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KNOW YOUR
STATE

Jharkhand

*Highly Useful for Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC)
and Other State Level Exams
(with 1100+ Multiple Choice Questions)*



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Compiled By
Manohar Singh Munda
Rajesh Kumar Rajan



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ABOUT THE BOOK

General Knowledge of Jharkhand is essential for the competitive examinations of the State. For the same purpose this book (Know Your State Jharkhand) is designed to serve as a reference book for the students who appear in Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) and other state level competitive examinations.

The book provides comprehensive information about Bihar to familiarize the readers about the state. This book provides detailed study of History, Geography, Polity, Art and Culture, Centre and State Government Welfare Schemes and Current Affairs of Jharkhand. A systematic chapter by chapter study will result in marked improvement in the performance of the students. Box, Tables, Map, Figures are also used to make the presentation more clear.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) at the end of each chapter are given to test the candidates understanding of the subject from the examination point of view. The book provides the most relevant, authentic and up to date information on various aspects of Jharkhand.

We invite and welcome any feedback or suggestion for the further improvement of this book in subsequent editions.

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Manohar Singh Munda
Rajesh Kumar Rajan

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Jharkhand

BASIC INFORMATION

● Basic Facts

Formation of the state	15th November ,2000
Name of capital	Ranchi
Sub- capital of the state	Dumka
Rank of the state in terms of population in India	14th
Industrial capital of the state	Jamshedpur
Rank of the state in terms of Area in India	15th
Latitude of the state	21°59' N to 25°18' N
Longitude of the state	83°20' E to 87°57' E
Boundaries of the state	Bihar in the North, Odisha in the South, West Bengal in the East, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh in the West
Length of the state	463 km East to West
Breadth of the state	380 km North to South
State Language	Hindi
Area of the state	79,714 sq km
Latitudnal line passing through state	Tropic of Cancer (Passes through Ranchi and Gumla)
Districts of the Jharkhand touching the boundary of Bihar	10 (Garhwa, Pakur, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Gridih, Sahibganj, Deoghar, Dumka, Godda)
Districts of the Jharkhand which touches the boundary with West Bengal	10 (Sahibganj, Pakur, Dumka, Jamtara, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Purbi-Singhbhum)

● Demography

Population	3,29,88,134 (ranked 14th in country)
• Male	1,69,30,315
• Female	1,60,57,819
Urban Population	79,33,061
• Male	41,5,3,829
• Female	3,77,92,232
Rural Population	2,50,55,073
• Male	1.27,76,486
• Female	.22,78,587

Population Density	414 persons per sq km
Decadal Population Growth	22.42% (2001-2011)
Percentage of Total Population of India	2.72% (2011)
Sex ratio	949 (18th)
Literacy Rate	66.4% (31st)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female 	76.8%
ST Population	55.4%
SC Population	86,45,042
	39,85,644

● Administrative Structure

Legislature	Unicameral
Legislative Constituencies	82 (Elected 81 and Nominated 1)
Number of Seats Reserved for Scheduled Tribes	28
Number of Seats Reserved for Scheduled Castes	09
Lok Sabha Constituencies	14 (ST-05, SC-01)
Rajya Sabha seats	6
Largest Constituency of Lok Sabha	Singhbhum
Smallest Constituency of Lok Sabha	Chatra
Total District	24
Total Division	5
Number of districts during formation of state	18
Newly formed districts after formation of state	6 (Latehar, Jamtara, Simdega, Khunti, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Ramgarh)
Sub-Divisions	45
Blocks	264
High Court	Ranchi (21st High Court of India)

● First in Jharkhand

First Governor	Prabhat Kumar
First Chief Minister	Babulal Marandi
First Leader of Opposition	Inder Singh Namdhari
First Speaker of Vidhan Sabha	Stephen Marandi
First Woman Cabinet Minister	Joba Majhi
First Chief Justice of High Court	Vinod Kumar Gupta
First Chief Secretary	Vijay Shankar Dubey
First IG Police	Shivaji Mohan Caire
First Advocate General	MM Banerjee
First Paramveer Chakra awardee	Albert Ekka
First Ashok Chakra awardee	Randhir Prasad Verma
First International Hockey Player	Savitri Puri
First Chairman of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission	Phatikchandra Hembrum
First Nominated Member of Vidhan Sabha	Joseph Pacheli Galstaun
First Copper Plant	Ghatshila

First Cement Factory
First University
First Agriculture University
First Medical College

First Degree College
First Daily Hindi Newspaper
First English Newspaper
First Film
First Santhali Film
First Power House
Pioneer of Jharkhand Movement

Japla
Ranchi University
Birsra Agricultural University
Rajendra Medical College (Now Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences)
St Columba's College
Rashtriya Bhasha
Daily Press
Aakarant
Mukhya Braha
Tilaiya
J Barthoman

● Jharkhand First in India and in World

First Steel Factory of India
First Largest Fertilizer Plant of India
First Large Explosive Production Factory of India
First Methane Gas Well of Asia
Largest Iron and Steel Factory of India
Largest Export Centre of Lac in the World

Jamshedpur (1907)
Sindri (1951)
Gomia
Parbatpur (Bokaro) Parbatpur
Bokaro
Tori (Latehar)

● Miscellaneous

First Copper Plant of the state
Highest Waterfall of the state
Highest Peak of the state
Coldest Peak of the state
City of Black Diamond
Storage House of Minerals
Place receiving the highest in the state
Shimla of the state
Steel City of the state
Largest River Valley Project of the state

Ghatshila
Budhaghagh or Lodh falls
Parasnath
Netarhat
Dhanbad
Chhota Nagpur
Netarhat
Ranchi
Jamshedpur (Tatanagar)
Damodar Valley Project

Jharkhand

State Symbols

State Animal: Asiatic Elephant

The Asian or Asiatic elephant (*Elephas maximus*) is the only living species of the genus *Elephas* and is distributed in South-East Asia from India in the West to Borneo in the East. Three subspecies are recognised; *Elephas maximus* from Sri Lanka, the *Elephas maximus indicus* from mainland Asia, and *Elephas maximus sumatranus* from the island of Sumatra. Asian elephants are the largest living land animals in Asia.



State Bird: Asian Koel

The Asian Koel (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*) is a member of the cuckoo family of birds, the Cuculiformes. It is found in the Indian Subcontinent, China, and South-East Asia. It forms a superspecies with the closely related black-billed and Pacific koels which are sometimes treated as subspecies. The Asian koel lays its eggs in the nests of crows and other hosts, who raise their young. They are unusual among the cuckoos in being largely frugivorous as adults. The name koel is echoic in origin with several language variants. The bird is a widely used symbol in Indian poetry.



State Flower: Palash

Butea monosperma is a species of *Butea*, native to tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Indian Subcontinent and South-East Asia, ranging across India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Western Indonesia. Common names include flame-of-the-forest and bastard teak.



State Tree: Sal

Shorea robusta, also known as sal, sakhua or shala tree, is a species of tree belonging to the Dipterocarpaceae family. This tree is native to the Indian subcontinent, ranging South of the Himalaya, from Myanmar in the East to Nepal, India and Bangladesh. In India, it extends from Assam, Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, to Shivalik Hills in Haryana and East of the Yamuna.



State Seal

State Seal of Jharkhand has four 'J' letters and those makes a square. 'Ashoka Chakra' is placed inside this square. Colour of 'J' letters are green and Ashoka Chakra has blue outline.



ANCIENT HISTORY OF JHARKHAND

The Ancient History of Jharkhand goes back to pre-historic era, when the ancient tribes were living in forests and hilly areas in Jharkhand. Historians and archaeologists use different archaeological and literary sources to interpret its history. In ancient times, the region of Jharkhand was ruled by many tribal as well as other famous ruler dynasties.

Jharkhand has a unique geographical, demographic and historical composition. It has always been a meeting point for several cultures and races. Different races like Indo-Aryan, Negrito, Proto-Australoids and Mongoloids have co-existed together since ancient times and combined to form a new culture. Travelogue, archaeological and historical proofs play a dominant function in building up of any history but in case of Jharkhand, legends, ancestral stories and folk tales also play a major role in creating its history.

The word Jharkhand is formed by addition of two words *viz*, **Jhar** and **Khand**. Jhar means **forest** and Khand means a part of **land**. Thus, the literal meaning of Jharkhand is 'the land of forests'. The first reference of this region is found in **Aitareya Brahmana** in which it was named as **Punda** or **Pundra**. In **Digvijay Parva** of **Mahabharata**, this region is called **Pundarika Desh**. The earliest reference of word Jharkhand comes from a 13th century copper plate inscription. The word Jharkhand has also been referred in the couplet of Kabir Das and Malik Mohammad Jayasi's **Padmavat**.

Sources of Ancient History of Jharkhand

There are different sources of historical evidence which provide important information about the ancient history of Jharkhand. *These source are as follows:*

Archaeological Sources

- Archaeologists have found evidences in different parts of Jharkhand which provide them with substantial amount of information about the place. These evidences are dated to 1,00,000 BC and include copper tools, jewellery, stone tools, coins, idols, etc.

Inscriptions

- Some important inscriptions provide authentic information about historical events occurs in Jharkhand.
- Saridkel Brahmi inscription (Khunti), Kabrakalan Brahmi inscription (Palamu), Dudhpani inscription (East Singhbhum), Vishnugupta inscription of Kamleswari (Chatra), etc are important evidences of the ancient history of Jharkhand.
- These inscriptions are scattered over the state of Jharkhand and hold valuable and authentic information.

Some Important Inscriptions found in Jharkhand

Inscription	Period	District
Belinigarh inscription	4-5th Century AD	Godda
Chandil inscription	8th-9th Century AD	East Singhbhum
Pat Kum inscription	8-9th Century AD	East Singhbhum
Mahendrapal Itkhori inscription	9th-10th Century AD	East Singhbhum

Coins

- Coins belonging to the Kushana Empire have been found in the Ranchi district of Jharkhand from the 1st and 2nd century BC.
- Some such coins have also been found in Mayurbhanj and Singhbhum. Roman coins have been found in Singhbhum, which are a proof that Jharkhand was involved in foreign trade during this time. Indo-Scythian coins have been found in Chaibasa.

Statues

- Statues from the Pala dynasty and remains of stones and 'Shiva Linga' from 8th century to 11th century CE have been found in Dumduma in Hazaribagh district.
- Idols of Hindu and Jain Gods and Goddesses from 7-8th century CE have been found in Singhbhum.
- Buddha idols have been found in several areas of Dhanbad and Hazaribagh. Also, many Jain statues have been found in Palamu and near Kangsabati river.

Drawings/Paintings

- Pre-historic paintings have been excavated in 1991, at several places in Hazaribagh. Some pictures of the act of hunting have been found in the caves in Palamu district at Bhawanathpur.
- Painting made by primitive people, ancient Sun temple and cave are found in Isko of Hazaribagh district.

Literary Sources

The literary sources of Jharkhand can be divided into religious and non-religious literature.

In religious literature it was described as:

- In Mahabharat, Jharkhand has been called **Pashubhumi** and Pundarika Desh.
- The region of Santhal Pargana, in the ancient period was known by the name **Narikhanda** and later by name **Kankjoi**.
- In Early Sanskrit literature, Chhota Nagpur has been called **Kalind Desh**.
- In Bhagvata Purana, Jharkhand was known by the name **Kikkat Pradesh**.
- The region of Jharkhand is called as 'Mund' in Vishnu Purana and 'Murund' in Vayu Purana.

In non-religious literature it was described as:

- Chinese traveller Xuanzang described Jharkhand's Rajmahal region as 'Kelo-Nasu-Fala-Na' in his work 'Si-Yu-Ki'.
- Chhota Nagpur and Rajmahal has been described by many foreign travellers such as Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) (China), Abdul Latif (Iran), Behbahani (Iran), Bishop Heber, etc.

Period of Ancient History

The period of ancient history is divided into pre-historic period and historic period.

Pre-historic Period

The pre-historic period of Jharkhand is divided into early stone age, middle stone age and new stone age. *These are discussed below:*

Early Stone Age

- Stone tools of this age like hand axe and scraper have been found in places like Bokaro, Deoghar, Dumka, Banda in Hazaribagh and Damodar river area in Ramgarh.
- Copper utensils and tools have been found in **Bargunda** and **Karharbari**.
- Pre-historic cave paintings are found in Isko, Hazaribagh. These are dated to about 9000 to 50,000 BC.
- Pottery, tattoos, marriage and harvest paintings have been found here. Several other materials belonging to the old stone age have been found in areas like Amainagar, Chaibasa, Dahigadha, Dhorangi, Narsinghgarh, Jagannathpur, Lotapahar etc.
- Stone tools, paintings are also found in Palamu, Garhwa, Singhbhum.
- Places like Jurdag, Parsadin, Jojda, Chipdi, Saradkel etc had earliest remains of paleolithic period.

Middle Stone Age

- Many archaeological proofs have been found in **Dhanbad** and some regions of Dumka and Palamu, relating to the middle stone age.
- In places like Badkagaon, Mandi, Rajrappa, etc in Hazaribagh district and Ramgarh, stone tools have been found. The ruins of many temples are found in Dalmi. Also, relics of some Buddhist statues have been found here.
- Ranchi district is a storehouse of materials belonging to the middle stone age. Many proofs have also been found in Jagannathpur and East Singhbhum. Microliths were much in use during the middle stone age.
- The average length of the stone tools used were from 1 inch to 3 inch. Such tools have been found in Dhanbad, Dumka, Palamu, Ranchi and East Singhbhum areas of Jharkhand.

New Stone Age

- Several areas of Ranchi, Lohardaga, Jamshedpur and other places in East Singhbhum have been reported to contain proofs of the New Stone Age.
- The New Stone Age was much more advanced as compared to the earlier age, as people turned from hunters/gatherers to agriculturists and engaged in animal husbandry.
- A proof of this could be the earthenware pots, weapons made of animal bones and hammers made of stone.
- Many weapons have been excavated from the Karo river area in Chaibasa in 1868.

Bronze Age

- Archaeological proofs of Bronze Age have been found in Singhbhum area. It is believed that this age was founded in Chhota Nagpur region by the Asurs and Birjia tribes.
- Different types of tools and utensils made of bronze were found in different regions like Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Bokaro, Dumka, Mandu, Baramunda, Rajrappa, Kusumgarh, Pandu, etc.
- A cup made of bronze has been found from **Lohardaga**. At Pandu, a brick wall, mud pot, and copper tools have been found.
- A copper chain and a bronze ring has been found from Murad. Lupungdih has evidences of early cemetery.

Historic Period

The historic period refers to the period after pre-historic age. This include the **vedic period** and **emergence of Buddhism** and **Jainism**.

Vedic Period

During this period Jharkhand was known as **Kikkat Pradesh**. Asur, Khadiya and Birhor tribe resides in Jharkhand during this period. In vedic literature, the tribes residing in this region were referred to as Asurs.

Vedic period is divided into two parts which are as follows:

Rigvedic Period In Rigveda, Jharkhand was referred to as **Kikkatanam Dashoanarya**. People during Rigvedic period were pastoralists. The tribes in Jharkhand are referred to as **Shishnodeva** in Rigveda.

Later Vedic Period During this period, Kikkat Pradesh is divided into several kingdoms like Magadha, Anga, Pundra, Kalinga, etc. During this period, the use of iron was started.

Buddhism

- Gautam Buddha was born at Lumbini (Nepal) in 563BC. He was the founder of Buddhism.
- Some scholars hold the view that Gautam Buddha was born in Chhota Nagpur. Amarnath Das, a noted scholar has mentioned the names of some places in Chhota Nagpur, which were associated with the life and times of Buddha.
- Ruins of Buddhist monuments and statues have been found in different parts of Jharkhand like Dalmi, Diapur and Budhpur in Dhanbad district.
- Many Buddhist statues have been found in areas like Bhula village near Jamshedpur, Katunga village of Gumla district, Jonha in Ranchi district and Ichagarh in Dhanbad.
- Stone statue of Buddha has been found from Surjakund near Barhi in Hazaribagh.
- Several Buddhist remains have been found in Murtiya village in Palamu, which have been preserved in the museum of the Post-Graduate Department of History in Ranchi University.
- There is a mound in Belwadag village located 3 km East of Khunti in Ranchi district, which seems to be a part of Buddha Vihar's remains. The shape of its bricks have special features of the Mauryan era. Chandragupta Maurya was also familiar with this area as one of his rock inscriptions describe the area with reference to the tribes of **Atwi**.
- The renowned historian Devadatta Ramkrishna has identified **Atwi** as the area between Baghelkhand to the sea-coast of Odisha.
- A **Buddhist monastery** which was referred by Chinese traveller Fa-Hien was found in the **Sitagarha** mountain of Hazaribagh. Most of the samples found here are made of grey sandstone.

Jainism

- Alongwith Buddhism, Jainism also continued to spread in the Jharkhand area. The 23rd Tirthankar of the Jains, Parsvanatha achieved Nirvana on the **Parasnath hill** (also known as Sammed Shikharji).
- It is believed to be the place where twenty of the twenty four Jain Tirthankaras alongwith many other monks attained Moksha. The pilgrimage to Shikharji is a round trip of 27 km through the Madhuban forest in Giridih district.

- According to Dr Virottam, Chhota Nagpur area was the main centre of Jainism. Several remains of Jainism have been found in the river valleys of Damodar and Kasai.
- Colonel Dalton found many Jain idols in Pakwira and banks of Kasai river.
- Some scholars are of the view that Jainism had the least influence in the areas of Palamu and Garhwa, but Dr Virottam disproved it and point out some worship places of Jains near Satbarwa.
- Although this area was not fertile, the commercial passages around it connected Tamralipti to Patliputra, Gaya and Varanasi.
- The writings of Hiuen Tsang elucidate that the rule of Shashank overthrew the religions of Buddhism and Jainism and re-established Hinduism as the prominent religion.

Ancient History of Tribes of Chhota Nagpur

- The earliest tribes of Chhota Nagpur were Kharias, Birhors and Asurs. Munda, Oraons and Hos were tribes of later time. The Cheros, the Kharwars, the Bhumij and the Santhals entered in the region of Jharkhand subsequently. Thus, the chronological order of tribes is Kharia, Birhor, Asur, Korwa, Munda, Oraon, Ho, Chero, Kharwar, Bhumij, Santhal.
- Kharia and Birhor entered Chhota Nagpur through the hills of Kaimur. Kharias were on of the first tribes to move in Chhota Nagpur like the Asurs and Birjias.
- The people belonging to the Oraon tribe were perhaps the inhabitants of South India, who has migrated to many places before reaching Chhota Nagpur. Some linguists have found similarities between the Kurk language of oraons and the Kannad and Tamil language.
- One of two branches of Oraon settled near Rajmahal. The people belonging to the other branch settled in Palamu and the remaining came to Chhota Nagpur.
- According to the historians, Mundas came to Jharkhand from Tibet.
- Munda tribes laid the foundation of the Naga dynasty of this region. By 1000 BC almost all tribes except Chero, Kharwar and Santhal had settled in this region. DM Majumdar's book **Races and Cultures of India** give information about the entry of Chero, Kharwar, Bhumij, Santhal, etc tribes in Jharkhand.

Magadha Empire

- During Buddha era (6th to 5th Century BC), 16 Mahajanapadas were established. Magadha was the most powerful among these 16 Mahajanapadas.
- This Mahajanapada was referred to as **Kikkat**. The first reference of Magadha can be found in Mahabharata. Jarasandh, the king of Asurs, was the ruler of Magadha.
- Magadha Empire was extended from Ganga river in the North to Vindhya in the South and Sone river in the West.

Mauryan Empire

- Chandragupta Maurya was the most powerful ruler of Mauryan Empire. Chanakya was the mentor of Chandragupta Maurya who named Jharkhand as **Kukkut** in his composition **Arthashastra**.
- This region was known as Aatvi or Aatav during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Chandragupta Maurya's grandson Ashoka embraced Buddhism and spread the Buddhist culture throughout India.
- An Ashokan pillar is situated in Chati Gobindpur in Dhanbad district, gives account about Mauryan expansion.
- The rock cut architecture of the Mauryan era was developed by Ashoka.
- Megasthenes has praised some of the features of Mauryan rule in his book 'Indica'.
- According to Arthashastra, the trade route of Magadha and Mauryan empire and South India passes through the region of Jharkhand.
- In Major Rock Edict XIII of Mauryan emperor Ashoka, this region was known by the name of Aatvik tribe. After Mauryan dynasty Jharkhand was ruled by different dynasties *viz*, Kushana dynasty, Gupta dynasty, Ganda dynasty etc.

Later Mauryan Period

Kushana Dynasty

- Coins of Kushanas were found in Ranchi and Singhbhum districts. Kushana ruler Kanishka appointed his own representative Mahakshtrapa Kharapallana and Khstrapa Vanaspara in the region of Jharkhand.
- Many Kushana coins have been found in Jharkhand. Three Kushana gold coins with atleast one of Huvishka was found from Belwadaga village in Ranchi district.
- In Chhota Nagpur region, 130 copper coins of Kushana period were found from Kositanar in Hazaribagh districts.

Gupta Dynasty

- The founder of this dynasty was Chandragupta I. In Jharkhand, the rule of Gupta empire started with the rule of Samudragupta.
- Samudragupta extended his empire to some parts of Jharkhand. Harisena, court poet of Samudragupta described his bravery in Allahabad pillar in which he described Jharkhand as 'Murund'.
- According to Hiuen Tsang, the ruler of Bengal of Gauda dynasty, Shashanka extended his empire to Jharkhand.

Naga Dynasty

- Nagvanshi in Chhota Nagpur region is one of the important rulers of Jharkhand. The initial history of Nagvanshi is not authentic.
- There are different stories about their origin. J Reid in 'Survey and Settlement Operations in the District of Ranchi' stated that the ancestors of the present

Maharaja of Chhota Nagpur established themselves as the chiefs of the Munda tribes probably in the 10th century of the Christian era.

- **Phani Mukut Rai was the first Nagvanshi ruler** who ruled Banta, Harjan, Badam, Ramgarh, Gola, Topi, Palani, Mankeri, Baruta and Keonjhar. In his time, tribes dominated the region but other Hindu castes began to increase e.g. Brahmin, Rajput and other castes.
- The Nagvanshi ruler took the help of the Panchet ruler and defeated the ruler of Keonjhar. The fourth Nagvanshi ruler, Raja Pratap Rai transferred his capital from Sutiambe to Chutia.
- He invited all people to come and settle in the new capital. His capital was very peaceful. The order of the capitals of Nagvanshi rulers was Sutiambe, Chutia, Kokhara, Doisa, Palakot and Ratugarh.
- Nagvanshi ruled over Chhota Nagpur plateau in India for about 2000 years, i.e. this dynasty continued to medieval and modern period.
- Some important rulers of this dynasty were Raja Madhu Singh, Raja Durjan Sal, Raja Raghunath Shah, Maharaja Udai Pratap Nath Shah Dev and the last king was Maharaja Lal Chintamani Sharan Nath Shah.

Pala Dynasty

- The Pala Empire was in power during the 8th to 12th century CE.
- Empire of Pala dynasty was centered on the present day Bengal-Bihar region. An inscription of Mahendrapala has been found from Itkhori in Chatra district.
- The Palas brought stability and prosperity in the Bengal region, which had been going through a period of chaos and disorder since the death of Shashanka.
- They practised the Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism. Somapura Mahavihara, built by Dharmapala is the largest Buddhist Vihara in India.
- They created many temples and works of art and also supported the Universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila. 72 ancient temples of Pala empire were found in Maluti village in Jharkhand.

Rise of Local Dynasties in Jharkhand

Munda Kingdom

- Risa or Risa was the first tribal leader of Munda. He selected Sutiya Pahan as the ruler of Mundas who renamed the region of 'Sutiya Nagkhand'.
- Sutiya had divided his state into 7 gadhs and 21 parganas. These 7 gadhs were Lohagadh (Lohardaga), Hazarigadh (Hazaribagh), Palungadh (Palamu) Mangadh (Manbhum), Kesalgadh and Surgujadh (Surguja).
- Further, he divided these gadhs into 21 parganas which were Omdanda, Doisa, Khukhra, Surguja, Jaspur, Gangpur, Porhat, Girga, Birua, Bonai, Korya, Lachra, Birna, Sonpur, Belkhadr, Belsing, Tamad, Lohardih, Kharsing, Udaipur and Changmangkar.
- The state formed by Sutiya Pahan was spread over entire Jharkhand.

Man Dynasty

- This dynasty was founded in Hazaribagh and Manbhum area. The reference of this dynasty was found in the inscriptions found in Dudhpani in Hazaribagh.
- Later this dynasty was divided into many small regions.

Rakshel Dynasty

- Palamu was ruled by Rakshel dynasty. The Rakshels reached Palamu from Rajasthan. They called themselves Rajput.
- They annexed Surguja to their kingdom. Other tribes of Palamu were the Kharwars, the Gonds, the Korwas, the Paharias and the Kisans.
- The Kharwars established their supremacy. Pratap Dhawal was an important ruler of this tribe.
- The part of Palamu was under the control of the Rakshels who ruled till the 16th century.

Singh Dynasty of Singhbhum

- Singhbhum is known by the name of the Singh rulers of Porhat. The descendants of the Singh dynasty claim that they had established their state even before the entry of Ho tribe in Singhbhum.
- According to Ho tribal people, Singhbhum is named after their god *Singhbonga*.
- The founders of Singh dynasty came from Western India and occupied Singhbhum around 8th century AD.
- There are two branches of Singh dynasty, *viz* the first branch was founded by **Kasi Nath Singh** and the second branch was founded by **Darp Narayan Singh** who succeeded to the throne in 1205 AD. Some prominent rulers of the second branch were Kashi Ram Singh, Jagannath Singh, etc.
- After the death of Darp Narayan Singh, Yudhisthira became the ruler. He ruled from 1262 AD to 1271 AD. The fourth ruler of this dynasty was Achyut Singh.

Dhal Dynasty

- The Dhalbhum area of Singhbhum region was ruled by the Dhal kings. They were probably washerman by caste. They used to offer human sacrifice.
- Chintamani was the first king of Dhal dynasty. Rankini Devi was the family goddess of Dhalbhum rulers.

Ramgarh State

- It was founded by **Baghdeo Singh** in 1368 AD. Alongwith his brother he worked with Naga Rulers. They left the service of Naga rulers and came to Karnpur. By defeating the local ruler they established their control over the region.
- They made Sisiya as their first capital. Later the capital was transferred to Urda, then Badam and at the end to Ramgarh.

- Raja Hemant Singh (1604-1661) made his capital from Urda to Badam. Later Raj Dalel Singh transferred his capital from Badam to Ramgarh in 1670.
- In 1772, Tej Singh of Singh Dynasty became the king of Ramgarh. He ruled from a place called Ichak. In the beginning of 1880, Ramgarh state passed into the hands of third dynasty. The first ruler of this dynasty was Raja Brahmadev Narayan Singh. The capital was shifted to a place known as Padma which is about 22 km from Hazaribagh. In 1937, Kamakhya Narayan conquered the throne of Ramgarh.

Khadagdiha State

- This state was located in the North-East of Ramgarh state.
- This state was established in the 15th century by Hansraj who defeated a ruler of Bandwat caste and established his control over a 90 km long region in Hazaribagh.

Panchet State

- It was the most powerful state of Western Jharkhand region. It was located in the East Nagvanshi state. According to the prevalent legend, it was established by the Son of King of Kashipur, Naresh Anit Lal.
- He constructed the fort of Panchetgarh and accepted the tail of Kapila cow as the state emblem.

Chero Dynasty

- This dynasty was established by Bhagwat Rai by defeating the Rakshels in 16th century AD.
- The rulers of this dynasty ruled over the Palamu region. The famous ruler of this dynasty was Raja Pratap Dhawal.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1** *The first reference of Jharkhand region is found in*
(a) Mahabharata
(b) Upanishad
(c) Aitareya Brahman
(d) None of the above
- 2** *Bodeya temple is situated in*
(a) Hazaribagh (b) Ranchi
(c) Palamu (d) Sonpur
- 3** *..... have been found in Singhbhum.*
(a) Roman coins
(b) Indo-Scythian coins
(c) Statues
(d) Tools and weapons
- 4** *In the Mahabharata, Jharkhand has been called*
(a) Pundarik Desh
(b) Pashubhumi
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
- 5** *In 'Bhagvat Purana' Jharkhand has been termed as*
(a) Pundarika Desh (b) Kikkat Pradesh
(c) Karkkhand (d) Arkkhand
- 6** *In Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri Jharkhand is mentioned as*
(a) Khokra (b) Kikkat Pradesh
(c) Kalind Desh (d) None of these
- 7** *Copper utensils and tools of Early Stone Age are found in* [JPSC 2017]
(a) Bokaro and Deogarh
(b) Dumka and Banda
(c) Bundu and Dahigadha
(d) Kairarbari and Bargunda
- 8** *Deep underground caves have been found in*
(a) Isko village
(b) Dahigadha
(c) Dhorangi
(d) None of the above
- 9** *Buddhist monastery which was referred by Fa-Hien was found in Sitagarh mountain of*
(a) Hazaribagh (b) Palamu
(c) Koderma (d) None of these
- 10** *Which district in Jharkhand is called as storehouse of material belongs to the middle stone age*
(a) Ranchi
(b) Hazaribagh
(c) Palamu
(d) Dhanbad
- 11** *..... were much in use during the middle stone age in Jharkhand.*
(a) Weapons made of bones
(b) Earthenware pots
(c) Microliths
(d) Stone tools
- 12** *In ancient times, people living in the Jharkhand area were termed as*
(a) Arkhandi (b) Pundarik
(c) Asurs (d) Kakkatiyas
- 13** *The idol of Buddha has been excavated at Katunga village. Katunga village is in which district?*
(a) Gumla (b) Dhanbad
(c) Ranchi (d) Palamu
- 14** *Murtiya village in Palamu is famous for*
(a) Buddhist remains found during excavation
(b) It is a dwelling place of Anti-tribes
(c) Bodeya temple
(d) Copper utensils were found there
- 15** *The Belwa dag village in Ranchi district is known to be part of*
(a) Parasnath hill
(b) Centre of Jainism
(c) Jehagarh
(d) Buddha Vihar
- 16** *Aatvi tribe of Jharkhand was described in the rock inscription of*
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Ashoka
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Singh Deo
- 17** *Which of the following district of Jharkhand is major centre of Jain culture?*
(a) Ramgarh (b) Lohardaga
(c) Garhwa (d) Giridih

- 18** Which of the following archeologist found worship places of Jains near Satbarwa?
 (a) Colonel Dalton (b) Dr Virottam
 (c) SN Sinha (d) Dr BL Bisht
- 19** Many Jain idols in Pakwira and near Kasai rivers was found by
 (a) Colonel Dalton (b) Dr PC Majumdar
 (c) Dr BL Bhist (d) SN Sinha
- 20** Which tribe of Jharkhand region was the founder of Naga dynasty?
 (a) Munda (b) Chero
 (c) Bhumij (d) Kharwar
- 21** The village Maluti in Jharkhand accommodating 72 ancient temples are edifices to the king of which dynasty?
 (a) Shunga (b) Shashank
 (c) Pratihars (d) Pala
- 22** Man dynasty was flourished in
 (a) Dumka (b) Hazaribagh
 (c) Manbhum (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 23** Which place was ruled by Rakshel dynasty in Jharkhand?
 (a) Palamu (b) Singhbhum
 (c) Koderma (d) Hazaribagh
- 24** Name the important dynasty of Jharkhand region.
 (a) Chero dynasty
 (b) Dhal Dynasty
 (c) Rakshel dynasty
 (d) All of these
- 25** There are branches of Singh dynasty of Singhbhum.
 (a) Three (b) Two
 (c) Four (d) Five
- 26** The first branch of Singh Dynasty was founded by
 (a) Kasi Nath Singh
 (b) Darp Narayan Singh
 (c) Jagannath Singh
 (d) None of the above
- 27** Dhalbhum area of Singhbhum was ruled by the
 (a) Singh kings (b) Dhal kings
 (c) Rakshel kings (d) None of these
- 28** Ramgarh state was founded by
 (a) Baghdeo Singh
 (b) Naradev Singh
 (c) Chandra Dev Singh
 (d) None of the above
- 29** Match the following.
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. Asuras | 1. Centre of Buddhism |
| B. Rigveda | 2. Madhya Pradesh |
| C. Dhanbad | 3. 'Linga' worshippers |
| D. Sanchi Stupa | 4. Earliest Veda |
- Codes**
 A B C D
 (a) 4 3 2 1 (b) 1 2 3 4
 (c) 3 4 1 2 (d) 1 2 4 3
- 30** Consider which of the following statements is false?
 (a) Many inscriptions have been found from the 8th century BC in Dudhpani, Hazaribagh.
 (b) The literary sources have been divided into two parts i.e. religious literature and non-religious literature
 (c) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri was written by Jahangir.
 (d) Chandragupta Maurya was born in Lumbini.
- 31** Consider which of the following statements is true?
 (a) Padmavat was written by Malik Mohammad Jayasi.
 (b) Non-religious literature includes memorials, inscriptions and coins.
 (c) Dalmi is on the banks of river Kangsabati.
 (d) Bodeya temple in Ranchi holds an inscription from 1182 BC.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (a)
 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (a)
 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (d)
 31. (a)

CHAPTER 2

MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF JHARKHAND

The medieval history of Jharkhand comprises the rule of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire. Several invasions took place during the rule of Mughal Empire.

Before the advent of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Era in India, Jharkhand was governed by many small Hindu kingdoms. The most prominent among them were those in **Palamu, Khokhra** and **Singhbhum**. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau was free from the possession of Delhi Sultanate. To the Muslims of Delhi Sultanate this area of Chhota Nagpur Plateau was known as Jharkhand, this fact is clear from Abul Fazl's work 'Akbarnama' and '*Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*' of Shams i-Siraj Afif.

The Delhi Sultanate and Jharkhand

The Delhi Sultanate was a ruled over large parts of India for about 320 years. Five dynasties i.e. The Mamluk or the Slave dynasty (1206–1290), the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320), the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414), the Sayyid dynasty (1414–1451) and the Lodi dynasty (1451–1526) ruled over Delhi Sultanate. *The rule of these dynasties over Jharkhand is discussed below:*

The Mamluk Dynasty and Jharkhand

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a Turkish General of Muhammad Ghori ruled over Northern part India and established the Mamluk dynasty in 1206 AD. During this period, there were only three rulers in Jharkhand. They were Harikaran Rai (1206-1234), Shivkaran Rai (1235-1276) and Benukaran Rai (1277-1299).
- In 1206, Bakhtiyar Khilji attacked Nadia (Bengal) after passing through Jharkhand. This attack took place during the reign of Qutb-ud-din Aibak whose slave was Iltutmish.
- The reign of Iltutmish and Balban didn't have any impact on Jharkhand because nagbanshi rulers of that time were very powerful.

The Khilji Dynasty

- This dynasty was a Muslim dynasty of Turko-Afghan origin which ruled large parts of South Asia. It was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khalji. The most important ruler Alauddin Khalji defended his empire against Mongol invasions. In 1310, Alauddin Khalji's commander-in-chief **Cnnajju Malik** invaded Chhota Nagpur.

The Tughlaq Dynasty

- This dynasty started its rule in 1320, when Ghazi Malik assumed the throne under the title of Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq or Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
- In 1340, Muhammad bin Tughlaq sent his commander-in-chief Muhammad Ibrahim Baya in Chai Champa area of Hazaribagh to combat thieves who were plundering and looting royal treasure.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq ruled from 1351-1388. He captured the Satgaon area of Hazaribagh with the ruler of Bengal, Ilyas Shah and made it as his temporary capital.
- Later, in 1372, he used this area when planning to attack Orissa. The successors of Firoz Shah Tughlaq ruled from 1388-1414. During this time, Chhota Nagpur was under the rule of Nagbanshi King **Shivadasa Karan Rai**. He established the Hapamuni Mahamaya Temple in Ghaghara (Gumla) in 1401 AD.

The Sayyid Dynasty

This dynasty lasted for merely 37 years. During this time, Jharkhand was ruled by the **Nagbanshi King Udaykarna** (1428-1457).

The Lodi Dynasty

- It was founded by Bahlul Khan Lodi when he replaced the Sayyid dynasty.
- During the reign of Sikander Lodi (1489-1517), the King of Sandhya attacked and captured some areas of the Nagbanshi King in Jharkhand.

Mughal Empire in Jharkhand

At the time of Mughal Empire, Jharkhand was ruled by **Rakshels of Palamu**, **Nagvanshis of Chhota Nagpur** and **Singh dynasty of Singhbhum**. During Mughal period Jharkhand region was known as 'Khukhra' or Kukra. In 'Ain-e-Akbari, this region has been called 'Kokra' and 'Khankarah.'

Jharkhand during Babur and Humayun Period

- During the reign of Babur and Humayun, Jharkhand remained outside the rule of Mughals. It became the place of shelter of Afghan nobles, who had protested against the Mughal rule.
- During this period, Chero dynasty defeated Rakshels and established new dynasty in Palamu.

Jharkhand during Sher Shah Suri Period

- Sher Shah Suri captured **Rohtasgarh** in 1538. By this time, the Chero community had established themselves in this area. Sher Shah Suri was planning to capture Humayun's throne when he had to face attacks from the Cheros.
- Sher Shah Suri sent two of his commanders **Khawas Khan** and **Dariya Khan** with 4000 horsemen against Maharath Chero.

- Khawas Khan attacked the Cheros and defeated them in 1538. Ahmad Yadgar in ‘Tarik-i-Shershah’ has mentioned about the campaign against the Cheros. In 1539, Sher Shah Suri attacked on Humayun and defeated him in the battle of Chausa.
- Humayun regained his kingdom in 1555 and died in 1556. The Chhota Nagpur area was then ruled by **King Vairisala** from 1536- 1549. After him, his son Durjansala acceded the throne, during the reign of Akbar.

Jharkhand during Akbar’s Period

- Akbar was the third and one of the greatest rulers of the Mughal Dynasty in India. Akbar succeeded his father Humayun. *During this time, the following clans were ruling in Jharkhand:*
 - Nagvanshi in Kokra
 - Chero dynasty in Palamu
 - Singh dynasty in Singhbhum
 - King of Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district
 - King of Panchet in Dhanbad
- At the time of Mughal invasion, the ruler of Nagbanshi was **Madhu Singh** who did not accepted the possession of Mughals. Due to this, Akbar under the leadership of his General Shahbaz Khan Kambu in 1585 attack Naga dynasty and defeated them.
- Akbar took the possession of all three dynasties that were Naga dynasty, Chero dynasty and Singh dynasty.
- During the time of Akbar, the Mughals were entered in **Singhbhum region**. At that time the rulers of Singh dynasty in Porahat were **Laxmi Narayan Singh, Narpat Singh I, Kameshwar Singh and Ranjit Singh**.
- To capture Palamu under Chero dynasty, Akbar sent an army under the leadership of **Mansingh**. During this time, the ruler of Chero dynasty was Ranpat Chero.
- Mansingh defeated many small kings of Chhota Nagpur. Till 1589, Mansingh was able to capture Palamu by defeating the Cheros.
- In 1592, Mansingh also captured Porahat and defeated Ranjit Singh of Singh dynasty. In 1605, Akbar died and the Chero dynasty became independent again.
- The main reason for Akbar’s attraction towards Jharkhand was diamonds founded in Koel river. He wanted to capture the area from where the diamond was found.

Jharkhand during the Jahangir’s Period

- He was the fourth Mughal Emperor who was the eldest surviving son of Mughal Emperor Akbar and was declared successor to his father from an early age. *In terms of Jharkhand, Jahangir’s rule is seen in primarily two ways:*
 - (i) Mughal relations with the Chero community
 - (ii) Mughal relations with the Nagabanshi community

- The Cheros of Palamu took advantage of the confusion created by the death of Akbar. They reasserted their independence and drove out the Mughal army from Palamu.
- Two Chero kings who were rulers of Palamu have been mentioned in history as **Anant Rai** and **Sabhal Rai**. Anant Rai had succeeded Bhagwat Rai and ruled for 31 years. He ruled during the early years of Jahangir's reign, as mentioned by Mirza Nathan.
- In the second year of Jahangir's reign, Afzal Khan, the son of Abu'l Fazl, was appointed the Governor of Bihar.
- In 1605, on ascending the throne of Mughal empire, Jahangir gave Mansingh's position to Afzal Khan. In 1611, he married Nur Jahan. In 1612, Jahangir made Zafar Khan as the Subedar of Bengal. Jahangir ordered Zafar Khan to invade Kokra as the area was known to be rich in diamonds.
- Jahangir had ordered a campaign against Anant Rai but due to the sudden death of Afzal Khan in 1612, the campaign was suspended. After the death of Anant Rai, **Sabhal Rai** became a powerful ruler of Palamu.
- Jahangir ordered a Mughal campaign against Sabhal Rai and captured him. Sabhal Rai was brought to Delhi as a prisoner and made to fight a tiger which resulted in his death. It is clear from this that the Mughal-Chero relations were tensed during Jahangir's rule.
- In 1615, Ibrahim Khan was made the Subedar by Jahangir. Ibrahim Khan invaded Durjan Sal's territories and finally Durjan Sal was defeated and arrested.
- Chhota Nagpur (Kokra) was placed under the Mughal Empire. From Patna Durjan Sal was sent to Gwalior fort as a prisoner and his confinement lasted for 12 years.
- Durjan Sal was released from prison due to his expertise of identifying the quality of diamonds.
- In 1627, Durjan Sal returned to Jharkhand and gain the throne of *Kokra*.

Jharkhand during Shah Jahan's Period

- Shah Jahan was the fifth Mughal Emperor. He was the son of Emperor Jahangir. Shah Jahan took throne in 1628. At that time, Mughals controlled a large part of Jharkhand.
- Mughals were interested in the Nagbanshi kingdom and Palamu. Durjan Sal knew this and wanted to protect his kingdom. Hence, he transferred his capital from *Kokra* to **Doisa**. Three sides of Doisa region were surrounded by lofty hills and the fourth side surrounded by river Koel.
- In Doisa, Durjan Sal constructed a beautiful palace called **Navratangarh** or **Doisagarh**. It was surrounded by a trench filled with water so that the enemies were not able to cross it. This palace is considered to be an excellent example of architecture of this time.

- Durjan Sal died in 1640. After Durjan Sal, **Raghunath Shah** ruled from 1640 to 1690. According to **Tavernier**, Shah Jahan had forced Raghunath Shah to pay taxes to the Mughal Empire.
- During Shah Jahan's period, Sabhal Rai died and **Pratap Rai** became the Chero ruler of Palamu. He was a powerful ruler but his reign was frequently disturbed by Mughal invasions. Thus, Mughal relations with Cheros continued to be bitter. Palamu was given out as Jagir to the Governor of Patna in 1632 in return for an annual payment of ₹ 1,36,000.
- Pratap Rai found it difficult to meet the demands and thereby withheld the payment. When the matter was reported to Shah Jahan, he ordered an attack on Pratap Rai. The Mughal army attacked Palamu and defeated Pratap Rai. He surrendered and offered to compromise. Pratap Rai remained loyal to the Mughals until 1647.

Jharkhand during the Aurangzeb's Period

- Aurangzeb was the sixth Mughal Emperor and ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent. When Aurangzeb ascended the throne, Raghunath Shah was the ruler of Jharkhand. His capital was **Doisa** which had been established during the time of Durjan Sal.
- Raghunath Shah being a great patron of architecture established the **Jagannath Temple** in Ranchi, **Madan Mohan Temple** (Radha Krishna Temple) in Bodeya and **Rama Sita Temple** in Ranchi.
- During the reign of Aurangzeb, there had been only one Mughal attack on Jharkhand which has been described by the French traveller, **Tavernier**. The second attack was by the Chero king of Palamu, **Medini Rai**, who destroyed Navratangarh and captured the famous **Nagpuri Gate** and installed it in the new **Palamu Fort**.
- Medini Rai ruled from 1658-1674. Although, he was a powerful ruler, he accepted the governance of the Mughal Empire. While Aurangzeb was fighting for the throne, Medini Rai took advantage of the confusion prevailing among the Mughals and stopped paying taxes.
- On ascending the throne of Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb ordered Daud Khan, the Governor of Bihar to attack on Palamu. On 5th May, 1660, Daud Khan captured Palamu and later on the Kunda Fort. **Chun Rai** was the ruler of Kunda and was murdered by his brother Surwar Rai for converting to Islam.
- Aurangzeb ordered Medini Rai to accept Islam, pay the *peshkash* and retain his rule over Palamu, but Medini Rai refused. Due to this, the Mughals attacked the Cheros. Medini Rai fled into the jungle and took refuge in the Surguja kingdom.
- According to *Alamgirnama*, Aurangzeb appointed **Mankali Khan** as the **Faujdar of Palamu** in 1666. Later on, he was transferred and Palamu was put under the charge of the Governor of Bihar. Due to this Medini Rai regained his lost kingdom and ruled Palamu until 1674.

- The reign of Medini Rai is considered as the golden period because he made significant changes in the financial position of the kingdom.
- He also promoted agriculture. Medini Rai's rule ended in 1674 and was succeeded by **Rudra Rai**, who ruled from 1674 to 1680. After him, Drik Pal ascended the throne and ruled until 1697. Shabal Rai was the successor of Drik Pal, who ruled till 1716 AD.
- During Aurangzeb's reign, Mughal rule was remained confined to the areas of Palamu, Gumla, Ranchi, Latehar, Simdega and Lohardaga. Dhanbad and Purulia remained outside the Mughal rule.
- Hazaribagh consisted of five regions **Kunda, Kendi, Kharagdiha, Ramgarh and Chai Champa**. Kunda was located to the South of Hunterganj block of Chatra district, Kendi also existed in the Chatra district. Ramgarh was to the West of Kendi and Chai Champa was to the East. Kharagdiha was a part of the old Hazaribagh district.
- Nagbanshi king, Raghunath Shah's reign was the golden period for this community but during this time, due to the wrong policies adopted by Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire had begun to weaken.

Post Mughal Period and Jharkhand

- After the death of **Aurangzeb in 1707**, the Mughal Empire started to decline. **Ram Shah** was the ruler of Kokra region at that time. **Yadhunath Shah** (Nagvanshi ruler) succeeded him in 1715 and became a powerful ruler. He offered a nazrana of one lakh rupees to Surbuland Khan, subedar of Mughal Empire. Yadhunath shah shift their capital from Doisa to Palkot.
- Yadunath Shah died in 1724 and was succeeded by **Shivnath Shah**. Shivnath Shah died in 1733 after which **Udaynath Shah** became the ruler.
- After Udaynath Shah, his younger brother **Shyam Sundar Nath Shah** ascended the throne but ruled only for a short period of five years.
- During the time of Aurangzeb and later (1667-1724), Ramgarh was ruled by **Dalel Singh**. Dalel Singh defeated Magar Khan, the ruler of Chai, and killed him in 1718. Chai remained in possession of Dalel Singh from 1718 to 1724. In 1719, he helped Palamu ruler Ranjit Singh in capturing Tori Pargana of the Nagvanshi rulers.
- In 1724, Dalel Singh was defeated by Chai ruler and as a result the son of Magar Khan, Ranbast Khan regained the lost territories. Dalel Singh died in 1732 and was succeeded by Vishnu Singh.
- In 1741 AD, the **Marathas** were able to establish their control over Jharkhand. It was assumed that rulers of Surguja, Chhota Nagpur and Singhbhum started paying tributes to them. The Maratha invasions had left deep impact on the social and economic life of Palamu, Chhota Nagpur and Manbhum. Not only the Marathas, the Britishers also entered in the Singhbhum region in 1767.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1** Harikaran Rai ruled the Jharkhand during the time of

 - (a) Mamluk dynasty
 - (b) Khilji dynasty
 - (c) Tughlaq dynasty
 - (d) Sayyid dynasty
- 2** Name the commander-in-chief of Alauddin Khalji who invaded Chhota Nagpur.

 - (a) Shivkaran Rai
 - (b) Ahmed Khan
 - (c) Chhajju Malik
 - (d) None of these
- 3** Muhammad bin Tughlaq sent to combat thieves to the Hazaribagh area of Chai Champa.

 - (a) Muhammad Ibrahim Baya
 - (b) Colonel Dalton
 - (c) Sher Shah Suri
 - (d) Muhammad Baksh
- 4** During whose reign satgoan was made temporary capital?

 - (a) Ghazi Malik
 - (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - (d) None of the above
- 5** During the time of dynasty, Jharkhand was ruled by the Nagvanshi king Udaykarna.

 - (a) Sayyid
 - (b) Lodi
 - (c) Khilji
 - (d) Mamluk
- 6** In Mughal period Jharkhand was known as [JPSC 2017]

 - (a) Kokra
 - (b) Magadh
 - (c) Awadh
 - (d) Jhadis
- 7** Sher Shah Suri sent which of his commander(s) to plunder and loot the King of Jharkhand?

 - (a) Khawas Khan Marwat
 - (b) Dariya Khan
 - (c) None of the above
 - (d) All of the above
- 8** In 1539, Sher Shah Suri and Humayun came face-to-face for the battle near

 - (a) Chai Champa
 - (b) Chausa
 - (c) Teliagarhi
 - (d) Anchi
- 9** Who ruled the Chhota Nagpur area during Humayun's reign?

 - (a) Sher Shah Suri
 - (b) King Vairisala
 - (c) King Medini Rai
 - (d) Pratap Rai
- 10** King of Chhota Nagpur Durjan Sal was the son of

 - (a) King Benukaransala
 - (b) Vairisala
 - (c) Shivdhasala
 - (d) None of the above
- 11** Which clan ruled Jharkhand during the Akbar's reign?

 - (a) Naga dynasty in Kokra
 - (b) Chero dynasty in Palamu
 - (c) Singh dynasty in Singhbhum
 - (d) All of the above
- 12** At the time of Akbar in 1585 Mughal army attacked and captured Chhota Nagpur under the rule of Nagvanshi ruler Madhukaran Singh. Who was the captain of Mughal army? [JPSC 2017]

 - (a) Abul Fazl
 - (b) Ali Ajmi
 - (c) Shahbaz Khan
 - (d) Khuda Baksh
- 13** Emperor Jahangir ordered Zafar Khan to invade Kokra as the area was known to be rich in

 - (a) Gold
 - (b) Diamond
 - (c) Silver
 - (d) Copper
- 14** Durjan Sal the ruler of Jharkhand was released from prison due to his expertise of diamonds by the Emperor

 - (a) Jahangir
 - (b) Humayun
 - (c) Sher Shah Suri
 - (d) Akbar
- 15** Navratangarh in Doisa was constructed by

 - (a) Raghunath Shah
 - (b) Durjan Sal
 - (c) Zafar Khan
 - (d) None of them
- 16** Which ruler established the Jagannath Temple in Ranchi? [JPSC 2010]

 - (a) Anant Rai
 - (b) Medini Rai
 - (c) Raghunath Shah
 - (d) None of the above

17 During the reign of Aurangzeb, Raghunath Shah the great architecture built many temples, there are

- (a) Jagannath Temple in Ranchi
 (b) Madan Mohan Temple in Bodeya
 (c) Rama Sita Temple in Ranchi
 (d) All of the above

18 Chero king..... destroyed Navratangarh and took away the famous 'Nagpuri Gate'.

- (a) Daud Khan (b) Raghunath Shah
 (c) Medini Rai (d) Durjan Sal

19 Which Chero king was ordered by Aurangzeb to embrace Islam to retain his rule?

- (a) Surwar Rai (b) Medini Rai
 (c) Chun Rai (d) None of these

20 Nagbanshis shifted their capital from Doisa to

- (a) Palkot (b) Navratangarh
 (c) Singhbhum (d) Delhi

21 During the time of Aurangzeb, Dalel Singh defeated Magar Khan, the ruler of

- (a) Ramgarh (b) Rajmahal
 (c) Chai (d) Tori

22 In which year, Marathas establish their control over Jharkhand?

- (a) 1715 (b) 1741 (c) 1756 (d) 1744

23 Consider the following statements.

- I. In the year 1206, Bakhtiyar Khalji attacked Nadiya via Jharkhand.
 II. The Lodi dynasty was founded by Bahlul Khan Lodi.
 III. In 1526, Ibrahim Lodi got killed at the hands of Babur, in the battle of Panipat.
 IV. During the time of Sayyid dynasty, Jharkhand was ruled by the Nagbanshi King Udaykarna.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) II, III and IV (b) I and III
 (c) II and III (d) None of these

24 Consider the following statements.

- I. Nagbanshi King Shivadasa Karan Rai established the Mahamaya Temple in 1401.

II. Nagbanshi King Harikaran Rai ruled from 1206 to 1234 during the Mamluk dynasty.

III. Babur had to face opposition from Sher Shah Suri.

IV. Sher Shah Suri sent two of his commanders- Khawas Khan and Dariya Khan with 4000 horsemen to plunder and loot the King of Jharkhand.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I, II and IV (b) II, IV and III
 (c) III and I (d) IV and II

25 Chronologically arrange the Mughal rulers according to their rule in Jharkhand.

- I. Akbar II. Babur
 III. Jahangir IV. Humayun

Codes

- (a) I, II, III and IV
 (b) II, IV, I and III
 (c) III, II, IV and I
 (d) II, III, I and IV

26 Consider the following statements related to clans who were ruling Jharkhand during Akbar's region.

- I. Naga dynasty in Kokra
 II. Singh dynasty in Singhbhum
 III. King of Panchet in Dhanbad

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only I (b) II and III
 (c) I and II (d) None of these

27 Match the following

Dynasty	Place
A. Nagbanshi	1. Palamu
B. Singh	2. Chhota Nagpur
C. Rakshel	3. Singhbhum

Codes

- A B C A B C
 (a) 2 3 1 (b) 3 2 1
 (c) 2 1 3 (d) 1 2 3

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (b)
 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a)
 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (d) 27. (a)

CHAPTER 3

MODERN HISTORY OF JHARKHAND

The colonisation of Jharkhand region by the British East India company resulted in spontaneous resistance from the local people. The modern history of Jharkhand include the advent of British and the movements organised by the people to free the region.

With the decline of Mughal Empire, the Maratha power rose-up in Jharkhand region. This is the period when the British East India Company also kept their eyes on the region. Among them, the most powerful and strategic was the British who came India for trading purpose but gradually annexed many areas to create their own territory, that was later known as the 'British Empire.'

The Advent of the British in India and Jharkhand

The British rule did not establish directly in India. At first, they spread their trading relations in most of the states of India and gradually established their role from one region to another and finally in Jharkhand region. India had been an attractive destination for foreign invaders since ancient times.

Arrival of the British in the Jharkhand State

On 12th August, 1765, the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II gave the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company. Jharkhand (then was a part of Bihar) was also came under the control of the British. British arrived in Jharkhand in 1767 AD.

Causes of the British Advent in Jharkhand

The main causes of the British advent in Jharkhand were as follows

- East India Company was afraid for its trade due to the opposition of Mir Qasim and the Marathas in the Gangetic valley of Bihar and the Santhal Pargana.
- The Company officers were often contravened by the *Zamindars* of South Bihar, when the British forced to pay tribute, they took shelter in the forest areas of Chhota Nagpur and Palamu.

- The Marathas became the real threat to the company's Western frontiers in Bihar. This fact made the Chhota Nagpur and Palamu strategically very important for the British. Thus, they tried to control the hills and forts of these two regions.

British Advent in Various Places of Jharkhand

British advent in various places of Jharkhand were as follows

British Advent in Rajmahal

- Rajmahal was the capital of Shuja in the Mughal period. Dr Gabriel Boughton was the representative of the British East India Company.
- The company got the permission to monetise their coins in the royal mint until 1681, but in 1702, the Mughal-Company relations became so strained that the Company officers were imprisoned in the fort by the Mughals.
- In 1708, the same incident happened between the Company and Quli Khan. In 1763, Major Adams attacked on the territory of Nawab Mir Qasim and the Company gained rule of Rajmahal area.
- This is apparent that the possession of British rule over Rajmahal had been completed before gaining the Diwani (Revenue Administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.

British Advent in Singhbhum

After gaining the Diwani right in 1765, the British entered in Jharkhand through Singhbhum. They had control over Midnapur area (West Bengal) in 1760. This helped the British to occupy Singhbhum and its adjoining areas easily.

At that time Singhbhum had three parts

Dhalbhum

- Ferguson was assigned for the expedition on Singhbhum in AD 1767. At first, he conquered Jhargram.
- Due to this expedition, the frightened rulers of Ramgarh, Silda and Jambani accepted the British subordination. Then the Company forces marched to Dhalbhum and defeated the ruler but the ruler of Dhalbhum burnt his fort before leaving and it was captured by the British force in AD 1767.
- The ruler of Dhalbhum sent to Midnapur and this battle ended with the accession of **Jagannath Dhal** on the Dhalbhum throne with an agreement of repayment a tribute of ₹ 5,500 per annum.
- After sometime Jagannath Dhal denied to pay the tribute to the British and enjoyed the status of independent ruler. Then the Company sent Lt Rook to teach him a lesson but Jagannath Dhal escaped.

- Lt Rook made his brother Nimu Dhal as the new king. Then Bhumij Revolt started against the new king.
- Jagannath Dhal continued to wage war against the Company. Later, the Company declared him as the ruler of Dhalbhum in AD 1777 after the agreement on increased tribute and not to entertain rebel forces.

Porhat

- In 1720, the ruler of Porhat, **Ghanshyam Singh** was also provided an agreement to pay a tribute in return for the safety and security of his territory.
- The ruler of Porhat did this for his own benefits as he wanted to obtain the statue of Pauri Devi from the Seraikela ruler.
- He wanted to establish his supremacy over Seraikela and Kharsawan and he also wanted to get rid of Hos suppression with the British assistance.

Kolhan

- Kolhan was the centre of Ho tribe. The Hos were freedom loving and a warrior class but exploited by the Singhbhum rulers who used them in their struggle against their own rivals.
- Due to the attack of Ho on Nagbanshi areas the trade route through Kolhan became unsafe. The event brought attention of the British towards this area.
- In AD 1820, the Company sent Major Rufsez with a strong force to the Ho area to suppress them but he had to setback against the Hos when he tried to help the Singhbhum ruler in the matter of collection of tax.
- Then Col Richard came with a big army and after a month of battle, Hos accepted the sovereignty of the British.
- After few years, again Hos participated very actively in the Kol Rebellion of 1831-32. In 1836, the British force came to suppress the revolt and after 4 months of battle, the Hos surrendered in February, 1837.
- It was the first time when the Hos entered in the direct relation with the Company with the same condition as were with the rulers of Porhat and Dhalbhum.
- The rulers of Singhbhum accepted the supremacy of the British in AD 1890.

British Advent in Palamu

- Captain Camac came to Palamu with his force in 1771. At that time the fort was under the occupation of **Chiranjit Rai** and **Jainath Singh**. When Camac proceeded to Palamu, they both managed to escape to Ramgarh and the fort was captured by the British.
- The Patna Council instructed Camac on 19th February, 1771 to take position on Palamu and to declare Gopal Rai as the ruler on a condition of payment of revenue.
- The Council was pleased with Camac's success against Palamu and honoured and rewarded him with the others who had assisted the British Army during the expedition.

- On 9th April, 1771, the Patna Council resolved to leave Palamu under the management of Gopal Rai and Bhawani Singh, the Faujdar of Palamu.
- In June 1771, Jainath Singh again started disturbances in Palamu and was suppressed by Lt Mackenzie, Lt Keating and Lt. Camac. Finally, he was expelled from Palamu and took shelter in Surguja.
- By the mid of July 1771, the East India Company gained its authority over the whole of Palamu.

British Advent in Chhota Nagpur

- It is observed that to establish the authority over Chhota Nagpur was easy for the British East India Company as compared to the other states.
- The Nagbanshi ruler, **Drip Nath Shah** did not have friendly relation with **Mukund Singh** who was the contemporary ruler of Ramgarh.
- Mukund Singh carried on several expeditions into Nagvanshi territory on the pretext of realising arrears of revenue.
- Compelled by all these adverse conditions, the Nagvanshi ruler sent his lawyer to meet Captain Camac, when he was camping at Jai Nagar in February, 1771. He had supported Camac in his Palamu campaigns by extending supplies and other necessities.
- The Nagbanshi ruler had also sent one of his subordinate chiefs, the Raja of Bundu to help Camac.
- Later Drip Nath Shah went personally to meet Camac at Satbarwa. He accepted himself as a subject of the Company and agreed to pay revenue of ₹ 12,000 besides giving help against the Marathas.
- Drip Nath Shah made several requests to Camac to allow him to pay taxes directly to the Company instead of through the ruler of Ramgarh.
- The Patna Council accepted the proposal in August, 1771. Drip Nath Shah was granted a Patta for 3 years from 1771 to 1773. The revenue was fixed at ₹ 36,000 payable in the treasury at Azimabad (Patna).
- Wilkin Law came into existence in Chhota Nagpur in 1834. It was meant to safeguard Adivasi lands and culture.

British Advent in Hazaribagh

- There were many reasons of the British entry in Hazaribagh. *These were :*
 - Ramgarh was a very important part of Hazaribagh. The ruler of Ramgarh, Raja Mukund Singh had disputes with the Nagbanshi ruler.
 - Ramgarh was facing internal disputes and discontentment.
 - Hostile attitude of Ramgarh ruler towards the British rule.
 - Raja Mukund Singh openly supported the Cheros in their struggle against the British.
 - Disputes with the neighbouring rulers.

- Mukund Singh sent a messenger, Ramchandra Singh to the British with the offer of friendship. Captain Camac accepted the offer and forwarded the same to the Patna Council.
- The Patna Council decided to impose annual revenue of ₹ 21,000 payable from 1772 and sent a Patta for 3 years (1772-75), but the ruler of Ramgarh felt that the imposition was too heavy to bear. He wanted to pay the arrears and current revenue in the form of cash and kind.
- Camac refused to accept his proposal.
- Mukund Singh did not sign the Patta and declared that he wanted to remain independent. He also announced that the foreign domination was not tolerable.
- The failure of agreement between the ruler of Ramgarh and British made the British more hostile to the ruler of Ramgarh.
- Camac decided to continue his policy of divide and rule. The Ramgarh ruler got in touch with the Maratha ruler of Ratanpur.
- The Marathas accepted the request and sent some of their Maratha warriors in Jharkhand. This prompted the rulers of Tori and Kunda to fight against the British. Meanwhile Tej Singh staked his claim on the throne of Ramgarh on the advice of Camac. Camac took some counter measures and invaded Kunda.
- In AD 1772, a war broke out between Tej Singh and Mukund Singh. The rulers of Palamu and Chhota Nagpur assisted Tej Singh by the instruction of the British. Despite this, Tej Singh was defeated and he escaped to Nawada. Reacting to this, the Patna Council ordered an attack on Ramgarh.
- After making a lot of strategy, Camac sided with Chhota Nagpur and fought with Tej Singh but Mukund Singh of Ramgarh could not fight and Ramgarh was annexed to the British Empire.
- In 1773, a new district of Ramgarh was created in which Ramgarh, Palamu and Chhota Nagpur were included. Camac was put in charge of this new district.

British Advent in Manbhum

- The credit to annex Manbhum in the British Empire is given to Major Ferguson. Manbhum was very big region including Jharia, Katras, Parra, Balmundi, Balrampur, Panchet, Raghunathpur, Amya Nagar, Jhaldha, Jaipur, Hesla, Ichagarh, Barabhum and Chatra areas.
- There were five big and powerful Zamindars namely Supur, Chatra, Manbhum, Barabhum and Amya Nagar, which were almost independent.
- When the British force entered there, under the command of Ferguson, they faced strong resistance of the subjects.
- Finally, British were able to deploy a small contingent of force in Manbhum and fixed annual tribute.