

TEMPLATE FOR DISTRICT GAZETTER

ZILA PARISHAD WARD MAP OF GIRIDIH DISTRICT

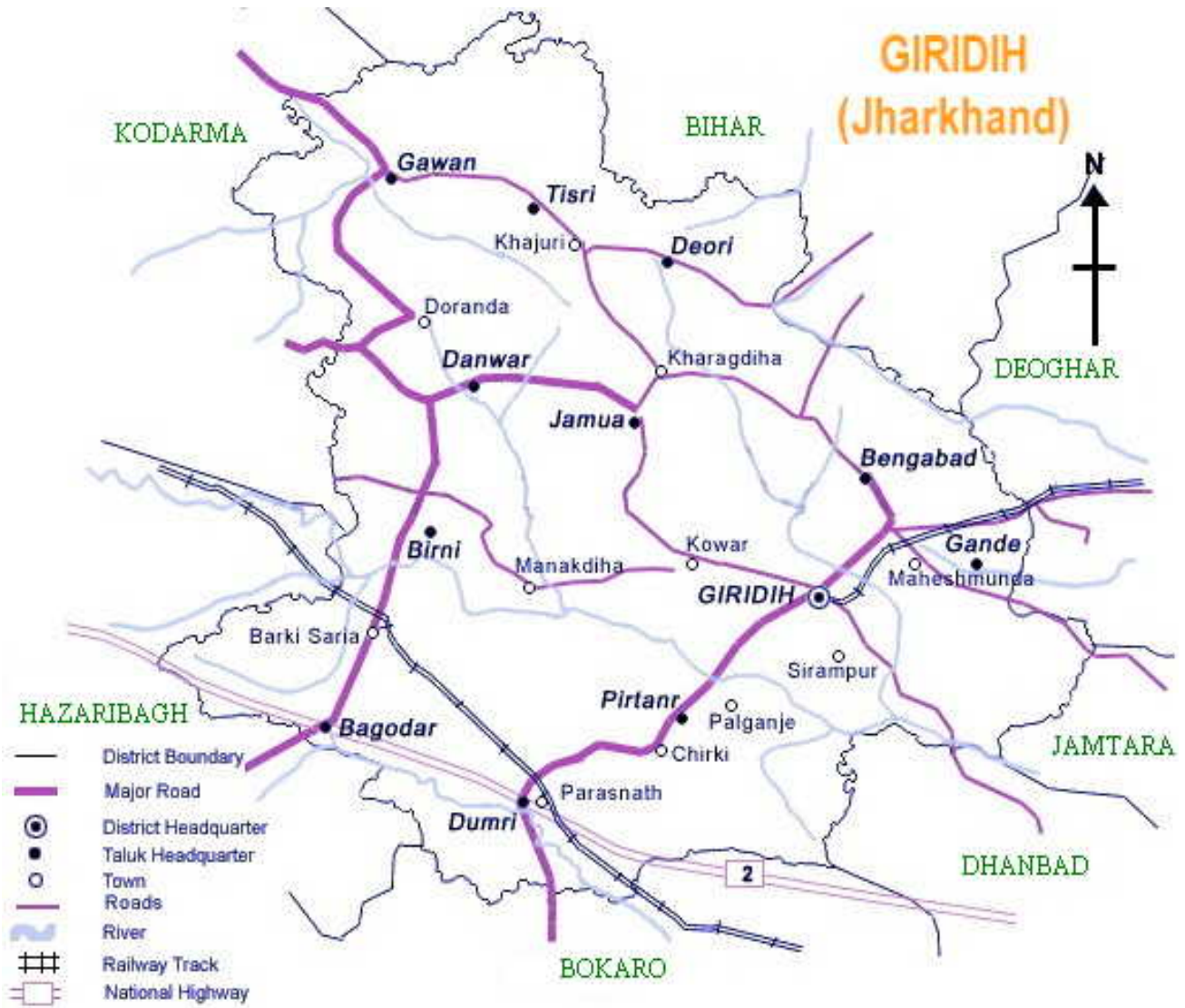


Legend

-  Block Boundary
-  Zila Parishad Ward Boundary
-  Panchayat Boundary



MAP OF GIRIDIH



1.(a) State : Jharkhand

(b) District : Giridih

2. **SET UP** (Nos.)

Subdivisions : 01 (Giridih)

Blocks : 13

Gram Panchayats : 358

Villages : 2763

Cities/ Towns : 01

Wards : 30

Police Stations (Rural) : 33

Police Stations (Urban) : 07

3. **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

a. Location & Geography

The district lies between 24 degree 11' North latitude and 86 degree 18' East longitude. It is bounded north by the district of Jamui and part of Nawada district of Bihar , on the east by the district of Deoghar and Jamtara , on the south by district of Dhanbad and Bokaro and west by districts of Hazaribagh and Kodarma . The Giridih district is spread over an area of 4853.56sq km The famous Parasnath hill(the SAMMED SHIKHAR JEE) is situated here.The Parasnath hill is the highest peak of the Jharkhand having altitude of 4431 feet above sea-level.The Langta Baba Mazar , which is the symbol of communal harmony is also situated here.The district is also famous as a place of ruby mica and coal field.The famous G.T. Road also passes through this district.

The district contains a large portion of forested area which is distributed almost uniformly all over. Sal is the most famous and predominant species of trees in the jungles of the district. Among other common species are bamboo, khair (catechu), salai, simul, mahua, palas, kusum, kend, asan piar and bhelwa.

b. **Physical Features**

The district may be divided broadly into two natural divisions, viz : 1. The central plateau; 2. The lower plateau, The central plateau touches the western portion of the district near Bagodar block. Around the central plateau are the lower plateaus on all sides except the west on which side a ridge connects the central plateau to the Palamu district. The lower plateaus average 1300 feet in height, their surface being undulating. In the north and north-west, the lower plateaus form fairly level tablelands until they reach the ghats when they drop to about 700 feet. In the east, the general elevation is lower and the descent gradual. The district contains the famous Parasnath Hill which has the distinction of having the highest peak in the state, with an altitude of 4431 feet above the mean sea level.

c. **Geology**

The District has been famous as the place of well known Ruby Mica and has several large coal fields which contain one of the best qualities of metallurgical coal in India. The extensive deposits of mica in this district are of importance not only to Jharkhand but to India and other countries also. It is mostly found near the blocks Tisri and Gawan. The massif of Parasnath Hill consists mainly of a pyroxene bearing garnetiferous quartzite with felspathic gneisses near the base. Steatite or soap stone are also found to the west of Parasnath. Geologically the area is comprised with Archean granites and gneisses with capping of laterites at some places. The area is drained by river Barakar, Sakri and Usri.

d. **Climate**

The district receives average annual rainfall of 1350 mm. and most of the rainfall occurs during the rainy season. The highest temperature goes up to 40°C but the average temperature during winter season remains at 10°C.

e. **Forests**

f. **Wild Life**

Leopards are most times seen in the jungle of district .Bears,jackals ,foxes,pigs hares, sambhar,spotted deer,hog deer etc are also found here.Sankes and lizards are quite common here.Diffrent varities of birds visit the district in the winter season only.

g. **Flora and Fauna**

The district conatins large portion of forest area which distributed almost uniformaly all over.Sal is the most famous and predominated species of trees in the jungles of the districts Among other common species are bamboo, Khair, salai, mahua ,simul,kusum,asan ,kend ,piar and bhelwa.In parasnath hill and its adjouring area ,large no of medicinal plant were found.Many of them still exits in the Parasnath hill. Awala,Bhelwa and Hare -Bahera are found in huge quantity in the Parasnath hill.

4. **THE PEOPLE**

(Statistics based on latest Census if available)

A. General Demographic characteristics of the District

a. Population (As per Census, 2001)

S.No	Particulars	Male	Female	Total
i.	Rural Population	896442	885624	1782066
ii.	Urban Population	64237	58127	122364
	Total Population	960679	943751	1904430

b. Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes

S.No	Population	Male	Female	Total
i.	Scheduled Casts (Rural)	119255	119553	238808
ii.	Scheduled Casts (Urban)	5027	4564	9591
iii.	Scheduled Tribes (Rural)	93430	89868	183298
iv.	Scheduled Tribes (Urban)	575	596	1171
	Total Population	218287	214581	432868

B. Other demographic and general characteristics of the district

a. BPL Households as per the latest BPL census

Sl.No	Particulars	No. of Rural Households	No. of Urban Households
i.	Total households		
ii.	Scheduled Casts households		
iii.	Scheduled Tribes households		
iv.	Other households		

b. Age Structure

0-6 years : Rural : 194696(M), 190679(F)
 Urban: 9990(M), 9446(F)
 7-14 years :
 15-59 years :
 60 years and above :

c. Population Growth rate

Birth rate : 27.7 % (Per 1000)
 Death rate : 7.0% (Per 1000)

d. Sex ratio (female per 000 male) : 1000 M 983 F

e. Literacy Rates

Total	667385	Male	469399	Female	197986
SC s		Male		Female	
ST s		Male		Female	

f. Educational attainments (literate, literate below primary, middle, secondary, sr. secondary, graduate and above)

g. Infant mortality rate

Total Male Female

h. Life Expectancy/

Total Male Female

i. Total Fertility Rate

j. Distribution of work force by industrial activity

k. Major Infectious diseases

Food or water borne diseases

Vector borne diseases

Water contact diseases

Respiratory diseases
HIV/AIDS

l. Ethnic groups

Religious
Linguistic

m. Languages

Hindi, English, Bengoli and Khortha etc.

n. Religions & Communities

o. Marriage and other life-cycle Customs

p. Feasts & Festivals

Festivals like SARHUL, SOHRAI, IDD, MUHARRUM, DASHARA, HOLI, Chhath (God of Sun), Ramnavami etc.

q. Dress & Ornaments

r. Foot & Diet

s. Games, Recreation and Amusements

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t. Sports & Games

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u. Housing

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v. Public Health System and Medical services

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5. LAND RESOURCES

S.No	Particulars	(In Hectares)
i.	Total Geographical Area	4,85,355.81
ii.	Net Cultivated Area	
iii.	Gross Cultivated Area	
iv.	Area under Forests	16400 ha.
v.	Net Irrigated Area	8,588
vi.	Gross Irrigated Area	
vii.	Cultivable wasteland	
viii.	Non- Cultivable wasteland	

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

S.No.	Particulars	
i.	Number of Factories/Major Industrial units	
ii.	Number of Post Offices	169
iii.	Number of Telephone Connections	
iv.	Number of Banks	
v.	Number of Rural Banks	
vi.	Number of Co-operative Banks	01
vii.	Number of Governments Hospitals	07
viii.	Number of private Hospitals/Nursing Homes	
ix.	Number of Government Dispensaries	
x.	Number of Primary Health Centers	12
xi.	Number of NGOs working in rural areas	
xii.	Number of Anganwadi Centers (ICDS)	2431
xiii.	Number of Primary Schools	2100
xiv.	Number of Middle Schools	1216
xv.	Number of Sencondary Schools	79
xvi.	Number of Sr. Sencondary Schools	12
xvii.	Number of Private Schools	
xviii.	Number of Training Schools	01
xix.	Number of Colleges	03
xx.	Number of Private Colleges	
xxi.	Number of Professional/Technical Institutes	01
xxii.	Number of Private Professional/ Technical Institutes	05
xxiii.	Number of Universities	0
xxiv.	Length of Railway Lines (in kilometers)	
xxv.	Roads – National Highway (In Kms)	70
xxvi.	Roads – State Highway (In Kms)	173
xxvii.	Roads – Metalled (In Kms)	507
xxviii.	Roads – Weather (In Kms)	545
xxix.	Number of Power Plants	

7. HISTORY

a. Pre-History/Ancient Period

The history of Giridih is a part of the history of its parent district, Hazaribag as also of the Chotanagpur plateau. The entire territory of Chotanagpur, known as Jharkhand (meaning forest territory) was presumably beyond the pale of direct Hindu influence in ancient India. It is generally believed that in very early times it was covered with inaccessible hills and forests to which many non-Aryan tribes who refused to surrender to the steadily advancing Aryans, retired at different times. Though this tract was in touch with many parts of India, yet these non-Aryan tribes had no king. The inhabitant of Chotanagpur decided to elect a king due to regular foreign invaders and Mundas became the king of the state. The Madra Munda appointed his foster son Phani Mukut for his superior intelligence and capability. Phani Mukut just after his birth, had been found by the side of a tank under the protection of huge nag or serpent. For this reason his descendants called themselves as Nagbanshi. Since the capital was at Chutia near Ranchi hence the kingdom was called Chutia Nagpur. The Chota is a corruption of Chutia. All through the long centuries of Hindu rule in India Chotanagpur including the district of Giridih appears to have remained unmolested, though foreign invaders on rare occasions might have succeeded in exercising nominal overlordship over it. To the Muhammadan historian the whole of Chotanagpur (including the Giridih) was in the tract which they knew as Jharkhand or forest country. It appears to have practically independent through out the Turko-Afghan (1206-1526 A.D) in India. The accession of Akbar to the throne of Delhi in 1556 A.D. opens a new chapter in the history of Jharkhand. To the Mughals it was also known as Kukrah. It excited cupidity of the Mughal Emperors by the reason of report of the diamond to be found in its rivers. Kukrah remained independent of Muslim suzerainty till about the thirtieth year of the reign of Emperor Akbar. In 1585 Akbar sent an expedition which reduce the Raja Chotanagpur to the position of tributary. It is mentioned in the Ain-I-Akbari that Chotanagpur or Kukrah was included in the subah of Bihar. During the expedition of Raja Mansingh, one of the Industrious Generals of Akbar as some part of Chotanagpur region still carry the percolation of remnants of district Manbhum and Singhbhum which were acceded to subah of Bihar and during this period the only the concept of district was first introduced in revenue administration of Mughal. The entire region including the pargana of Khargdiha (Giridih district) saw lot of upheavals thereafter till 1780 when Mr. Chapman succeeded Captain Oamac. Mr. Chapman was practically the first civilian administrator of Chotanagpur. The conquered provinces as they were then called were formed into a British district which comprised parganas Ramgarh, Kendi, Kunda and Kharagdiha (which together constituted the old district of Hazaribag comprising Giridih), the whole of Palamu,

Chakai Panchet and the area around Sherghati. Subsequent to the Kol rising in 1931 which, however, did not seriously affect Giridih, the administrative structure of the territory was, however, changed.

The parganas Ramgarh, Kharag-diha, Kendi and Kunda became part of the South-west Frontier Agency and were formed into a division named Hazaribag, with Hazaribag as the administrative headquarters. In 1854 the designation of the south-west Frontier Agency was changed to Chutia Nagpur and it began to be administered as a Non-regulation Province under the Lieutenant Governor of Bihar. In 1855-56 there was the great uprising of Santhals against the British but it was brutally suppressed.

b. Mediaeval Period

c. Modern Period

8. ECONOMY AND STANDARD OF LIVING

a. Economic History

b. General Economy (Rural as well as urban)

c. Price & Wage Trends

d. Income, expenditure and livelihood pattern (Rural & Urban area)

9. AGRICULTURE

a. Agricultural Population

b. Rainfall & Rain Water Harvesting

c. Agricultural Sensons

d. Land Utilization

e. Soils

f. Holdings

g. Co-operative Farming

h. Cereals & Pulses

i. Condiments & Spices

j. Oil-Seeds

k. Fruits & Vegetables

l. Agro-processing

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m. Fodder

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n. Fibres

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o. Agricultural Implements

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p. Agricultural Wages

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q. Live-Stock

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r. Fisheries

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t. Agricultural including drainage and embankment

u. Pesticides & Fertilizers

v. Crop Pest and Diseases

w. Agricultural Productivity

x. Tenancy & Tenures

y. Famines/ Natural Calamities and disaster

10. INDUSTRIES

a. Introduction

Giridih district is well known for steel industries. There are about 90 different types of industries and 1500 Micro industries.

b. Large & Small Industries (including details by type of industry)

Re-rolling Mill : 12	Wire and Nail : 04	Stone crusher : 14
Sponge Iron : 08	Refractories : 03	Induction Frunance : 06
Hard Coke+Soft coke : 10	Blast Frunace :08	Mica Based : 25
Other Micro Industries : 1500		

c. Cottage Industrices

Car Pentry : 100	Blacksmithy : 100	Bamboo Craft : 100
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d. Self Help Groups

Nil

e. Labour Organizations

1. Labour Union Committee, Giridih
2. Electronics Works Trade Union, Giridih
3. Steel Pitch Engineering Workers Union, Giridih
4. Mica Labour Union, Giridih

11. POWER & ENERGY

Conventional sources of energy (including production, distribution and consumption)

Non-conventional & renewable sources (including production, distribution and consumption)

12 BANKING & FINANCE

- a. Banks
- b. Insurance Companies
- c. Co-operative & other Financial Institutions
- d. Non-banking Financial Institutions & Private Money Lenders
- e. Joint Stock Companies
- f. Agricultural Finance & Insurance

13. TRADE & COMMERCE

- a. Historical Background
- b. Trade Routers
- c. Extent of Employment
- d. Imports & Exports
- e. Economic, Trade, Industrial Zones, etc.

f. Wholesale Trade

g. Storage & Warehousing

h. Co-operative Marketing

i. Regulated Markets

j. Fairs

k. Peddlers

l. Hawkers

m. Retail Trade

n. Trade Associations

a. Railways

b. Roads

c. Puplic Transport

d. Rural Transport

e. Air Transport

f. Waterways (Inland/marine)

g. Tourist Facilities

h. Post Offices

i. Radio Communications

j. Tele-density

Rural :

Urban :

k. Telephones :

l. Mobile Cellular :

m. Radio Station –

Air :

Private FM :

Community radio:

n. Television Stations

Programme Origination stations :

Relay stations :

o. Number of Television sets :

p. Cable connectivity

DTH Connectivity :

Registered internet connectivity :

Number of internet cafes : 08

q. Nearest airport : Ranchi (Giridih is small Airport)

15. LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

16. REVENUE AND TAXES

17. PUBLIC SERVICES (Fair Price Shope/PDS, employment exchanges and other public offices)

18. E-GOVERNANCE

1	www.giridih.nic.in http:164.100.150.5/giridih (हिन्दी में)
2	LAN (Local Area Network) Collectorate Building, Giridih
3	3-Tier Treasury online
4	DDO Level Bill Entry system www.jharkhandonline.gov.in
5	GPF Computerisation http://jhr.nic.in/gpf
6	Transport :- (VAHAN-SARTHI & SMART CARD) www.jhr.nic.in/transport
7	Agmarknet (Bazar Samiti) www.Agmarknet.nic.in
8	<i>Social Security</i> Samajik Suraksha Pension(SSP) – SC& GEN IGNOAPS- SC & GEN
9	Jail and Civil Court, Giridih Video Conferencing System
10	Jail-Prisoner Management System http://Jhr.nic.in/prisoner
11	Jail-Visitor Management System
12	Victory Commercial Taxes http://jhr.nic.in/comtax
13	Confonet (District Consumer Court) www.confonet.nic.in/
14	Mamta (Health Department) www.mamta-himc.org/
15	MGNREGA-MIS www.nrega.nic.in
16	BRGF ONLINE (Backward Region Grant Fund) www.planningonline.gov.in/
17	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Giridih www.ssa.nic.in
18	DRDA Online MPR Entry system http://Rural.nic.in/

19	E-money order (Instant Money Order Service (iMO)) http://www.indiapost.gov.in/
20	www.indiaimage.nic.in
21	Samvadh (Public Grievance Readdressal System) CSC
22	PIS (Personal Information System)
23	e-Nagarik Sewa

19. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

A. Municipalities

Giridih Nagar Parasad under 30 wards working.

B. Zilla Parishad

C. Inter-mediate Panchayats

D. Village Panchayats

No. of 358 revenue village panchayat and 2763 revenue villages.

E. Town Planning & Valuation

20. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

a. Historical Background

b. General Education

- c. Professional and Technical Training
- d. Special Education (as education of students with special needs)
- e. National/State level Institutions
- f. Cultural, Literary & Scientific Societies
- g. Art Galleries, Cultural Institutions, Theatres, Cinema Halls etc.

No Art Galleries formulated in Giridih, There are six culture institutions in Giridih District. There are as follows.-

1. SAHAYOGI Village Baghmara, Giridih
2. JANAHIT SANKALP Village Bijalibathan, ps-Bengabad, Giridih
3. ADARSH SHIVA KENDRA Ps-Bengabad, Giridih
4. PRAYASH FOUNDATION Pachamba, Giridih
5. BAN ASTHAL Gramin Adiwasi Vikas Kendra, Alkapuri Giridih
6. NIRMAL FOUNDATION Sri Krishna Nagar, Giridih

Theatres :

No Theatre is installed in the district.

Cinema Halls :

Urban Area : Savera Chitra Mandir, Swarn Chitra Mandir, Moti Picture Place,

Jeevan Tokiz.

Rural Area : Baba Takiz, Rajmani Cinema,

21. GOs, VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS & SOCIAL WELFARE

22. TOURIST PLACES

23. HOTELS/GUEST HOUSES

- I. Hotel Gaili International, Barganda, Giridih
- II. Hotel Nikhar, Court Road, Giridih
- III. Hotel Swagat, CMR road, Giridih
- IV. Hotel Mansarovar, Tiranga Chowk, Giridih
- V. Hotel Sapna Rest House, Buxidih road, Giridih
- VI. Janaki Rest House, Bas Stand, Giridih
- VII. Hotel Kaveri, CMR road, Giridih
- VIII. Khalsa Lodge, Giridih

24. SPECIAL PROVISIONS OR RESTRICTIONS

25. SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT