

PREFACE

Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar on 15th November 2000, as the 28th state of India. Jharkhand is spread over an area of 79,714 sq. km. It is ranked at 15th place of the area of the country. As per 2001 census, this newly created state contributes 2.62 percent to the total population of the country. It stands at 13th (in 2001) place among State and Union Territories in terms of population. The population of Jharkhand at the 2001 census come to 2,69,09,428. It accounted for 23.36 percent decadal growth, ranking at 18th place of population growth the country during 2001. While in 1991 its rank was recorded 25th. The density of population in the state is 338 per sq.km. The state literacy rate is 54.13. The state consists of 22 District covering four administrative divisions Palamu, Uttari Chota Nagpur Prakhand Hajaribag, Kolahan Prakhand Chaibasa and Santhal Pargana.

As per Census 2001 Jharkhand has total 39 Urban Local Bodies (2 Nagar Nigam, 16 Nagar Parshad and 21 Nagar Panchayat at present 3 Nagar Nigam, 15 Nagar Parshad and 21 Nagar Panchayat), presently constituting 22.25 percent of population in urban areas in the state, Decennial growth of urban population in 1991 to 2001 is 28.99 percent which is less then the population of 1981 to 1991 which was 56.92 percent. The literacy rate of urban area is 79.86 percent. The capital city Ranchi is the largest urban centre in the state. During the past 100 years (1901-2001), the population of the city has increased approximately 32 times. It was 25970 in 1901 and now it has raised upto 847093 according to census 2001. The second largest town of the state is Jamshedur. The population of this city has also raised approximately 109 times in last one century.

The modern municipal government in urban units is essentially a creation and legacy of British rule. It was imported in India by Britishers from their own land. However, it is said that the origin of local self-government had very deep roots in ancient India. On the basis of historical records, excavations and archaeological investigations, it is believed that some form of local self-government did exist in the remote past. Madras was the first city to have a local government established under a charter, dated December 30, 1687, issued by the Company. The Municipality came into existence on September 29, 1688.

In the spirit of 74th Constitutional Amendment the state of Jharkhand took many steps to implement the system of democratic governance in Urban Local Bodies. The enactment has changed the scenario and injected a new life in these grass root urban institutions. These institutions have been made more democratic and their representative character broadened by way of providing representation to the weaker sections of the society and women.

This handbook covers statistical analyses all Urban Local Bodies of Jharkhand. The information has been collected, analyzed and consolidated in this handbook which would serve as a reference book for the policy makers, Urban Local Bodies, other stakeholders and citizens in general. The handbook aims to provide a general statistical overview of the urban local bodies of Uttarakhand. We hope that the readers would find this handbook useful.

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