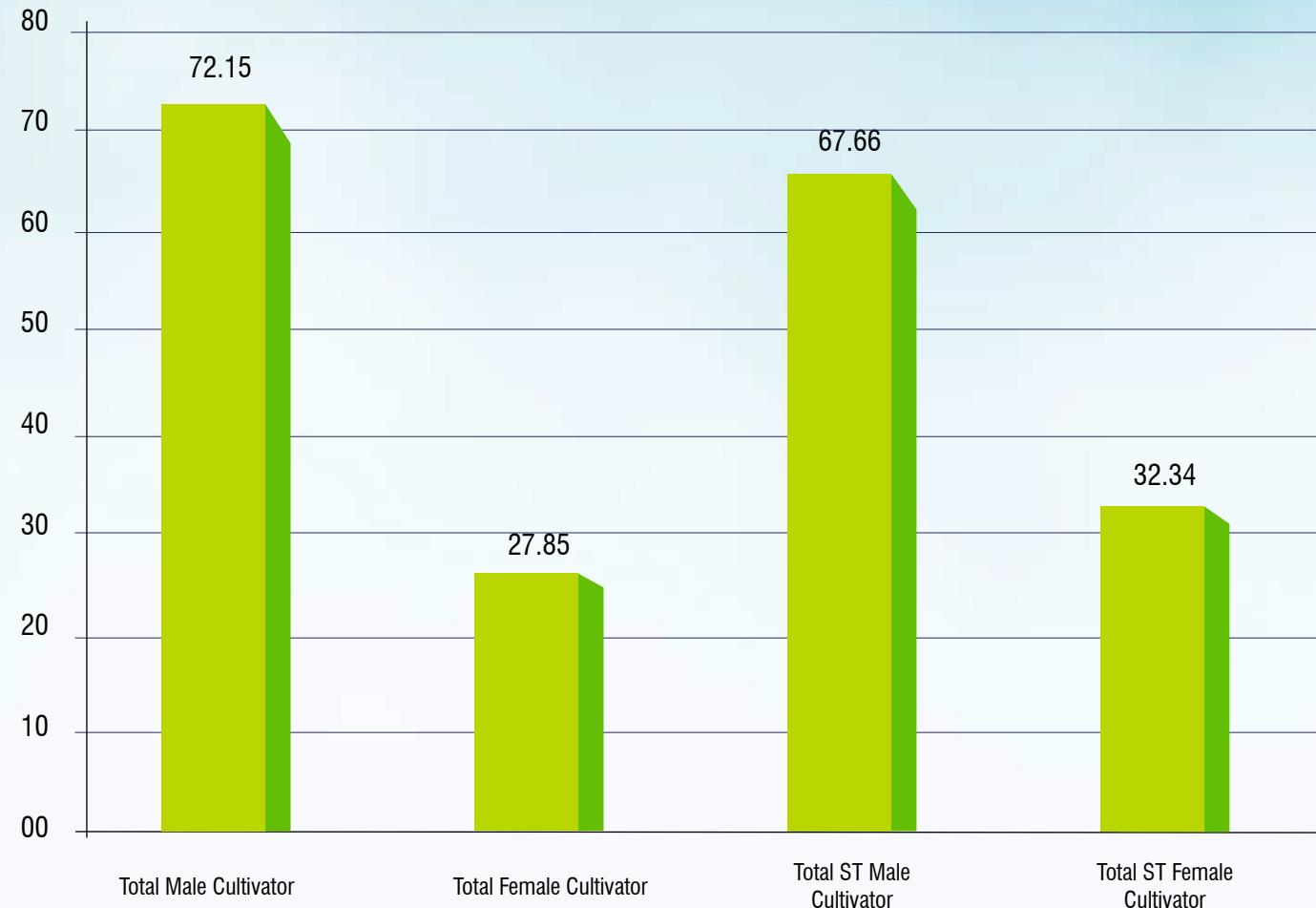
Work Participation Rate of Tribal groups		
Scheduled Tribe/Groups	Male	Female
Jharkhand	49.8	29.1
All Scheduled Tribes	52.32	41.58
Khond, Banjara, Baiga, Bathudi, Gorait, Birjia, Kawar, Savar, Birhor, Binjhia, Asur, Parhaiya, Kora, Mudi-Kora, Korwa, Kisan, Nagesia, Sauria Paharia, Gond, Kol, Chik Baraik, Karmali	52.42	40.78
Chero	45.76	30.17
Bedia	51.59	33.9
Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	53.4	45.24
Mahli	53.01	42.98
Kharia	54.4	46.93
Bhumij	55.04	37.94
Lohra	51.76	40.18
Kharwar	48.02	40.15
Ho	50.88	40.98
Munda, Patar	52.53	43.42
Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	49.72	41.15
Santal	54.45	41.79

- The Work Participation Rate for male is 52 percent for all tribal groups where as overall male Work Participation is 50 percent.
- There is no substantial change in the Work Participation Rate for male of all the tribal groups during 2001-11.
- The Female Work Participation Rate was substantially higher at 42 percent for the tribal groups as compared to the overall rate of 29 percent for Jharkhand.
- The Female Work Participation Rate for different tribal groups ranged from 30-50 percent in 2011.

Cultivator

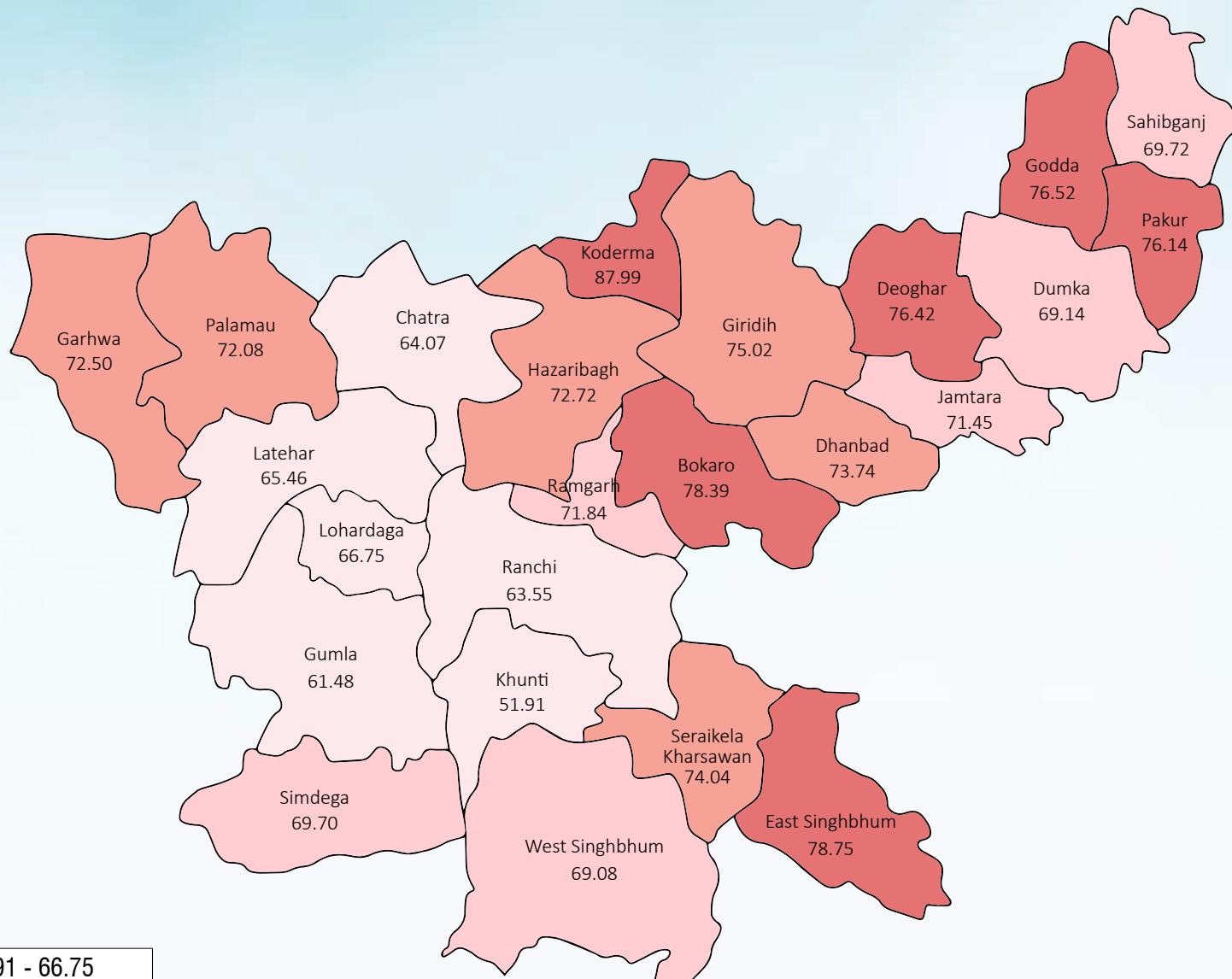
District	Main Cultivator Population	Main Cultivator - Male	Proportion of Main Cultivator Male	Main Cultivator - Female	Proportion of Main Cultivator Female	ST Main Cultivator Population	ST Main Cultivator - Male	Proportion of ST Main Cultivator Male	ST Main Cultivator - Female	Proportion of ST Main Cultivator Female
Bokaro	50940	40804	80.10	10136	19.90	10410	8160	78.39	2250	21.61
Chatra	75717	56865	75.10	18852	24.90	4133	2648	64.07	1485	35.93
Deoghar	72898	58619	80.41	14279	19.59	9247	7067	76.42	2180	23.58
Dhanbad	32963	25780	78.21	7183	21.79	7977	5882	73.74	2095	26.26
Dumka	83224	60983	73.28	22241	26.72	41202	28599	69.41	12603	30.59
East Singhbhum	49893	41395	82.97	8498	17.03	28680	22586	78.75	6094	21.25
Garhwa	47082	35512	75.43	11570	24.57	8731	6330	72.50	2401	27.50
Giridih	134666	97777	72.61	36889	27.39	9846	7386	75.02	2460	24.98
Godda	76990	63170	82.05	13820	17.95	24765	18950	76.52	5815	23.48
Gumla	196517	122451	62.31	74066	37.69	149684	92022	61.48	57662	38.52
Hazaribagh	112671	83221	73.86	29450	26.14	6734	4897	72.72	1837	27.28
Jamtara	42802	33437	78.12	9365	21.88	18676	13344	71.45	5332	28.55
Khunti	107222	64568	60.22	42654	39.78	88813	53205	59.91	35608	40.09
Koderma	39007	30171	77.35	8836	22.65	408	359	87.99	49	12.01
Latehar	47375	33135	69.94	14240	30.06	25454	16662	65.46	8792	34.54
Lohardaga	52916	36663	69.29	16253	30.71	37520	25044	66.75	12476	33.25
Pakur	68549	54103	78.93	14446	21.07	50156	38189	76.14	11967	23.86
Palamau	68895	55028	79.87	13867	20.13	7297	5260	72.08	2037	27.92
Ramgarh	59360	44107	74.30	15253	25.70	13446	9659	71.84	3787	28.16
Ranchi	208011	135622	65.20	72389	34.80	114018	72454	63.55	41564	36.45
Sahibganj	82755	63299	76.49	19456	23.51	46528	32438	69.72	14090	30.28
Seraikela Kharsawan	57441	43996	76.59	13445	23.41	28202	20880	74.04	7322	25.96
Simdega	96004	67365	70.17	28639	29.83	75258	52456	69.70	22802	30.30
West Singhbhum	137464	95888	69.75	41576	30.25	114149	78858	69.08	35291	30.92
Jharkhand	2001362	1443959	72.15	557403	27.85	921334	623335	67.66	297999	32.34

Cultivator



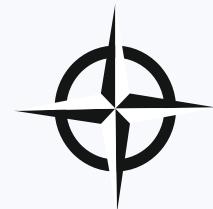
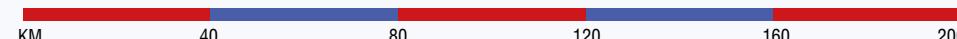
- In Jharkhand, the proportion of Female Main Workers engaged in cultivation is less than 28 percent and male is 72 percent.
- Among Scheduled Tribes, the proportion of Female Main Workers engaged in cultivation is less than 33 percent and male is 68 percent.

Scheduled Tribe Male Cultivator

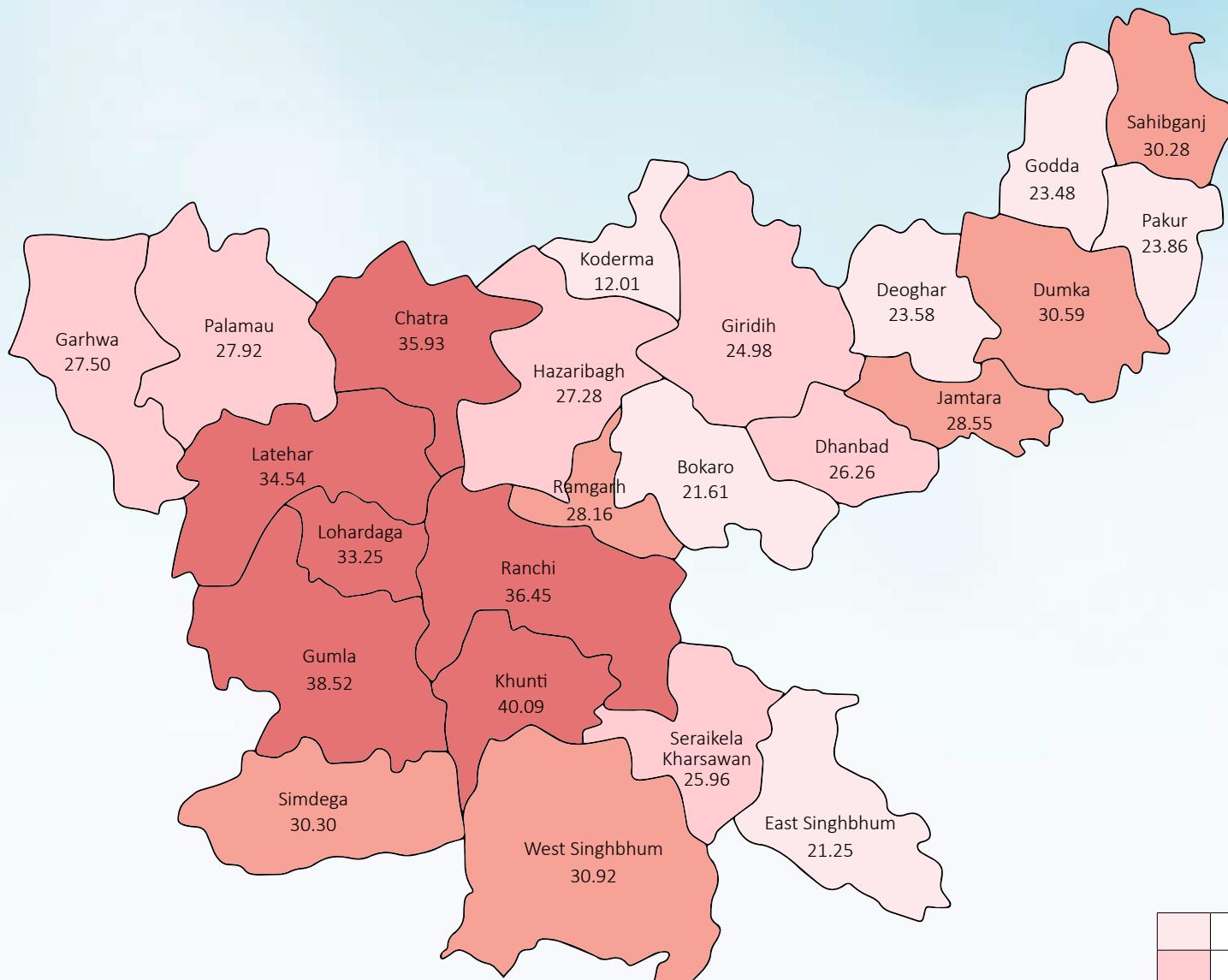


Source: Census 2011

	59.91 - 66.75
	66.76 - 71.84
	71.85 - 75.02
	75.03 - 87.99



Scheduled Tribe Female Cultivator



12.01 - 23.86
23.87 - 27.92
27.93 - 30.92
30.93 - 40.09

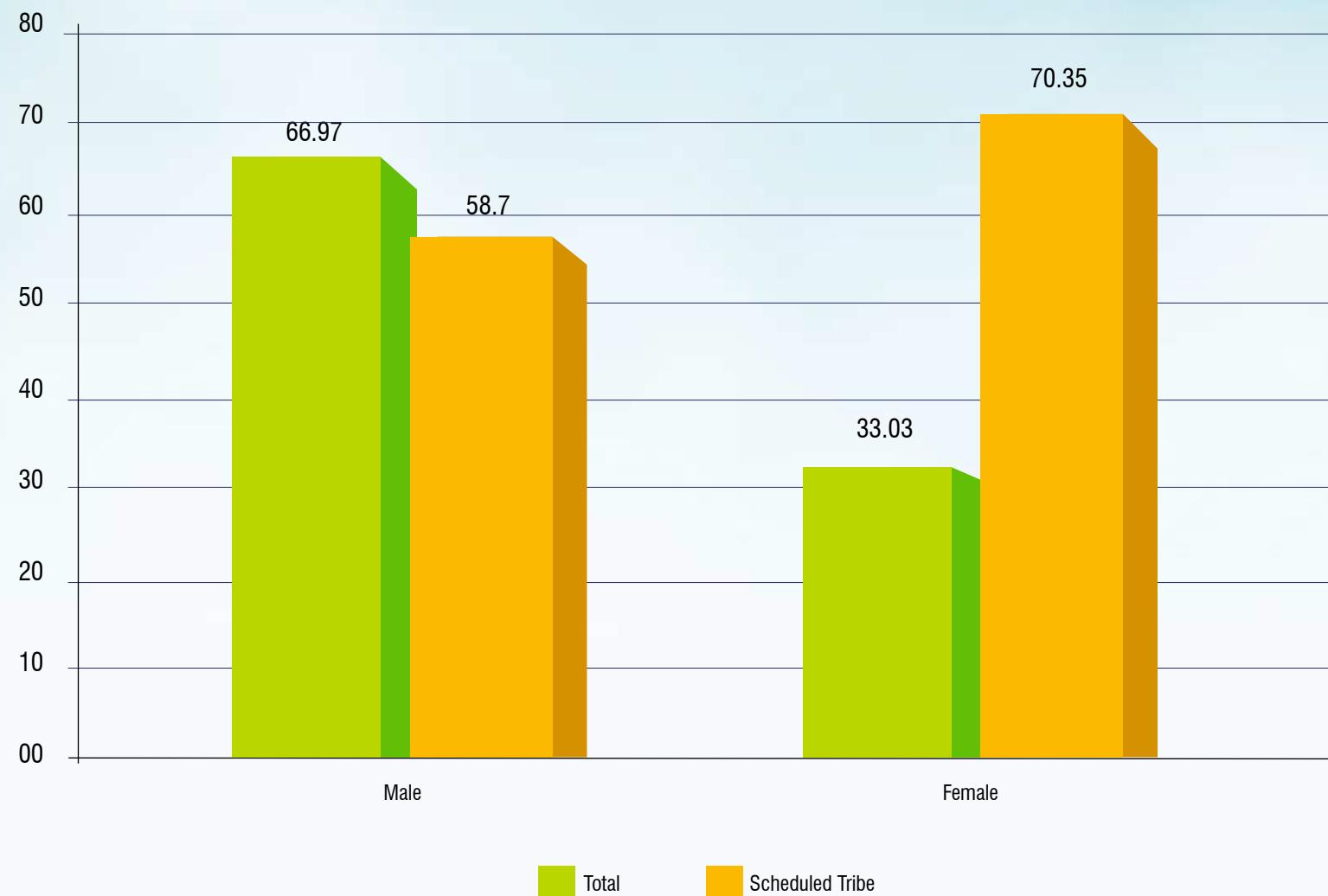


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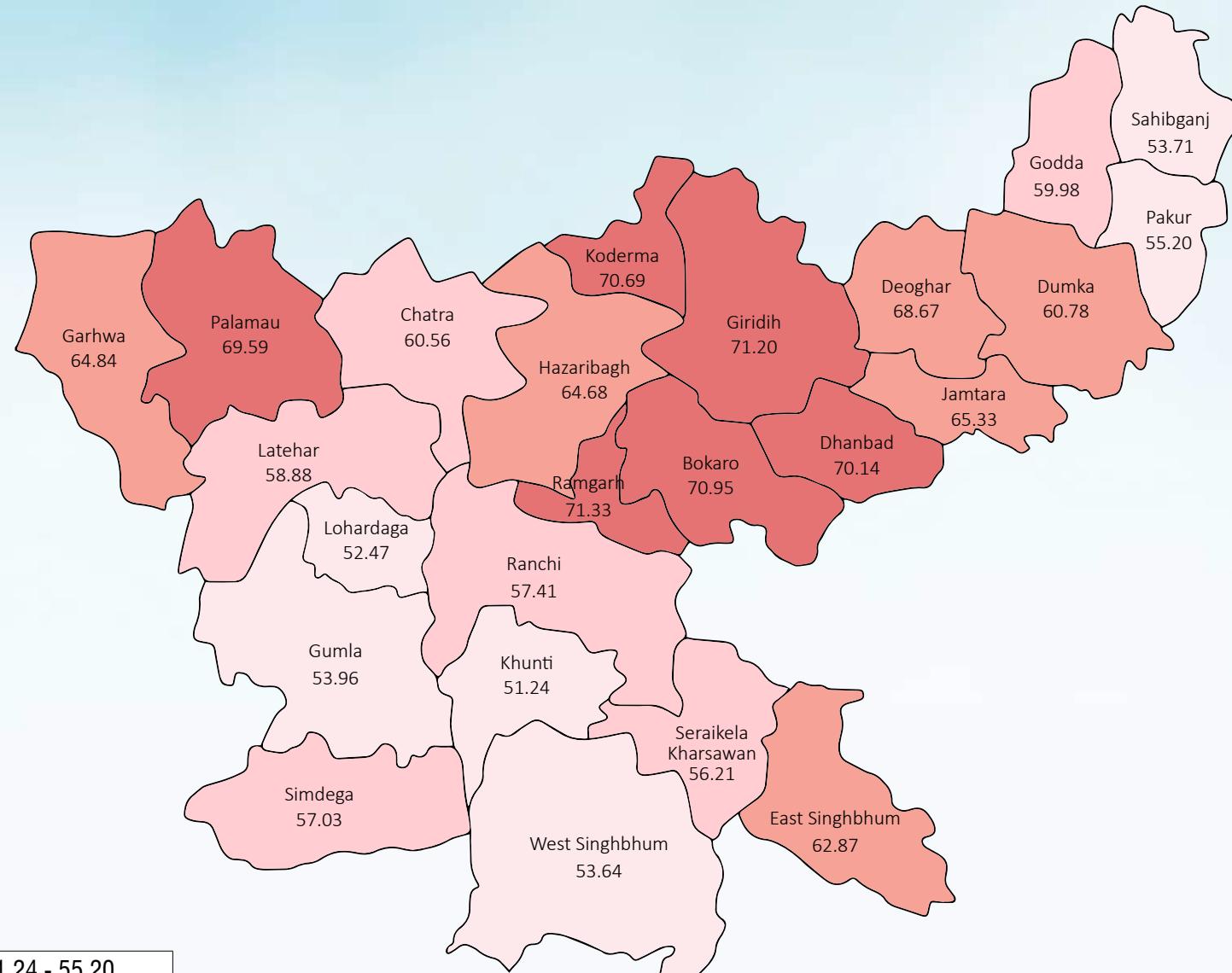
Agriculture Labour

District	Main Agricultural Population - Total	Main Agricultural Population - Male	% of Main Agricultural Population - Male	Main Agricultural Population - Female	% of Main Agricultural Population - Female	ST Main Agricultural Population - Total	ST Main Agricultural Population - Male	% of ST Main Agricultural Population - Male	ST Main Agricultural Population - Female	% of ST Main Agricultural Population - Female
Bokaro	23861	18013	75.49	5848	24.51	5229	3710	70.95	1519	40.94
Chatra	63773	43233	67.79	20540	32.21	2117	1282	60.56	835	65.13
Deoghar	69187	51776	74.83	17411	25.17	11701	8035	68.67	3666	45.63
Dhanbad	25466	19163	75.25	6303	24.75	6868	4817	70.14	2051	42.58
Dumka	72157	46876	64.96	25281	35.04	33347	20267	60.78	13080	64.54
East Singhbhum	39661	26733	67.40	12928	32.60	21933	13789	62.87	8144	59.06
Garhwa	57365	39564	68.97	17801	31.03	10077	6534	64.84	3543	54.22
Giridih	78621	56328	71.64	22293	28.36	10586	7537	71.20	3049	40.45
Godda	87229	61535	70.54	25694	29.46	22190	13220	59.58	8970	67.85
Gumla	33161	18103	54.59	15058	45.41	22799	12303	53.96	10496	85.31
Hazaribagh	43404	29331	67.58	14073	32.42	4037	2611	64.68	1426	54.62
Jamtara	26814	19440	72.50	7374	27.50	11405	7451	65.33	3954	53.07
Khunti	16422	8583	52.27	7839	47.73	10954	5613	51.24	5341	95.15
Koderma	24197	17377	71.81	6820	28.19	423	299	70.69	124	41.47
Latehar	33198	20716	62.40	12482	37.60	16155	9512	58.88	6643	69.84
Lohardaga	21281	11784	55.37	9497	44.63	13662	7168	52.47	6494	90.60
Pakur	57797	39644	68.59	18153	31.41	28827	15913	55.20	12914	81.15
Palamu	95734	69692	72.80	26042	27.20	9122	6348	69.59	2774	43.70
Ramgarh	21342	15224	71.33	6118	28.67	8364	5966	71.33	2398	40.19
Ranchi	103770	60822	58.61	42948	41.39	49647	28502	57.41	21145	74.19
Sahibganj	110168	80311	72.90	29857	27.10	32597	17507	53.71	15090	86.19
Seraikela Kharsawan	32167	19060	59.25	13107	40.75	14868	8357	56.21	6511	77.91
Simdega	29589	17064	57.67	12525	42.33	21432	12223	57.03	9209	75.34
West Singhbhum	72410	39213	54.15	33197	45.85	53946	28935	53.64	25011	86.44
Jharkhand	1238774	829585	66.97	409189	33.03	422286	247899	58.70	174387	70.35

Agriculture Labour



Scheduled Tribe Male Agriculture Labour

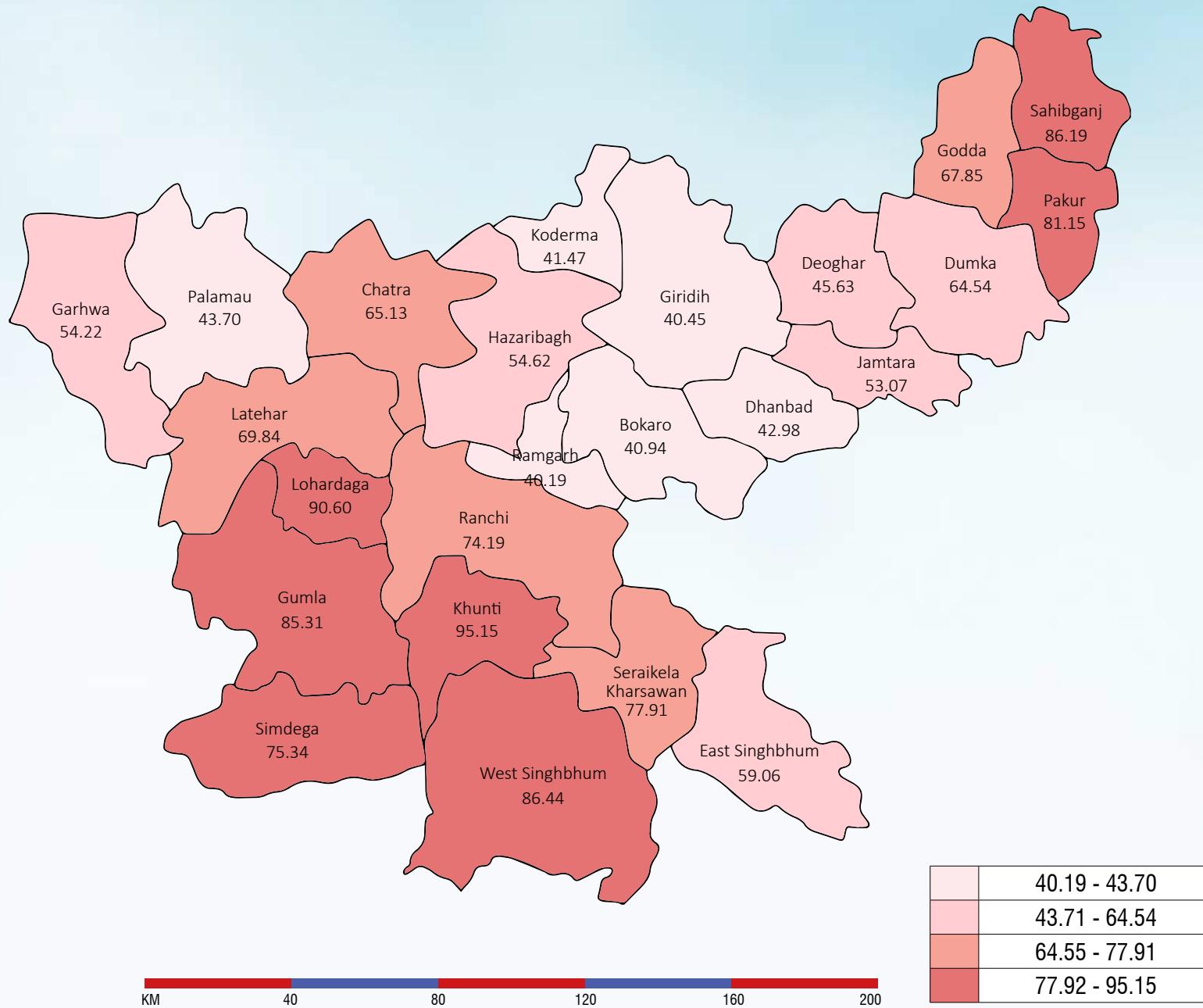


Source: Census 2011

	51.24 - 55.20
	55.21 - 60.56
	60.57 - 68.67
	68.68 - 71.33



Scheduled Tribe Female Agriculture Labour



Source: Census 2011

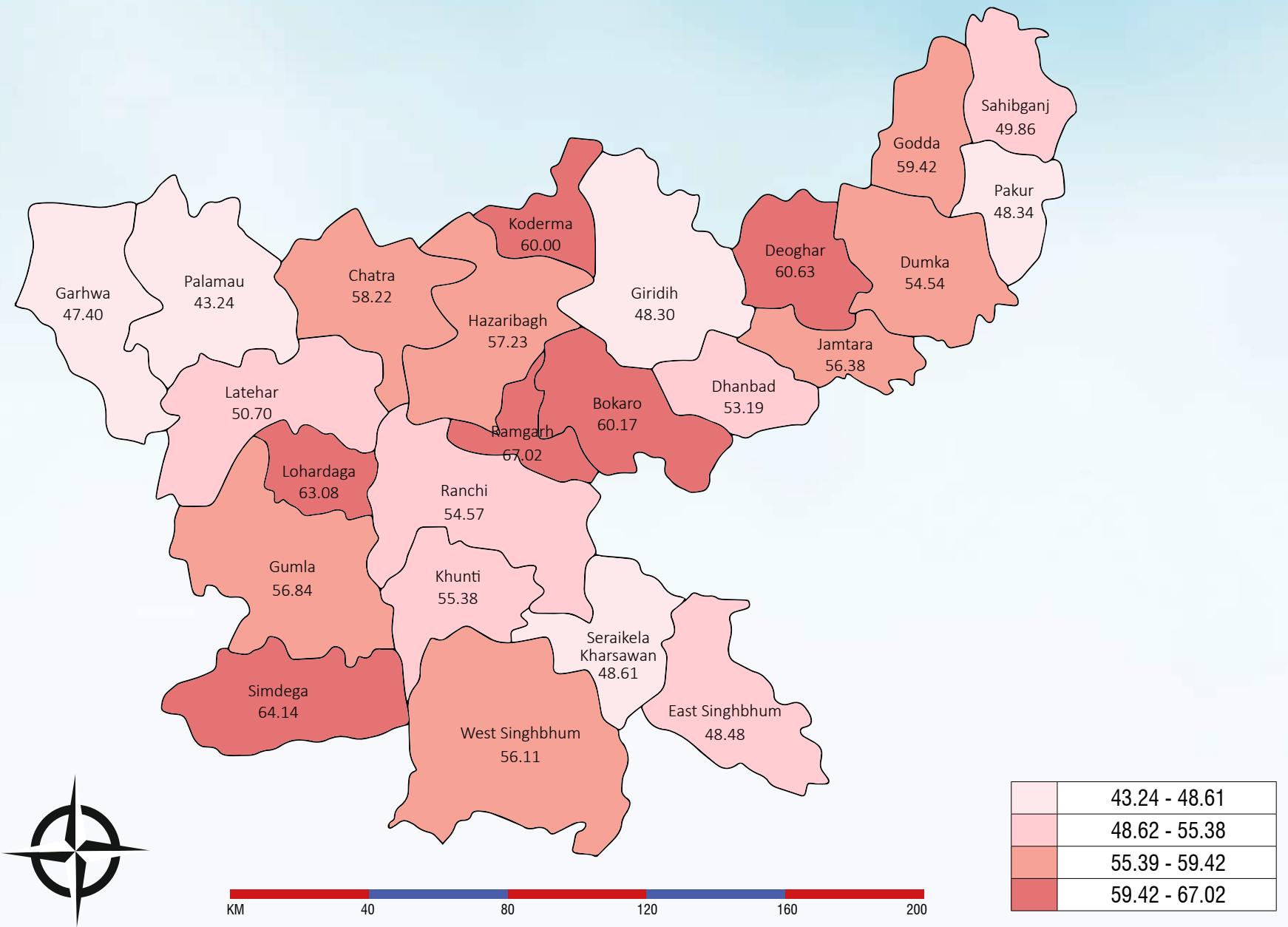
KM 40 80 120 160 200

Population Engaged in Household Industries

District	Main Household Industry - Total	Main Household Industry - Male	% Main Household Industry - Male	Main Household Industry - Female	% Main Household Industry - Female	ST Main Household Industry - Total	ST Main Household Industry - Male	% ST Main Household Industry - Male	ST Main Household Industry - Female	% ST Main Household Industry - Female
Bokaro	10564	7646	72.38	2918	27.62	1032	621	60.17	411	39.83
Chatra	6073	4051	66.71	2022	33.29	213	124	58.22	89	41.78
Deoghar	22041	11797	53.52	10244	46.48	2370	1437	60.63	933	39.37
Dhanbad	14488	10748	74.19	3740	25.81	2209	1175	53.19	1034	46.81
Dumka	10346	6717	64.92	3629	35.08	3544	1933	54.54	1611	45.46
East Singhbhum	12926	9293	71.89	3633	28.11	2593	1257	48.48	1336	51.52
Garhwa	4283	2902	67.76	1381	32.24	327	155	47.40	172	52.60
Giridih	13020	9387	72.10	3633	27.90	1321	638	48.30	683	51.70
Godda	10546	6705	63.58	3841	36.42	1062	631	59.42	431	40.58
Gumla	7482	4678	62.52	2804	37.48	2989	1699	56.84	1290	43.16
Hazaribagh	8106	5827	71.89	2279	28.11	311	178	57.23	133	42.77
Jamtara	6154	4006	65.10	2148	34.90	2749	1550	56.38	1199	43.62
Khunti	4874	2839	58.25	2035	41.75	2055	1138	55.38	917	44.62
Koderma	3912	2600	66.46	1312	33.54	5	3	60.00	2	40.00
Latehar	3164	1985	62.74	1179	37.26	929	471	50.70	458	49.30
Lohardaga	2173	1441	66.31	732	33.69	455	287	63.08	168	36.92
Pakur	13965	3178	22.76	10787	77.24	2052	992	48.34	1060	51.66
Palamau	7062	5085	72.01	1977	27.99	414	179	43.24	235	56.76
Ramgarh	5247	4121	78.54	1126	21.46	855	573	67.02	282	32.98
Ranchi	23609	16096	68.18	7513	31.82	6634	3620	54.57	3014	45.43
Sahibganj	32917	5736	17.43	27181	82.57	1783	889	49.86	894	50.14
Seraikela Kharsawan	6061	3802	62.73	2259	37.27	1936	941	48.61	995	51.39
Simdega	5284	3249	61.49	2035	38.51	1846	1184	64.14	662	35.86
West Singhbhum	14751	8763	59.41	5988	40.59	4716	2646	56.11	2070	43.89
Jharkhand	249048	142652	57.28	106396	42.72	44400	24321	54.78	20079	45.22

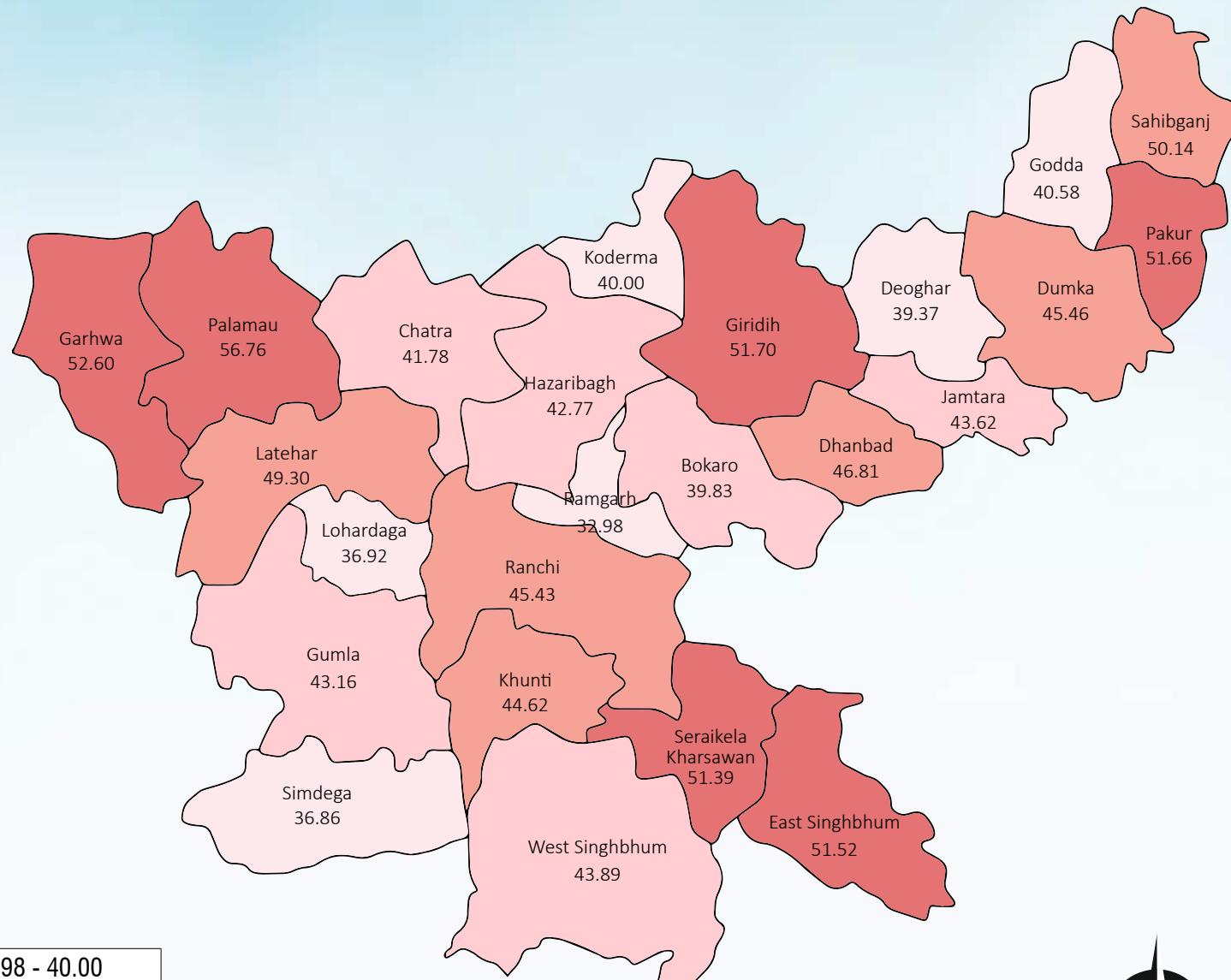
Source: Census 2011

Household Industries : Scheduled Tribe (Male)



KM 40 80 120 160 200

Household Industries : Scheduled Tribe (Female)



Source: Census 2011

KM 40 80 120 160 200

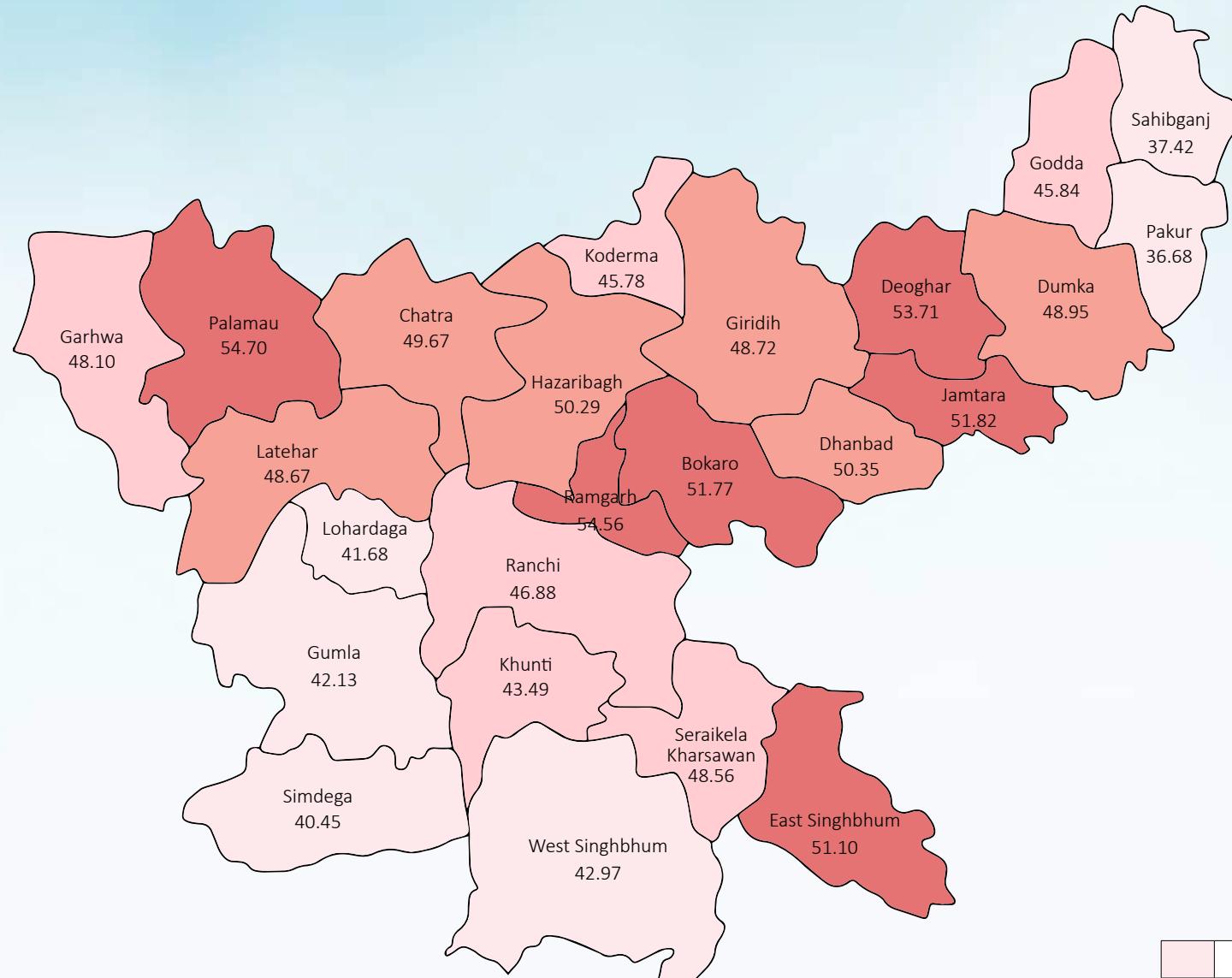


Marginal Worker

District	Marginal Worker - Total	Marginal Worker - Male	% Marginal Worker - Male	Marginal Worker - Female	% Marginal Worker - Female	ST Marginal Worker - Total	ST Marginal Worker - Male	% ST Marginal Worker - Male	ST Marginal Worker - Female	% ST Marginal Worker - Female
Bokaro	305064	179837	58.95	125227	41.05	60617	31383	51.77	29234	48.23
Chatra	202188	105660	52.26	96528	47.74	11117	5522	49.67	5595	50.33
Deoghar	254321	145467	57.20	108854	42.80	48902	26265	53.71	22637	46.29
Dhanbad	297790	182003	61.12	115787	38.88	56866	28631	50.35	28235	49.65
Dumka	387300	195291	50.42	192009	49.58	204762	100225	48.95	104537	51.05
East Singhbhum	307589	170845	55.54	136744	44.46	165583	84615	51.10	80968	48.90
Garhwa	396305	200178	50.51	196127	49.49	74134	35655	48.10	38479	51.90
Giridih	623365	296295	47.53	327070	52.47	80094	39025	48.72	41069	51.28
Godda	316456	161581	51.06	154875	48.94	88692	40659	45.84	48033	54.16
Gumla	208577	88707	42.53	119870	57.47	147748	62243	42.13	85505	57.87
Hazaribagh	327320	161473	49.33	165847	50.67	29993	15082	50.29	14911	49.71
Jamtara	204197	118623	58.09	85574	41.91	76557	39673	51.82	36884	48.18
Khunti	106897	47311	44.26	59586	55.74	82543	35816	43.39	46727	56.61
Koderma	114094	56112	49.18	57982	50.82	1269	581	45.78	688	54.22
Latehar	196068	97222	49.59	98846	50.41	97487	47448	48.67	50039	51.33
Lohardaga	118331	50605	42.77	67726	57.23	74226	30941	41.68	43285	58.32
Pakur	152567	66140	43.35	86427	56.65	97519	37723	38.68	59796	61.32
Palamau	429473	247698	57.67	181775	42.33	47624	26048	54.70	21576	45.30
Ramgarh	91013	51065	56.11	39948	43.89	29915	16323	54.56	13592	45.44
Ranchi	386691	190018	49.14	196673	50.86	189733	88947	46.88	100786	53.12
Sahibganj	167630	68961	41.14	98669	58.86	63410	23729	37.42	39681	62.58
Seraikela Kharsawan	201453	102225	50.74	99228	49.26	95048	46151	48.56	48897	51.44
Simdega	133135	54164	40.68	78971	59.32	97556	39466	40.45	58090	59.55
West Singhbhum	351855	152846	43.44	199009	56.56	262048	112589	42.97	149459	57.03
Jharkhand	6279679	3190327	50.80	3089352	49.20	2183443	1014740	46.47	1168703	53.53



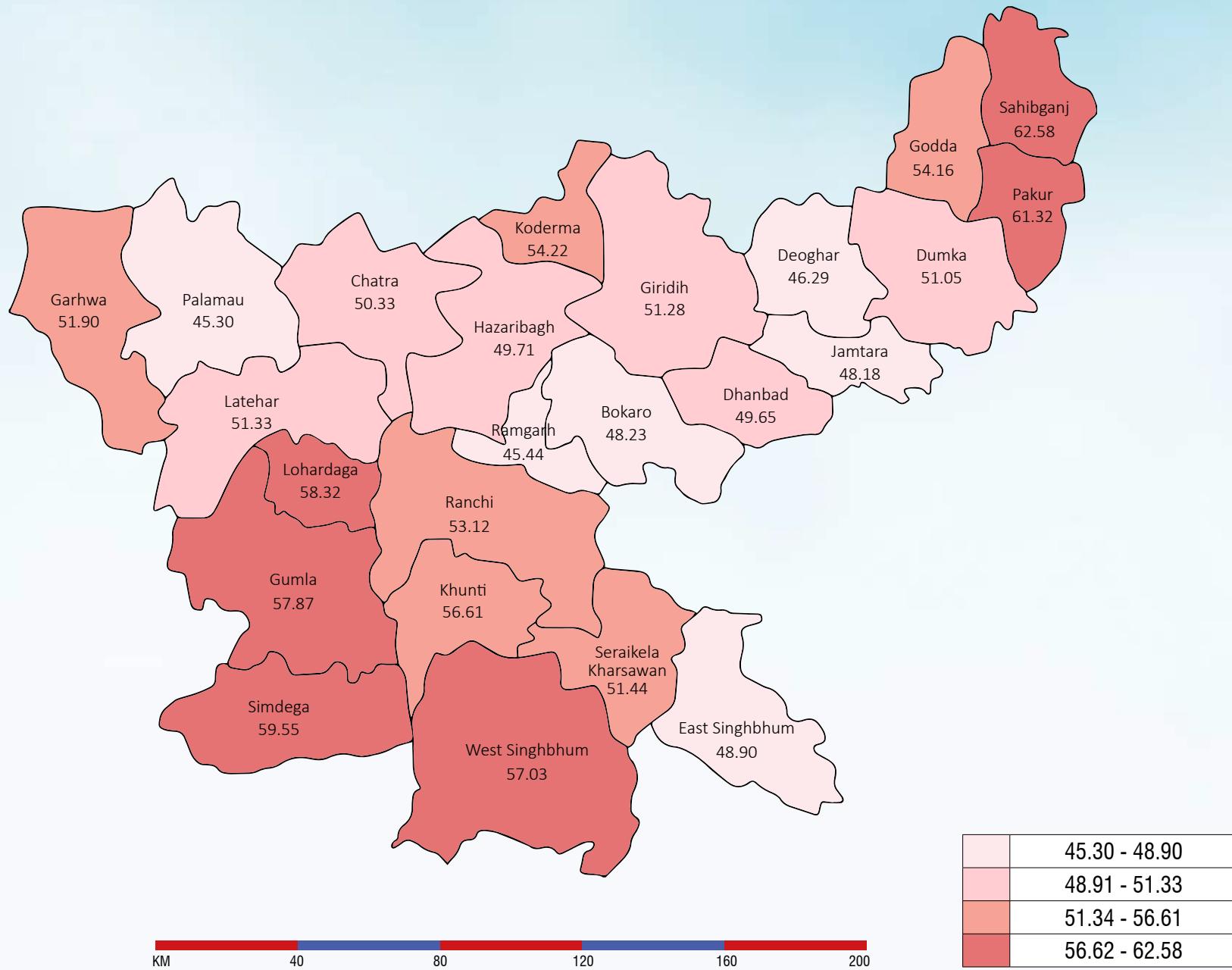
Marginal Worker: Scheduled Tribe (Male)



40 80 120 160 200 KM

37.42 - 42.97
42.98 - 48.56
48.57 - 50.35
50.36 - 54.70

Marginal Worker: Scheduled Tribes (Female)

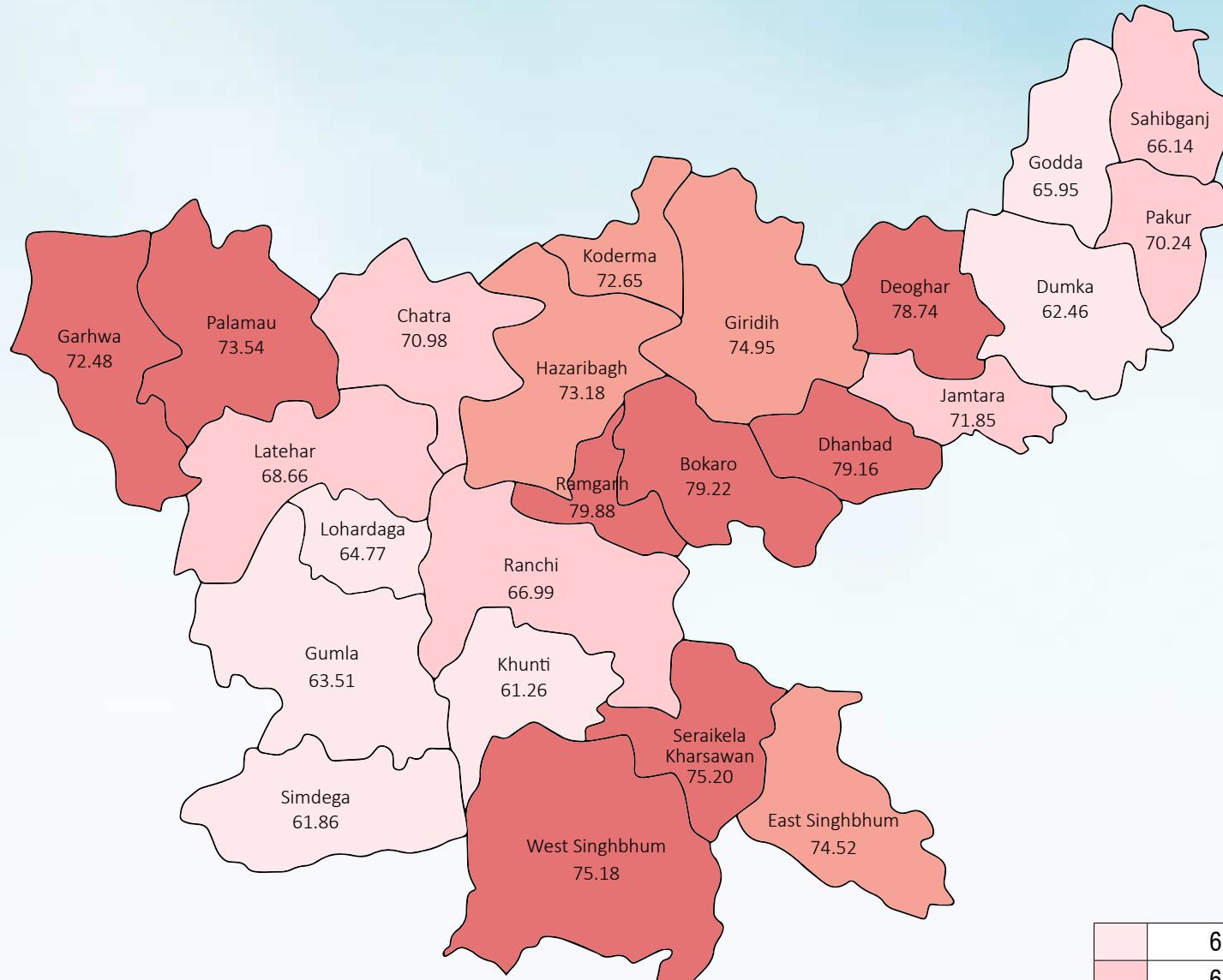


KM 40 80 120 160 200

Other Worker

District	Main Other worker - Total	Main Other worker - Male	% Main Other worker - Male	Main Other worker - Female	% Main Other worker - Female	ST Main Other worker - Total	ST Main Other worker - Male	% ST Main Other worker - Male	ST Main Other worker - Female	% ST Main Other worker - Female
Bokaro	294939	261377	88.62	33562	11.38	27070	21446	79.22	5624	20.78
Chatra	49939	41404	82.91	8535	17.09	1799	1277	70.98	522	29.02
Deoghar	133020	116032	87.23	16988	12.77	7008	5518	78.74	1490	21.26
Dhanbad	473797	421157	88.89	52640	11.11	24554	19437	79.16	5117	20.84
Dumka	71752	57241	79.78	14511	20.22	17077	10667	62.46	6410	37.54
East Singhbhum	427098	367983	86.16	59115	13.84	69434	51742	74.52	17692	25.48
Garhwa	66396	57295	86.29	9101	13.71	5793	4199	72.48	1594	27.52
Giridih	186605	164159	87.97	22446	12.03	11283	8457	74.95	2826	25.05
Godda	60970	51028	83.69	9942	16.31	6384	4210	65.95	2174	34.05
Gumla	41771	30835	73.82	10936	26.18	19422	12335	63.51	7087	36.49
Hazaribagh	163135	143620	88.04	19515	11.96	8914	6523	73.18	2391	26.82
Jamtara	46664	39234	84.08	7430	15.92	7094	5097	71.85	1997	28.15
Khunti	24569	17822	72.54	6747	27.46	11366	6963	61.26	4403	38.74
Koderma	76208	67733	88.88	8475	11.12	874	635	72.65	239	27.35
Latehar	33574	27048	80.56	6526	19.44	10006	6870	68.66	3136	31.34
Lohardaga	26631	21112	79.28	5519	20.72	8193	5307	64.77	2886	35.23
Pakur	111706	70947	63.51	40759	36.49	14665	10301	70.24	4364	29.76
Palamau	112011	95539	85.29	16472	14.71	6436	4733	73.54	1703	26.46
Ramgarh	135163	119685	88.55	15478	11.45	21502	17176	79.88	4326	20.12
Ranchi	420786	341409	81.14	79377	18.86	103537	69364	66.99	34173	33.01
Sahibganj	96732	77383	80.00	19349	20.00	14736	9747	66.14	4989	33.86
Seraikela Kharsawan	132929	114198	85.91	18731	14.09	28696	21579	75.20	7117	24.80
Simdega	24633	18025	73.17	6608	26.83	12285	7600	61.86	4685	38.14
West Singhbhum	118383	95980	81.08	22403	18.92	48429	36409	75.18	12020	24.82
Jharkhand	3329411	2818246	84.65	511165	15.35	486557	347592	71.44	138965	28.56

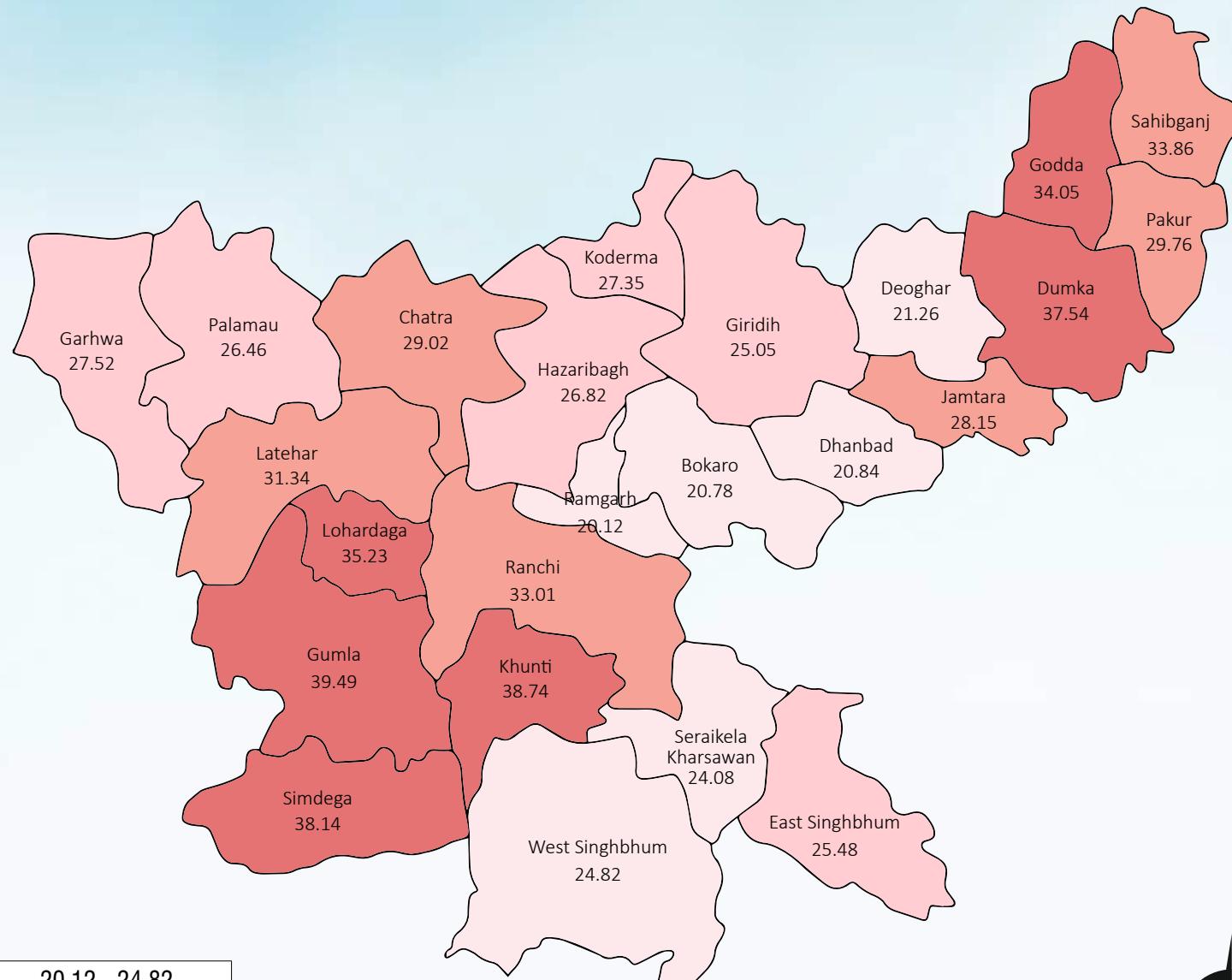
Other Worker: Scheduled Tribes (Male)



KM 40 80 120 160 200

	61.26 - 65.95
	65.96 - 71.85
	71.86 - 74.95
	74.96 - 79.88

Other Worker: Scheduled Tribes (Female)



Source: Census 2011

	20.12 - 24.82
	24.83 - 27.52
	27.53 - 33.86
	33.87 - 38.74





Integrated Tribal Development Agency:
13 Districts

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

There are 32 tribes or tribal groups in Jharkhand and some of the major tribal groups are the Santals, the Oraons, the Mundas, the Hos, the Kharwars, the Lohras, the Bhumijs, the Kharias and the Mahlis. There are also eight particularly vulnerable tribal groups; Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Parhaiya Savar, Mal Pahariya and Sauriya Pahariya.

Each tribe or tribal group is an endogamous group having limited interaction with other tribal groups and also with the general population. In recognition of the isolation and backwardness of the tribal groups and the need for government support, soon after India's independence, provision was made for the administration and control of scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

After 25 years of independence and the successful completion of first four five-year plans, it was found that the Scheduled Tribes were still way behind the mainstream development process. Consequently, the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was initiated during the Fifth Five-Year Plan exclusively for the socio-economic amelioration and development of the tribal population. The TSP ensures that allocation of funds for TSP areas should be at least in proportion to the ST population of each State.

For implementing TSP, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were formed in the tribal concentrated areas. The objective of the ITDP was to integrate various plan schemes and services for the tribal people at the block/taluka level.

In Jharkhand, as of now, there are 13 Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Jharkhand. Of the 24 districts in Jharkhand, the TSP areas fall in 15 districts. The TSP districts are Ranchi, Khunti, East-Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Seriakela- Kharsawan, Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Latehar, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahebganj, Pakur, Garhwa (Bhandaria) and Godda (Sunder Pahari, Boarijore). Besides these districts 2 panchayats namely Rabda and Bakoria under Satbarwa Block of Palamau district is in the scheduled area list. Originally, Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas were contiguous areas with a population of 50,000 and above with at least 50 percent Scheduled Tribes population.

Sl. No.	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Jharkhand	No. of Blocks
1	Ranchi	18
2	Khunti	6
3	Lohardaga	7
4	Gumla	12
5	Simdega	10
6	Chaibasa	18
7	Jamshedpur	11
8	Seraikela	9
9	Latehar	9
10	Dumka	10
11	Jamtara	5
12	Sahebganj	9
13	Pakur	7

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Ranchi

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA (Ranchi)
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	1042016
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	520582
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	521434
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1002
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	966
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.2
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	1252
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA (Ranchi)
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	63.52
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	36.48
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	63.55
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	36.45
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	57.41
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	74.19
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	46.88
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	53.12
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	66.99
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	33.01
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA (Ranchi)
18	Health Sub Centres	332
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	13
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	1
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate	30
23	Full Immunization	67.7
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	40.66
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	27.18
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	7.47
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	43.83
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	38.36
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	71.28

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Ranchi

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA (Ranchi)
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	606377
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	67.91
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	77.52
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	58.37
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	19.15

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Ranchi				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Ranchi	Tamar	6 to 12	B	Eklavya Model ST Residential School
	Chanho	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Tamar	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Bero	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Bundu	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Bundu	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Ormanjhi	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Khunti

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Khunti
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	389626
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	64920
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	324706
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1011
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	975
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.2
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	238
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Khunti
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	59.12
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	40.88
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	59.91
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	40.09
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	51.24
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	95.15
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	43.39
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	56.61
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	61.26
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	38.74
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Khunti
18	Health Sub Centres	111
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	6
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate	30
23	Full Immunization	72.69
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	40.09
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	42.96
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	27.25
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	53.82
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	30.05
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	69.95

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Khunti

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA (Khunti)
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	198979
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	61.28
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	71.56
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	51.19
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	20.37

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Khunti				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Khunti	Arki	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Murhu	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Arki	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Torpa	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Murhu	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Lohardaga

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Lohardaga
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	262734
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	130814
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	131920
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1008
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	974
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.3
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	3130
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Lohardaga
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	63.19
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	36.81
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	66.75
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	33.25
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	52.47
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	90.6
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	41.68
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	58.32
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	64.77
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	35.23
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Lohardaga
18	Health Sub Centres	74
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	5
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	53
23	Full Immunization	59.98
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	41.69
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	28.89
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	11.42
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	48.13
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	55.45
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	49.89

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Lohardaga

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA (Lohardaga)
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	137111
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	63.01
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	73.35
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	52.83
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	20.51

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Lohardaga				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Lohardaga	Lohardaga	6 to 12	G	Eklavya Model ST Residential School
	Kisko	6 to 10	B	Ashram ST Residential School
	Kisko	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Senha	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Lohardaga	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Pesrar	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Lohardaga	1 to 6	G	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Gumla

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Gumla
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	706754
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	352514
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	354240
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1005
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	969
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.5
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	16551
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Gumla
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	60.73
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	39.27
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	61.48
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	38.52
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	53.96
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	85.31
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	42.13
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	57.87
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	63.51
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	36.49
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Gumla
18	Health Sub Centres	243
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	11
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	45
23	Full Immunization	58.82
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	45.82
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	31.7
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	10.92
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	47.65
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	31.7
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	53.14

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Gumla

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Gumla
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	373314
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	63.81
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	73.44
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	54.31
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	19.13

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School-Gumla				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Gumla	Basia	6 to 12	B	Eklavya Model ST Residential School
	Bishunpur	6 to 12	B	State ST Residential School
	Bishunpur	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Ghaghra	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Dumri	6 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Bishunpur	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Sisai	6 to 10	G	Ashram ST Residential School
	Bishunpur	1 to 6	G	State ST Residential School
	Chainpur	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Chainpur	1 to 5	B	State PVTG Residential School
	Ghagra	1 to 5	G	State PVTG Residential School
	Bishunpur	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Simdega

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Simdega
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	424407
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	211546
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	212861
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1006
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	969
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.1
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	961
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Simdega
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	66.29
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	33.71
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	69.7
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	30.3
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	57.03
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	75.34
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	40.45
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	59.55
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	61.86
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	38.14
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Simdega
18	Health Sub Centres	145
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	47
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	45
23	Full Immunization	56.87
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	39.21
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	36.73
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	15.02
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	47.88
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	34.11
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	64.86

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Simdega

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Simdega
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	246621
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	68.76
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	76.03
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	61.57
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	14.46

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Simdega				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Simdega	Bano	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Simdega	1 to 6	G	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – West Singhbhum

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA West Singhbhum
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	1011296
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	500949
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	510347
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1019
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	992
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.1
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	911
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA West Singhbhum
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	66.37
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	33.63
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	69.08
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	30.92
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	53.64
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	86.44
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	42.97
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	57.03
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	75.18
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	24.82
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA West Singhbhum
18	Health Sub Centres	324
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	15
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	1
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	53
23	Full Immunization	49.71
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	59.41
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	37.54
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	13.06
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	66.85
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	31.47
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	65.97

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – West Singhbhum

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA West Singhbhum
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	438137
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	53.43
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	66.37
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	40.81
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	25.56

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- West Singhbhum				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
West Singhbhum	Bandgaon	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Chaibasa	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Khuntpani	6 to 12	G	Eklavya Model ST Residential School
	Jhinkpani	6 to 10	B	Ashram ST Residential School
	Bandgaon	1 to 6	G	State ST Residential School
	Manoharpur	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Manoharpur	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Goelkera	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – East Singhbhum

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA East Singhbhum
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	653923
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	325989
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	327934
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1006
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	968
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	4.7
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	9426
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA East Singhbhum
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	72.88
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	27.12
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	78.75
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	21.25
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	62.87
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	59.06
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	51.1
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	48.9
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	74.52
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	25.48
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA East Singhbhum
18	Health Sub Centres	252
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	9
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	1
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	25
23	Full Immunization	68.9
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	39.34
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	40.62
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	19.89
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	49.8
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	25.07
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	55.89

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – East Singhbhum

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA East Singhbhum
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	331597
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	59.66
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	71.89
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	47.58
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	24.31

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School– East Singhbhum				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
East Singhbhum	Gurabanda	6 to 10	G	Ashram ST Residential School
	Ghatsila	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Potka	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Gurabanda	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Patamada	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School
	Chakulia	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Seraikela Kharsawan

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Seraikela
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	374642
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	187149
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	187493
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1002
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	964
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	2027
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Seraikela
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	70.22
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	29.78
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	74.04
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	25.96
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	56.21
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	77.91
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	48.56
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	51.44
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	75.2
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	24.8
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Seraikela
18	Health Sub Centres	189
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	8
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	1
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	53
23	Full Immunization	65.1
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	45.11
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	23.3
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	8.94
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	52.58
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	44.05
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	65.34

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Seraikela Kharsawan

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Seraikela
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	179382
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	57.29
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	70.92
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	43.8
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	27.12

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School– Seraikela Kharsawan				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Seraikela Kharsawan	Seraikela	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Kuchai	6 to 10	B	Ashram ST Residential School
	Seraikela	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Latehar

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Latehar
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	331096
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	166427
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	164669
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1005
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	969
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.5
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	16551
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Latehar
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	63.78
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	36.22
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	65.46
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	34.54
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	58.88
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	69.84
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	48.67
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	51.33
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	68.66
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	31.34
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Latehar
18	Health Sub Centres	101
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	7
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	46
23	Full Immunization	52.72
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	44.18
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	28.97
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	10.66
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	44.17
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	31.63
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	48.19

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Latehar

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Latehar
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	153168
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	57.4
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	68.07
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	46.68
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	21.4

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Latehar				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Latehar	Mahuadanr	7 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Garu	7 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Barwadih	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Garu	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Barwadih	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Garu	1 to 5	G	State ST Residential School
	Balumath	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School
	Manika	1 to 5	B	State PVTG Residential School
	Barwadih	1 to 5	G	State PVTG Residential School
	Mahuadanr	1 to 5	G	State ST Residential School
	Balumath	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School
	Chandwa	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School
	Latehar	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Dumka

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Dumka
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	571077
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	282125
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	288952
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1005
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	969
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.5
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	16551
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Dumka
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	64.59
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	35.41
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	69.41
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	30.59
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	60.78
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	64.54
14	% Scheduled Tribes Marginal Worker - Male	48.95
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	51.05
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	62.46
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	37.54
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Dumka
18	Health Sub Centres	254
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	10
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	46
23	Full Immunization	76
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	43.79
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	41.44
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	21.83
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	53.49
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	31.42
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	71.8

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Dumka

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Dumka
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	251585
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	52.87
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	64.61
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	41.51
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	23.11

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Dumka				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Dumka	Dumka	6 to 12	G	Eklavya Model ST Residential School
	Sikaripara	7 to 12	B	State ST Residential School
	Dumka	6 to 12	G	State ST Residential School
	Gopikandar	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Dumka	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Kathikund	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Gopikander	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Ramgarh	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Dumka	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Sikaripara	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Masalia	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Jarmundi	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Kathikund	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Dumka	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Dumka	1 to 6	G	State ST Residential School
	Dumka	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Jama	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School
	Sikaripara	1 to 5	B	State PVTG Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Jamtara

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Jamtara
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	240489
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	120035
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	120454
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1005
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	969
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.5
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	16551
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Jamtara
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	68.74
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	31.26
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	71.45
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	28.55
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	65.33
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	53.07
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	51.82
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	48.18
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	71.85
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	28.15
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Jamtara
18	Health Sub Centres	147
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	4
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	46
23	Full Immunization	62.44
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	44.13
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	29.81
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	12.58
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	48.78
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	32.94
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	67.79

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Jamtara

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Jamtara
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	110832
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	55.13
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	67.92
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	42.44
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	25.49

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Jamtara				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Jamtara	Jamtara	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Kundhit	1 to 6	G	Ashram ST Residential School
	Jamtara	6 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Kundhit	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Sahibganj

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Sahebganj
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	308343
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	153435
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	154908
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1005
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	969
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.5
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	16551
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Sahebganj
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	63.34
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	36.66
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	69.72
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	30.28
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	53.71
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	86.19
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	37.42
15	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Female	62.58
16	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Male	66.14
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	33.86
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Sahebganj
18	Health Sub Centres	131
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	6
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	1
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	52
23	Full Immunization	62.24
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	50.22
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	24.56
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	10.35
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	49.71
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	29.5
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	68.07

Source: Census 2011 & NFHS 2016

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Sahibganj

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Sahibganj
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	110832
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	55.13
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	67.92
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	42.44
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	25.49

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Sahibganj				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Sahibganj	Taljhari	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Berhait	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Borio	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Borio	1 to 10	G	State ST Residential School
	Berhait	6 to 12	B	Eklavya Model ST Residential School
	Taljhari	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Pathna	1 to 6	G	State ST Residential School
	Berhait	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Borio	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Sahebganj	1 to 6	G	State ST Residential School
	Pathna	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Borio	1 to 5	B	State ST Residential School
	Borio	1 to 5	B	State PVTG Residential School

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Pakur

Sl.No.	Population Characteristics	ITDA Pakur
1	Scheduled Tribe Population	379054
2	Scheduled Tribe Population (Male)	186967
3	Scheduled Tribe Population (Female)	192087
4	Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	1005
5	Child Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribe)	969
6	Average Household Size (Scheduled Tribe)	5.5
7	Total Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	16551
Sl. No.	Work Participation & Occupation	ITDA Pakur
8	% Scheduled Tribe Male Main Worker	68.33
9	% Scheduled Tribe Female Main Worker	31.67
10	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Male	76.14
11	% Scheduled Tribe Main Cultivator Female	23.86
12	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour- Male	55.2
13	% Scheduled Tribe Agriculture Labour-Female	81.15
14	% Scheduled Tribe Marginal Worker - Male	38.68
15	% Scheduled Trib Marginal Worker - Female	61.32
16	% Scheduled Tribes Other worker - Male	70.24
17	% Scheduled Tribe Other worker - Female	29.76
Sl. No.	Health & Nutrition	ITDA Pakur
18	Health Sub Centres	122
19	Community Health Centres (CHC)	6
20	Sub Divisional Hospital	0
21	District Hospital	1
22	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 live Birth	52
23	Full Immunization	70.06
24	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height- for-age)	51.84
25	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight- for-height)	24.19
26	Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	9.76
27	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	46.88
28	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	40.63
29	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed	76.03

Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Pakur

Sl. No.	Literacy and Educational Status	ITDA Pakur
1	Scheduled Tribe Literate Population	127393
2	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe)	41.71
3	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Male	51.43
4	Literacy Rate (Scheduled Tribe) Female	32.34
5	Gender Gap (Scheduled Tribe)	19.09

Source: Census 2011

Block Wise Government Scheduled Tribe (ST) Residential School- Pakur				
District	Block	Class	Boys/Girls	Type of School
Pakur	Hiranpur	1 to 10	B	State ST Residential School
	Amrapara	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Littipara	1 to 6	B	State ST Residential School
	Littipara	1 to 5	B	State PVTG Residential School



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