

Jharkhand Factsheet

- On 15 November, 2000 the Bihar Reorganization Bill gave birth to Jharkhand as India's 28th State, carving it out of what was the southern part of Bihar €

Economy

- For 70% population of the state, the major occupation is agriculture, and 72% of farmers are small and marginal farmers. Only 1.1% operational holdings are above 10 hectares covering about 9% of area σ
- Jharkhand is famous for its rich mineral resources like Uranium, Mica, Bauxite, Granite, Gold, Silver, Graphite, Magnetite, Dolomite, Fireclay, Quartz, Feldspar, Coal (32% of India), Iron, Copper (25% of India) etc. Forests and woodlands occupy more than 29% of the state which is amongst the highest in India σ

Poverty

- Percentage of population below the poverty line (BPL) stood at 39.1 percent in Jharkhand in 2009-10 while in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and all India the head count ratio (HCR) turned out to be 53.5 percent, 48.7 percent, 37.0 percent, 36.7 percent, 37.7 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively \$
- Head count ratio (HCR) in rural Jharkhand (41.6 percent) was higher than that in urban Jharkhand (31.1 percent) in 2009-10 \$
- HCR in Jharkhand reduced from 45.3 percent in 2004-05 to 39.1 percent in 2009-10. HCR at the all India level reduced from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 29.8 percent in 2009-10 \$
- Total number of BPL persons in Jharkhand has reduced from 132.1 lakhs in 2004-05 to 126.1 lakhs in 2009-10. However, in the neighboring state of Bihar, total number of BPL persons has increased from 493.8 lakhs in 2004-05 to 543.5 lakhs in 2009-10 \$

Human Development Index (HDI)

- Jharkhand ranked 19th among Indian states in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) in 2007-08 \$\$
- The bottom 5 states in terms of HDI during 2007-08 are: Chhattisgarh (0.358), Orissa (0.362), Bihar (0.367), Madhya Pradesh (0.375) and Jharkhand (0.376) \$\$

Malnutrition

- Average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita in Jharkhand was 2051 Kcal in rural areas and 2226 in urban areas. At the all India level average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita was 2147 Kcal in rural areas and 2123 in urban areas *
- In the rural sectors of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Jharkhand, more than 25% of households had calorie intake in the "<80" category ((less than 2160 Kcal per consumer unit per day in 2009-10), while in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Karnataka, the proportion of such households was 24-25% *
- In some of the poorer States, protein intake per day per capita was markedly lower in the rural sector than in the urban; examples are Jharkhand (rural: 54g, urban: 62g), Chhattisgarh (rural: 49g, urban: 55g), Bihar (rural: 58g, urban: 62g) and Assam (rural: 55g, urban: 59g) *
- The prevalence of child malnutrition (as measured by the proportion of underweight children) remains one of the highest in India, being assessed at 59% in Jharkhand as compared to 60% in Madhya Pradesh, 58% for Bihar, 52% in Chhattisgarh, 44% in Orissa, 40% in Assam, and much higher than the all-India average of 46% **

Gender

- Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in Jharkhand stood at 947 in 2011 while in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the sex ratio turned out to be 916, 991, 978, 930, 908 and 940, respectively @
- Child sex ratio (aged 0-6 years) in Jharkhand stood at 943 in 2011 while in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the child sex ratio turned out to be 933, 964, 934, 912, 899 and 914, respectively @@

Basic Amenities

- Percentage of households having no latrine facility was 78.0 percent in Jharkhand, 78.0 percent in Odisha, 75.4 percent in Chhattisgarh, 71.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 76.9 percent in Bihar and 53.1 percent at the all India level during 2011 @\$
- Percentage of households having electricity facility as a source of lighting was 45.8 percent in Jharkhand, 43.0 percent in Odisha, 75.3 percent in Chhattisgarh, 67.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 16.4 percent in Bihar and 67.2 percent at the all India level during 2011 #

- Percentage of households having access to tap water as a source of drinking was 12.9 percent in Jharkhand, 13.8 percent in Odisha, 20.7 percent in Chhattisgarh, 23.4 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 4.4 percent in Bihar and 43.5 percent at the all India level during 2011 ##
- In 2011, 17.4 percent of households in Jharkhand had access to radio/ transistor, 26.8 percent had access to television and 48.0 percent had access to telephone. During the same time, 19.9 percent of households in India had access to radio/ transistor, 47.2 percent had access to television and 63.2 percent had access to telephone &
- In 2011, 58.8 percent of households in Jharkhand had access to bicycle, 16.1 percent had access to scooter/ motorcycle/ moped and 2.8 percent had access to car/ jeep/ van. During the same time, 44.8 percent of households in India had access to bicycle, 21.0 percent had access to scooter/ motorcycle/ moped and 4.7 percent had access to car/ jeep/ van &&

Education

- In 2011, 4.7 percent of children (aged 6-14) are out of school in Jharkhand as compared to 3.0 percent in Bihar and 3.3 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 63.5 percent children in Jharkhand in standard I-II could read letters, words or more as compared to 59.7 percent in Bihar and 72.1 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 64.0 percent children in Jharkhand in standard I-II could recognize numbers (1-9) or more as compared to 62.5 percent in Bihar and 73.8 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 48.4 percent children in Jharkhand in standard III-V could read level 1 (standard 1) text or more as compared to 52.1 percent in Bihar and 57.5 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 41.0 percent children in Jharkhand in standard III-V could do subtraction or more as compared to 48.4 percent in Bihar and 46.5 percent at the all India level α
- Literacy rate in Jharkhand improved from about 54% at 2001 to about 68% now. The male literacy has increased from about 67% in 2001 to about 78% in 2011. The female literacy has jumped up to about 56% from about 40% in 2001 ¥

Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

- MDMS was taken up on a pilot basis in 3140 government primary schools in 19 districts of Jharkhand initially in 2003 μ

- 11.19 percent of MDMS beneficiaries in Jharkhand are SCs, 30.69 percent are STs and 50.17 are OBCs μ
- A majority of sample schools in Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Karnataka denied involvement of Gram Panchayats in the MDMS μ
- In the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and West Bengal less than 75 percent of the sample schools have access to drinking water μ
- Some of the sample districts in Jharkhand (Ranchi, Dumka and Bokaro) have utilized less than half the funds allocated to them under MDMS μ

PESA

- The Jharkhand PESA Act has no provision for Section 4(i) under which Gram Sabha is consulted before land acquisition in the Scheduled Areas for development projects π
- The Jharkhand PESA Act has no provision for Section 4 (k) under which recommendations of the Panchayat is made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals by auction π
- The Jharkhand PESA Act has assigned the powers to ownership of Minor Forest Produce to three tiers of Panchayat π
- The Jharkhand PESA Act has assigned the powers to three tiers of Panchayat regarding preventing alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe π

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μ Performance Evaluation of Cooked Mid Day Meal (2010), Planning Commission, http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/peoreport/peoevalu/peo_cmdm.pdf

π PESA, Left-Wing Extremism and Governance: Concerns and Challenges in India's Tribal Districts by Ajay Dandekar & Chitragada Choudhury, IRMA, <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/dte/userfiles/images/PESAchapter.pdf>