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JHARKHAND

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Content

Hemant Soren to Take Oath as Jharkhand CM

Why in News?

Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) leader **Hemant Soren** will take oath as the **new Chief Minister of Jharkhand** on 28th November 2024.

Key Points

➢ **Governor's Decision:**
  ○ The **Governor** accepted Hemant Soren's resignation and appointed him as the nominated Chief Minister, asking him to continue until the new government is formed.

➢ **Governor's Role (Now LG)**
  ○ Under **Article 164,** the Governor plays a key role in inviting the leader of the majority party or coalition to form the government.
  ○ **The governor ensures the formation of a government** that enjoys majority support in the legislature.

➢ **Oath of Office**
  ○ As per **Article 164(3)**, **the Governor** of a state must **administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a Minister** before they take office.
  ○ The oath signifies allegiance to the Constitution and the discharge of duties in accordance with the law.

Appointment of Chief Minister

➢ **Article 164** of the Constitution envisages that the **Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.**
  ○ A **leader of the party that has got the majority share of votes in the assembly elections**, is appointed as the Chief Minister of the state.
  ○ The **Governor is the nominal executive authority, but real executive authority rests with the Chief Minister.**
  ○ However, the **discretionary powers enjoyed by the governor reduces to some extent the power, authority**, influence, prestige and **role of the Chief Minister in the state administration.**

➢ **A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister for six months,** within which time, he should be elected to the state legislature, failing which he ceases to be the Chief Minister.

Assembly Election Polls Concludes in Jharkhand

Why in News?

Assembly elections of 2024 concluded in **Jharkhand state.** The state **recorded 67.59% voting,** surpassing 67.04% voting in the Assembly Elections of 2019.

Key Points

➢ **Polling in Jharkhand:**
  ○ **Peaceful and Orderly Voting** began and progressed peacefully across **38 Assembly Constituencies (ACs) in 12 districts** of Jharkhand.
  ○ **Large voter turnout** characterized the polling atmosphere, with diverse groups, including first-time voters, women voters, tribal voters, and PwD voters, actively participating.

➢ **Focus on Tribal Voters and Unique Polling Stations:**
  ○ **Special efforts were made to boost participation among tribal voters**, including 100% enrollment of 1.78 lakh members from 8 **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).**
  ○ **48 Unique Polling Stations** were decorated with **themes reflecting tribal culture**, creating a welcoming atmosphere for voters.

➢ **Accessibility and Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF):**
  ○ **Polling stations were equipped** with toilets, ramps, drinking water, and sheds, **ensuring voter comfort.**
  ○ **Facilities were provided** to make the voting process smooth and inclusive, such as benches, volunteers, and wheelchairs, etc.

➢ **Combatting Electoral Malpractices**:
  ○ **Vigilant approach was used** to ensure fairness, with seizures of money, narcotics, and other inducements.
  ○ **Coordination among law enforcement agencies** helped curb money and muscle power effectively.

➢ **Digital Facilitation and Monitoring:**
  ○ **Suvidha 2.0 App** facilitated campaign permissions, with 11,932 applications processed in Jharkhand.
  ○ **cVIGIL App** enabled voters to report **Model Code of Conduct (MCC)** violations. Jharkhand recorded part of the 24,992 complaints, resolved at a 99% resolution rate, with most resolved within 100 minutes.

➢ **Counting and Results:**
  ○ **Counting of votes** for Jharkhand's Assembly Elections is **scheduled for 23rd November 2024.**

Note:

JHARKHAND

Facts at a Glance

Total ACs	**38**

PHASE 2   Polling date: November 20th

38 Assembly Constituencies in Phase 2

1- Rajmahal
2- Borio (ST)
3- Barhait (ST)
4- Litipara (ST)
5- Pakur
6- Maheshpur (ST)
7- Shikaripara (ST)
8- Nala
9- Jamtara
10- Dumka (ST)
11- Jama (ST)
12- Jarmundi
13- Madhupur
14- Sarath
15- Deoghar (SC)
16- Poraiyahat
17- Godda
18- Mahagama
19- Rangarh

26- Mandu
28- Dhanwar
29- Bagodar
30- Jamua (SC)
31- Gandey
32- Giridih
33- Dumri
34- Gomia
35- Bermo
36- Bokaro
37- Chandankiyari (SC)
38- Sindri
39- Nirsa
40- Dhanbad
41- Jharia
42- Tundi
43- Baghmara
51- Silli
60- Khijri (ST)

Elector's profile

Total Electors	~1.23 Crores
Male Electors	~62.8 Lakh
Female Electors	~61.0 Lakh
Third Gender Electors	~145
18-19 Electors	~5.50 Lakh
PwD Electors	~1.76 Lakh
85+ Electors	~50,224

Polling Stations   Total PS: 14,218

Rural PS 11,804	Urban PS 2,414	Unique PS 48
All Women managed 239	PwD managed 22	Youth managed 26

Male Candidates	Female Candidates	Others	Total Candidates
472	**55**	**1**	**528**

SOCIAL MEDIA CELL

Note:

Suvidha Portal

➢ It is a technological solution developed by the **Election Commission of India (ECI)** to ensure a level playing field upholding the **democratic principles** of free, fair, and transparent elections.

➢ The Portal aims to **streamline requests** for permissions and facilities from **political parties** and **candidates** during **elections**, transparently **prioritising requests** based on the **First in First Out principle.**

➢ It caters to permissions for organising rallies, opening temporary party offices, door-to-door canvassing, video vans, helicopters, obtaining vehicle permits, and distributing pamphlets.

cVIGIL App

➢ The **cVIGIL app** by the **Election Commission of India** has emerged as a powerful tool for citizens to report **election code violations**, particularly during the ongoing **General Elections 2024.**

➢ **Key Features:**

❍ **Register Complaints:** cVIGIL allows anyone in the election-bound state to report violations of **Model Code of Conduct (MCC)** that comes into effect from the date of announcement of elections and goes on till a day after the polls.

❍ **Anonymous Reporting:** Users can submit complaints anonymously, ensuring their personal details remain undisclosed.

❍ **Geotagging:** The app automatically adds **geotags** to reports when users use the camera feature, providing precise location information to field units.

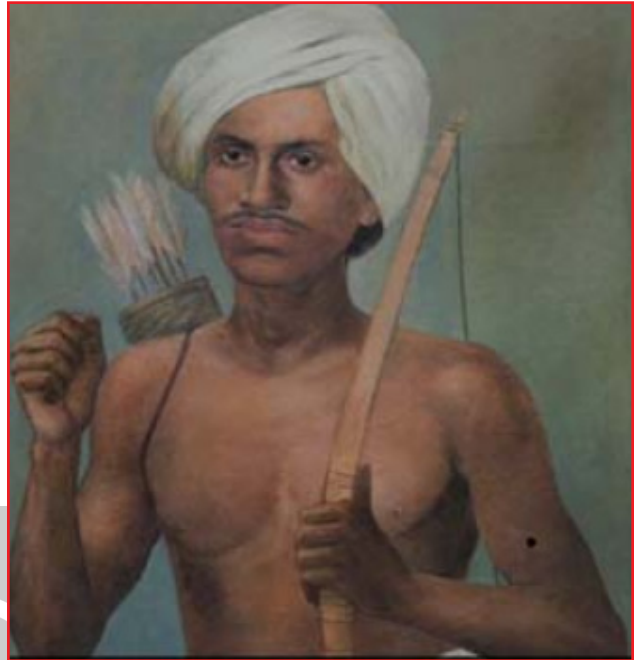# Janjatiya Gaurav Divas 2024

Why in News?

Recently, The Prime Minister paid tributes to **Bhagwan Birsa Munda** on his **birth anniversary**, commemorated as **Janjatiya Gaurav Divas (15th November)**.

Key Points

➢ **About Janjatiya Gaurav Divas:**

❍ It is **celebrated every year to recognize the efforts of the tribals in the preservation of cultural heritage** and promotion of Indian values of national pride, valour, and hospitality.

❍ **Tribals held several tribal movements** across different regions of India against the British colonial rule. These tribal communities include **Tamars**, **Santhals**, **Khasis**, **Bhils**, **Mizos**, and Kols to name a few.
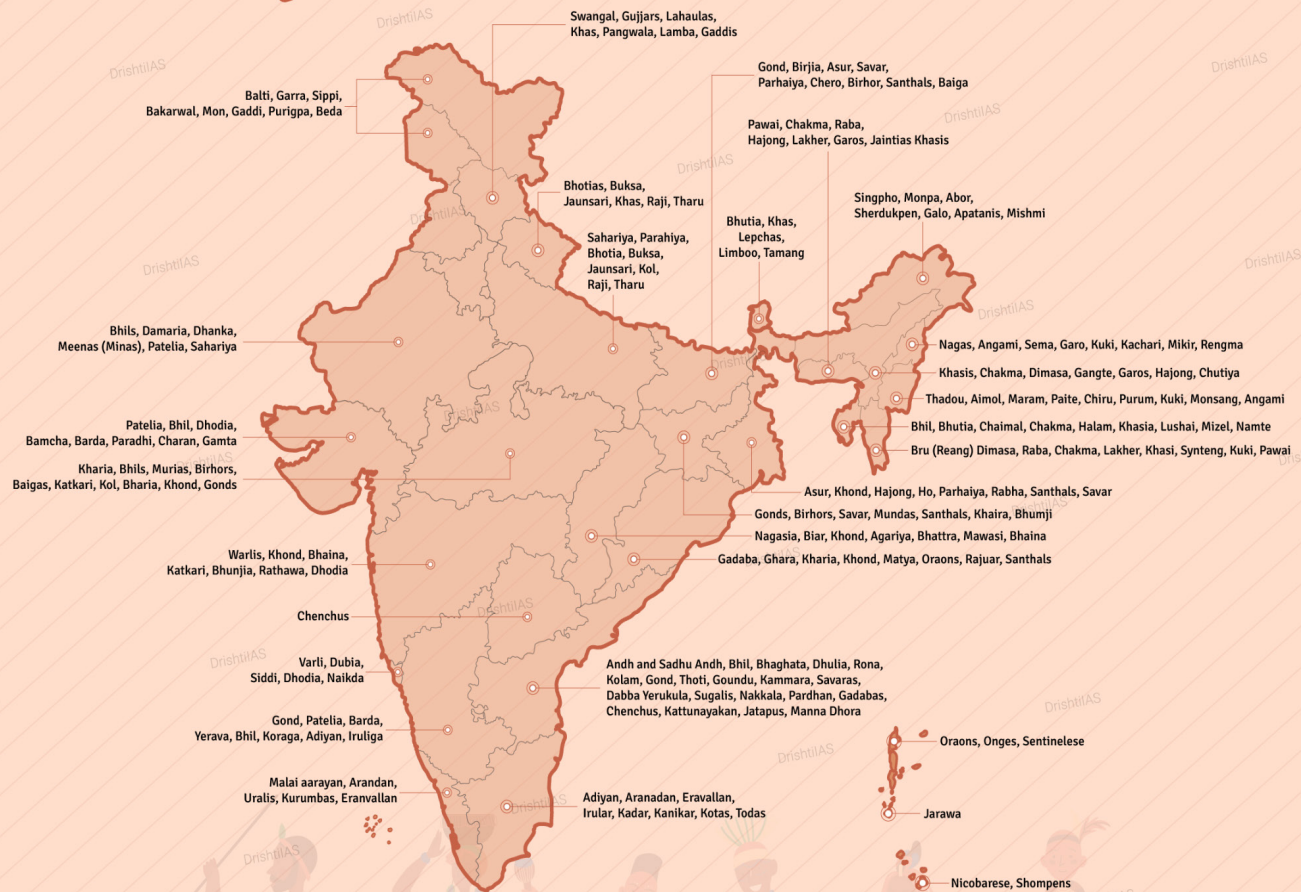
➢ **Birsa Munda:**

❍ Birsa Munda born on **15th November 1875** was a member of the **Munda Tribe** of the **Chhota Nagpur Plateau.**

❍ He was an **Indian freedom fighter, religious leader**, and folk hero.

❍ He **spearheaded an Indian tribal religious Millenarian movement during British rule in the late 19th century** across the tribal belt of modern-day Jharkhand and Bihar.

● Birsa was a **close observer of the Sardari Larai movement** in the region in the 1880s, which sought to restore tribal rights through nonviolent means such as petitioning the British government. These demands, however, were ignored by the harsh colonial authority.

❍ The tribals were **quickly demoted from landowners to labourers** under the zamindari system, which resulted in Birsa taking up the cause of the Adivasis.

❍ **Birsa Munda went on to form Birsait,** a new religion.

● The **religion preached the belief in a single God** and urged people to return to their old religious convictions. People began to refer to him as a cost-effective religious healer, a miracle worker, and a preacher.

- People from Oraon and Munda became convinced Birsaites, and many began calling him **'Dharti Abba, meaning Father of the Earth.'** He brought a fresh perspective to the religious realm.
- Birsa Munda **led the rebellion that came to be known as Ulgulan (revolt) or the Munda rebellion** against the British government-imposed feudal state system.
- He awakened the masses and sowed the seeds of revolt in them against the landlords as well as the Britishers.
- His **struggle against the exploitation and discrimination against tribals led to the passing of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in 1908** which restricted the passing of land from the tribal people to non-tribals.

Major Tribes in India

- STs constitute **8.6% of the population of India** (Census 2011). Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006 records **698 STs** in India.
- **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** are more vulnerable among the tribal groups. Among the 75 listed PVTGs, the highest number is found in Odisha.
- **Bhil is the largest tribal group** (38% of the total scheduled tribal population of India) followed by the Gonds.
- **Madhya Pradesh has the highest tribal population** in India (Census 2011).
- The **Santhal are the oldest tribes** in India. The Santhal system of governance, known as **Manjhi-Paragana**, can be compared to local self-governance.
- According to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list (modification orders), 1956, the inhabitants of **Lakshadweep** who and both of whose parents were born in these islands are treated as STs.
- **Article 342** of the Constitution prescribes procedure to be followed for specification of STs.
- **Article 275** provides for the **grant of special funds** by the Union Government to the State Government for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and providing them with a better administration.

Note:

Jharkhand Tribes Fight for Rights

Why in News?

For the upcoming **Assembly elections in Jharkhand**, Political parties announced plans to introduce a **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**, but assured that **tribal communities would be excluded from its provisions** and emphasised the **protection of their rights and security.**

➢ Tribals have played a **vital role in Jharkhand's socio-political landscape** and their struggles have sparked numerous historical movements.

Key Points

➢ British Control and Tribal Resistance in Jharkhand:
  ○ **Geographical Context:** Jharkhand, primarily located on the **Chota Nagpur Plateau** **in eastern India**, came **under British control in 1765** when the **Mughals granted Diwani rights** over Bengal, **Bihar, and Orissa** to the British, allowing them to collect revenue.
  ○ **Tribal Inhabitants:** Jharkhand's plateau region has long been inhabited by tribes like the **Munda, Santhal, Oraon, Ho,** and Birhor, with agriculture forming the primary livelihood for over half of these tribal workers, exceeding the national **Scheduled Tribe** average of 44.7%.

➢ **Colonial Policies and Tribal Revolts:**
  ○ The British introduced commercial agriculture and **mining**, displacing many tribes from their lands. This exploitation led tribal leaders to organize movements to protect their rights and resist British rule.
  ○ Scholars Ram Dayal Munda and Bisheshwar Prasad Keshari identified 1769-93 as the initial phase of resistance, followed by a period of open revolt in the succeeding decade.

➢ **Key Tribal Rebellions:**
  ○ **Dhal Revolt (1767-1777):**
    ● **Leader: Jagannath Dhal**, former king of Dhalbhum (now in West Bengal), **led the first significant revolt** against British intrusion.
    ● **British Response:** The **revolt lasted 10 years**, prompting the British to reinstate Dhal as ruler in 1777. This revolt **marked the beginning of sustained tribal resistance.**
  ○ **Munda Rebellion (1899-1900):**
    ● **Leader:** Led by **Birsa Munda**, the rebellion **aimed to overthrow British control, expel outsiders**, and establish an independent Munda state.
    ● **Objectives and Tactics:** The Mundas employed **guerrilla tactics** and targeted colonial officials, moneylenders, and missionaries.
    ● **Outcome:** Birsa was arrested and later **died in prison in 1900**, but the rebellion left a lasting impact, with Birsa celebrated as a hero among the Mundas.
  ○ **Tana Bhagat Movement (1914):**
    ● **Founder: Jatra Bhagat of the Oraon tribe** called for a return to traditional practices and launched a no-rent campaign against colonial rule.
    ● **Alliances:** The Tana Bhagats joined revolutionary Congress activists, participating in the **Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation, and Civil Disobedience movements**.
    ● **Legacy:** The movement introduced ideas of non-violence and collective action, influencing the larger Independence movement.

➢ **Jharkhand Movement and Statehood:**
  ○ The late 1980s saw a **resurgence of Jharkhand's identity**, with the formation of the **All Jharkhand Students Union (1986)** and the **Jharkhand Coordination Committee (1987)**, leading to the Jharkhand Movement and eventual **statehood in 2000.**
  ○ The Jharkhand Movement highlighted the gradual disintegration of Jharkhand culture over 200 years, particularly under British rule. Today, **tribal communities continue to face challenges** like land disputes, low literacy rates, poverty, and exploitation amidst industrial growth.

Note:

Key Points

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Summary

Key Points

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