



# STATE PCS CA CONSOLIDATION

# JHARKHAND



**JULY  
2025**



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Prayagraj,  
Uttar Pradesh



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Vasundhara Colony,  
Jaipur,  
Rajasthan



Burlington Arcade Mall,  
Burlington Chauraha,  
Vidhan Sabha Marg,  
Lucknow



12, Main AB Road,  
Bhawar Kuan,  
Indore,  
Madhya Pradesh

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## Hul Diwas 2025

### Why in News?

On **Hul Diwas** (30<sup>th</sup> June, 2025), the Prime Minister paid **tribute to the courage of India's tribal communities** and honoured the legacy of **Santhal Hul** tribal martyrs who resisted colonial rule.

### Key Points

#### About the Santhal Hul of 1855:

- ✦ **Historical Background:** The Santhal Hul of 1855 was one of the earliest peasant uprisings against British colonial rule in India. **Led by four brothers - Sidho, Kanho, Chand, and Bhairav Murmu** - along with sisters Phulo and Jhano, the revolt began on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1855.

✍ The revolt targeted not only the British but also **upper castes, zamindars, darogas, and moneylenders, collectively termed 'diku'.**

✍ It aimed to protect the economic, cultural, and religious rights of the Santhal community.

#### ✦ Genesis of the Uprising:

✍ In 1832, certain areas were designated as **'Santhal Pargana' or 'Damin-i-Koh'**, which includes present-day Sahibganj, Godda, Dumka, Deoghar, Pakur, and parts of Jamtara, in present-day Jharkhand.

🏠 The area was given to the Santhals who were displaced from various regions under the Bengal Presidency.

✍ The Santhals were promised settlement and agriculture in Damin-i-Koh, but instead they faced repressive land-grabbing and begari (bonded labour).

🏠 Two systems of bonded labour emerged in Santhal territory, known as **kamioti and harwahi.**

🏠 Under kamioti, the **borrower had to work for the lender until the loan was repaid**, while under harwahi, the borrower had to provide **personal services and plough the lender's field as needed.** The terms of the bond were so strict that it was nearly impossible for the Santhal to repay the loan in their lifetime.

#### ✦ Guerrilla Warfare and Suppression:

✍ The Murmu brothers led around 60,000 Santhals in **guerrilla warfare** against the East India Company. Despite fierce resistance lasting six months, the revolt was crushed in January 1856 with severe casualties and devastation.

🏠 More than 15,000 Santhals lost their lives, and over 10,000 villages were destroyed.

🏠 The Hul highlighted early resistance against British colonial rule and remains a symbol of tribal resilience.

- ✦ **Impact:** The uprising led to the enactment of the **Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act of 1876 (SPT Act)** prohibits transfer of Adivasi lands to non-Adivasis, allows land inheritance only within the community and preserves Santhals' right to self-govern their land.

### Santhal Tribe

#### ✍ Demographic Distribution:

✦ The Santhal are **one of the largest tribal communities in India.**

✦ They are primarily concentrated in **Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, and Odisha.**

#### ✍ Language:

✦ Santhals **speak Santhali, a dialect of Kherwari**, which belongs to the Munda branch of the Austroasiatic language family.

#### ✍ Occupations and Livelihood:

✦ Many Santhals work in coal mines near Asansol (West Bengal) and steel factories in Jamshedpur (Jharkhand).

✦ Some work seasonally as agricultural labourers.

✦ In rural areas, rice cultivation forms the core of their economic activity.

#### ✍ Village Administration:

✦ Each Santhal **village is headed by a hereditary headman**, supported by a council of elders.

✦ The headman also performs religious and ceremonial duties.

✦ A group of villages forms a pargana, governed by another hereditary headman.

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### Clan and Social Structure:

- ✦ The Santhal have 12 clans, each further divided into patrilineal subdivisions.
- ✦ Clan exogamy is strictly observed—members of the same clan do not marry each other.
- ✦ Clan and subclan membership comes with specific rules about dress, food, housing, and rituals.
- ✦ **Monogamy** is the norm among Santhals. While polygyny is allowed, it remains rare.

### Religion and Beliefs:

- ✦ Santhals traditionally worship spirits and place strong emphasis on ancestral cults, especially those of clan headmen.
- ✦ Spiritual practices and rituals form a central part of their cultural identity.

## MAJOR TRIBAL REVOLTS IN INDIA

| TRIBE (REVOLT)                    | REGION  | YEAR                          | LEADER/S  |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Pahariya                          | Rajmahal Hills  | 1778                          | Raja Jagannath  |
| Chuar<br>(Jungle Mahal Rebellion) | Jungle Mahal (b/w Chota Nagpur & Bengal plains)       | 1798                          | Durjan/Durjol Singh, Madhab Singh, Raja Mohan Singh, Lachman Singh    |
| Oraon and Munda<br>(Tamar Revolt) | Tamar (Chhotanagpur)                                  | 1798; 1914-15                 | Bholanath Sahay/Singh (1798)<br>Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat (1914-15) |
| Ho and Munda                      | Singhbhum and Ranchi (Chhotanagpur region)            | 1820-37; 1890s                | Raja of Parahat (Ho)<br>Birsa Munda (1890s)                           |
| Ahom                              | Assam   | 1828-30                       | Gomdhar Konwar  |
| Khasi                             | Hilly region b/w Jaintia and Garo hills               | 1830s                         | Nunklow ruler – Tirath Singh  |
| Kol                               | Chhotanagpur (Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau) | 1831                          | Buddho Bhagat   |
| Santhals                          | Rajmahal Hills  | 1833; 1855-56                 | Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu   |
| Khond                             | Orissa, Andhra Pradesh                                | 1837-56                       | Chakra Bisnoi   |
| Koya                              | Eastern Godavari track (Andhra)<br>Rampa (Andhra)     | 1879-80; 1886<br>1916; 22-24  | Tomma Sora, Raja Anantayyar<br>Alluri Sitarama Raju (Rampa revolt)    |
| Bhil                              | Western Ghats, Khandesh (MH),<br>south Rajasthan      | 1817-19; 25; 31; 46 &<br>1913 | Govind Guru<br>(1913 Mangarh Massacre)                                |
| Gond                              | Adilabad (Telangana)                                  | 1940                          | Komrum Bheem  |

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## Savitribai Phule National Institute of Women and Child Development

### Why in News?

The **Ministry of Women and Child Development** inaugurated a new Regional Centre of the **Savitribai Phule National Institute of Women and Child Development** in **Ranchi, Jharkhand** on **4<sup>th</sup> July 2025**.

- 💡 This centre aims to decentralize training, enhance grassroots service delivery, and support flagship schemes in the Eastern region.

### Key Points

#### 💡 About:

- ✦ It is the first dedicated regional training hub for **Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, and West Bengal**.
- ✦ Reduces dependence on Guwahati and Lucknow centres, easing logistical challenges for field workers.
- ✦ **Improved Service Delivery:** Strengthens the last-mile implementation of central schemes by bringing resources closer to the region and tailoring interventions to local socio-economic needs and ground realities.
- ✦ **Renaming of the Institute:**
  - ✍ The former **National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)** has been renamed the **Savitribai Phule National Institute of Women and Child Development**.
  - ✍ Reflects a stronger focus on women and child-centric development and aligns with national priorities.
- ✦ **Support to Flagship Schemes:**
  - ✍ The centre will cater to the training and research needs under the Ministry's major programmes, including **Mission Shakti, Mission Vatsalya, and Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0**.

- ✍ The facility aims to strengthen field implementation by equipping frontline workers with relevant skills and knowledge.

- ✦ **Capacity Enhancement and Employment:** The Ranchi centre will offer an Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling, provide vocational training with placement support, and create employment opportunities for women and youth.
- ✦ **National Impact and Future Outlook:** With existing centres nationwide, the institute trains 1,000+ professionals annually; the new Ranchi centre boosts outreach in Eastern India and supports inclusive development.

### Mission Shakti

#### 💡 About:

- ✦ It is a scheme of the **Ministry of Women and Child Development** aimed at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment.
- ✦ It promotes "women-led development" across their life cycle through integrated and citizen-driven efforts.

#### 💡 Sub-Schemes:

- ✦ **Sambal (Safety & Security):** Includes **One Stop Centres, Women Helpline, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**, and the **Nari Adalats** for community-based dispute resolution and gender justice.
- ✦ **Samarthya (Empowerment):** Combines schemes like **Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh, Working Women Hostel, National Creche Scheme**, and **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**.
  - ✍ Introduces **Gap Funding for Economic Empowerment** to support women's financial independence.

### Mission Vatsalya

#### 💡 Launch Year: 2021

- 💡 **Objective:** Ensures child protection, welfare, and development, especially for children in vulnerable situations.

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### Key Features:

- ✦ Promotes family-based care through adoption, foster care, and sponsorship.
- ✦ Strengthens institutions like **Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)** and **Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)**.
- ✦ Provides rehabilitation and reintegration support for children.

💡 **Target Beneficiaries:** Orphaned, abandoned, and vulnerable children.

### Approach:

- ✦ Encourages collaboration among government ministries, NGOs, and communities.
- ✦ Operates under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

💡 **Funding Pattern:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 60:40 Centre-State funding (90:10 for Northeastern and Himalayan states).

💡 **Monitoring Authority:** Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).

💡 **Significance:** Prevents child abuse, trafficking, and exploitation while promoting holistic child development.

✍ Promotes **cooperative federalism** and integration of central and state efforts.

✦ The meeting focused on **long-pending inter-state issues related** to Masanjore Dam(Mayurakshi River), Taiyabpur Barrage (Mahananda River), and Indrapuri Reservoir (Son River).

✦ The meeting addressed unresolved PSU-related asset-liability issues between Bihar and Jharkhand, with mutual steps taken toward resolution.

### Law and Order:

✍ Eastern states were urged to swiftly implement new criminal laws and hold regular **National Narcotics Coordination Portal (NCORD)** meetings to combat narcotics.

✍ Naxalism has significantly declined in Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha, with West Bengal declared Naxalism-free; India aims to be **Naxalism-free by 3rd March 2026**.

✦ **Discussion on National and Regional Development Issues:** Key topics included **Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC)** for speedy trials, **Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112)** rollout, rural banking access, and improvements in nutrition, education, health, urban planning, power, and cooperative systems.

## 27<sup>th</sup> Eastern Zonal Council Meeting at Ranchi

### Why in News?

Union Home Minister Amit Shah chaired the 27<sup>th</sup> **Eastern Zonal Council** meeting in Ranchi.

- 💡 The meeting focused on **development, federalism, security, and inter-state matters**, with participation from **Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal**.

### Key Points

#### Key Highlights:

- ✦ **TEAM BHARAT Vision:** Emphasis on **collective development** of states to achieve the goal of a **developed India by 2047**.

### Zonal Council

💡 **Formation:** It was established under **Sections 15 to 22 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956**.

#### Leadership:

- ✦ It is chaired by the **Union Home Minister**.
- ✦ **Chief Ministers**, Lieutenant Governors (LGs), and Administrators from member states are members.
- ✦ One **Chief Minister acts as Vice-Chairman** on a **yearly rotational basis**.

💡 **Membership:** Two Ministers from each member state are nominated by the Governor to the Council.

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### Five Zonal Councils:

- ✦ **Northern Zonal Council:** Includes Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, the National Capital Territory of Delhi, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- ✦ **Central Zonal Council:** Consists of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.
- ✦ **Eastern Zonal Council:** Comprises Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Sikkim, and West Bengal.
- ✦ **Western Zonal Council:** Encompasses Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- ✦ **Southern Zonal Council:** Covers Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

### Standing Committees:

- ✦ Each Council has a Standing Committee led by Chief Secretaries.
- ✦ State-proposed issues are first reviewed here before being placed in the full Council meeting.

### The North Eastern States:

- ✦ Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Nagaland are not part of the Zonal Councils.
- ✎ Their unique issues are addressed by the North Eastern Council, established under the **North Eastern Council Act, 1972**.

held at the Raj Bhavan in Ranchi, following the recommendation of the Supreme Court Collegium.

- ✦ Justice Chauhan was administered the oath by **Governor Santosh Kumar Gangwar** (as per **Article 219**).

### High Courts in India

- ✦ **Position:** High Court operates below the Supreme Court and above subordinate courts in India's judicial system.

- ✦ The High Court is the highest judicial body in the state (**total 25 High Courts in India**).

### Establishment:

- ✦ 1862: High Courts were established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
- ✦ 1866: A fourth High Court was established at Allahabad.
- ✦ Over time, each province in British India had its own High Court.

- ✦ **Post-Independence:** After 1950, the existing High Court for a province became the High Court for the corresponding state.

### Constitutional Provisions:

- ✦ **High Court for each State:** The Constitution of India provides a High Court for each state for a (Article 214).
  - ✎ **Article 231 provides** that the **Parliament may by law establish a common High Court for two or more States** or for two or more States and a Union Territory.
- ✦ **Jurisdiction:** Territorial jurisdiction is co-terminus with the state's territory (or a common High Court's jurisdiction is co-terminus with the territories of the concerned states and Union Territories).
- ✦ **Articles 214 to 231:** These deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, and procedures of High Courts.

## Chief Justice Appointed for Jharkhand High Court

### Why in News?

Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Jharkhand High Court in a ceremony

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## Composition & Appointment of Judges

- 💡 **Composition:** Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges as determined by the President.
  - ✦ The President decides the strength of a High Court based on its workload.
- 💡 **Appointment of High Court Judges:** A **High Court (HC)** judge is appointed by the President under **Article 217 of the Constitution**.
  - ✦ The **chief justice is appointed by the President** after consultation with the **Chief Justice of India** and the **Governor** of the state concerned.
  - ✦ For appointment of **other judges**, the **chief justice of the concerned high court is also consulted**.
  - ✦ In case of a common high court for two or more states, the governors of all the states concerned are consulted by the President.
- 💡 **Qualifications of Judges:** A person to be appointed as a judge of a High Court should have the following qualifications:
  - ✦ He should be a citizen of India.
  - ✦ He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years, or
  - ✦ He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years.
- 💡 **Minimum Age:** The Constitution does not prescribe a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a High Court.
- 💡 **Tenure of Judges:** A judge of a High Court can hold office until he attains the age of 62 years.



# Collegium System



➤ System of appointment and transfer of judges  
 ➤ Evolved through judgments of the Supreme Court, and not by an Act of Parliament

### Constitutional Provisions Related to Appointment of Judges

- Articles **124 (2)** and **217** - Appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts
  - President makes appointments after consulting with "such judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts" as s/he may deem necessary.
- But the Constitution **does not lay down any process** for making these appointments.

### Evolution of the System

#### First Judges Case (1981)

- SC held that in the appointment of a judge of the SC or the HC, the word "**consultation**" in Article **124 (2)** and in Article **217** of the Constitution does not mean "concurrence"
- Gave the **executive primacy** over the judiciary in judicial appointments

#### Second Judges Case (1993)

- SC overruled the First Judges Case
- Gave birth to the **Collegium System (Primacy to the Judiciary)**
- Collegium included the Chief Justice of India and the **2** most senior judges of the SC

#### Third Judges Case (1998)

- SC expanded the Collegium to include the CJI and the **4** most-senior judges of the court after the CJI

#### Current Structure


- Supreme Court Collegium:** CJI and the **4** senior-most judges of the SC
- High Court Collegium:** CJI and **2** senior most judges of the SC

#### Criticism


- Opacity
- Scope for Nepotism
- Exclusion of Executive
- No Predetermined Procedure of Appointment

### National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)

- It was an attempt to replace the Collegium System. It prescribed the procedure to be followed by the Commission to appoint judges
- NJAC was established by the **99<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014**
- But the NJAC Act was termed unconstitutional and was struck down, citing it as having affected the independence of the judiciary



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## Information about Jharkhand



- 💡 **Creation of the State:** Jharkhand, which means “The Land of Forests,” was carved out of the southern part of Bihar on **15th November 2000**, by separating the Bihar divisions of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas.
- 💡 **Borders of the State:** Jharkhand shares borders with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south, and West Bengal to the east.
- 💡 **Capital:** The industrial city of Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand (Dumka its sub capital), while Jamshedpur is the largest city in the state.
  - ✦ Other major cities and industrial centers include Dhanbad, Bokaro, and Hazaribagh.
- 💡 **Minerals in the State:** Jharkhand accounts nearly **40% of India’s mineral resources**. It ranks first in the production of coal, mica, Kyanite and copper in India.
  - ✦ The State occupies 1st position in coal reserves, 2nd position in Iron, 3rd position in Copper ore reserve, 7th position in Bauxite reserve and is the sole producer of prime coking coal.
- 💡 **Uniqueness of the State:** The State is known for its waterfalls, hills and holy places. **Baidyanath Dham, Parasnath and Rajrappa** are major religious sites.

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## Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Jharkhand

### Why in News?

The Union Minister of State for Tribal Affairs highlighted the progress of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Jharkhand during a written reply in Rajya Sabha.

### Key Points

- 💡 As of June 2025, **51 EMRS are functional in Jharkhand with 7550 students enrolled** for the 2024-25 academic year.
- 💡 The Department of Expenditure approved the creation of 38,480 teaching and non-teaching posts across the country in January 2023 for EMRSs.
- 💡 Jharkhand has been allocated a total of 91 EMRSs, 68 under the EMRS Scheme and 23 under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.
  - ✦ Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants-in-aid from the **Consolidated Fund of India** each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

### Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

- 💡 EMRS is a scheme for making model residential schools for Indian tribals (ST- Scheduled Tribes) across India. It **started in the year 1997-98**. Its nodal ministry is the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
  - ✦ These schools are being developed to **provide free, quality residential education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students from Class VI to XII in remote and tribal-dominated areas** focusing on academic as well as overall development.
  - ✦ The EMR Schools generally follow the CBSE curriculum.
- 💡 The scheme aims to build schools similar to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas, with a focus on **state-of-the-art facilities** for preserving local art and culture, as well as providing **training in sports and skill**

development. The EMRS scheme was revamped in FY 2018-19.

- 💡 During the **2023 Budget session of Parliament**, the Finance Minister announced that the responsibility for **recruiting staff in EMRS would be transferred to the National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS)**.
  - ✦ NESTS has now been tasked with staffing 38,000 positions in over 400 Eklavya schools nationwide.
  - ✦ The centralization of recruitment aimed to address the severe teacher shortage in the EMRS system and to standardize recruitment rules across states.

### Note:

- 💡 **National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) is an autonomous organization established under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA).**
- 💡 Its objective is to conduct training and capacity-building programs for teachers and students of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs).

### Other Initiatives for Tribal Education:

- 💡 **Vocational Training Center in Tribal Areas**
- 💡 **Pre Matric scholarship to eligible ST students**
- 💡 **Post Matric scholarship to eligible ST students**
- 💡 **National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students**
- 💡 **National Scholarship Scheme (Top Class) For Higher Education of ST Students:** For pursuing studies at Degree and Post Graduate level in any of the Institutes identified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

## Sohrai Art Shines at Kala Utsav 2025

### Why in News?

Artists from Jharkhand participated in the **2<sup>nd</sup> edition of Kala Utsav 2025** – ‘Artists in Residence Programme’ at Rashtrapati Bhavan, showcasing the **indigenous mural tradition** of Sohrai Art.

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- 💡 Kala Utsav 2025, held from 14<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> July 2025, was graced by the President of India and celebrated **India's living art traditions**, offering a platform for folk, tribal, and traditional artists to showcase their work.

### Key Points

- 💡 **About: Sohrai Khovar Painting** is a traditional indigenous art form **practiced by women** from various tribal communities in the **Hazaribagh region of Jharkhand**. These communities include Kurmi, **Santhal**, Munda, Oraon, Agaria, and Ghatwal tribes.
- ✦ It is typically created during harvest and festive seasons, where women use natural earth pigments and **bamboo** brushes to transform mud walls into vibrant depictions of animals, plants, and geometric motifs.
- ✦ Known as **harvest art**, it is deeply tied to **agriculture** and **cattle domestication**, reflecting the agrarian lifestyle of the tribal communities.

- 📌 The term 'Soh' or 'Soro' means to drive away, while 'Rai' refers to a stick, symbolizing key elements of the ritual.
- ✦ Sohrai Khovar Painting received the prestigious **Geographical Indication (GI)** tag in 2020.



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## Summary



## Key Points

## Details

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## Summary

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