“Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat”

Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD

Action Report

**Name of the State/UT/Institute:** Goa: Jharkhand (KVS)

**Name of the activity:** Student Project Notebook/Scrap book

**Number of students participated:** 1

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Historical Monuments of Jharkhand
BAIDYANATH

Baidyanath Tytibringa temple also known as Baba Baidyanath dham is one of the twelve Tytibringas, the most sacred abodes of Shiva. It is located in Deoghar in the Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand. It is a temple complex consisting of the main temple of Baba Baidyanath, where the Tytibringa is installed, and 31 other.

CREATOR: Raja Puran Mal
DISTRICT: Deoghar
AFFILIATION: Hinduism
FESTIVALS: Maha Shivaratri, Shunavani Mela
DEITY: Baba Baidyanath [Shiva]

According to Hindu beliefs, the demon king Ravana worshipped Shiva at the current site of the temples to get the boons that he later used to wreak havoc in the world. Ravana offered his ten heads one after another to Shiva as a sacrifice. Pleased with this, Shiva descended to cure Ravana who was injured. As he acted as a doctor, he is referred to as Vaidhya ["doctor"]. From this aspect of Shiva, the temple derives its name. The Maa Parvathi temple is tied up with the main temple, with huge red sacred threads.
Chhinnamasta Temple dedicated to Goddess Chhinnamasta is a Hindu pilgrimage centre and located in Rajrappa, in Ramgarh district of Jharkhand. The place attracts devotees from all parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.

**District:** Ramgarh

**Affiliation:** Hinduism

**Deity:** Chhinnamasta

**State:** Jharkhand

It is situated on a hillock at the confluence of the Damodar and Bhera (Bhairavi River) rivers near the Rajrappa falls. The main attraction of the Chhinnamasta (also known as Chhinnamastika) temple is the headless deity of Goddess Chhinnamasta which stands on the body of Kamdeo and Rati in the lotus bed. The Chhinnamasta temple is popular for its Tantrik style of architectural design. Apart from the main temple, there are ten temples of various gods and goddesses such as the Surya (Sun God), Hanuman, and Lord Shiva. It was this place where the Raja of Ramgarh Raj gave 3 lac acres of land to the people in the Bhudhan movement started by Acharya Vinoba.
BINDU DHAM

Bindudham, also known as Binduwasni Mandir, is a Hindu Temple of Maa Durga [Kali], Maa Lakshmi and Maa Saraswati in the form of Shaktipeeth. "Binduwasni Mandir" is at the top of the "Binduwasni hill". The main temple has a statue of the Hindu god Surya [Sun]. He is seated in a seven housed Rath. In another part of Binduwasni hill, a large 35-foot statue of Hanuman stands, where people can see his sacred foot prints.

STATE: Jharkhand
RELIGION: Hinduism
DEITY: Tridevi [Maa Binduwasni]
FESTIVAL: Chaitra Navratri
ARCHITECTURE: Aryan type

Binduwasni Temple [the temple of Tridevi] is related to the story of 'the story of Goddess Sati'. Actually, Bindudham temple was an ancient temple, but with the elapse of time, it became unpopular. Chaitra Navratri Durga puja is the main puja [worship] festival in Bindudham temple. In this occasion of Chaitra Navratri, a nine days Maha Yajna is organised.
This gurudwara was built in 1974 by Sandan Kewal Singh. It is established by the help of Punjabi Sikh community people who are settled here in large ratio and notifies city as one of India's largest Sikh population after cities of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

_STATE_: Jharkhand

_DISTRICT_: Jamshedpur

_BUILT IN_: 1974

_BUILT BY_: Sandan Kewal Singh

_RELIGION_: Sikhism

This gurudwara has the 90 feet high Nishaan saheb. It's the religious place for Sikh here. All people of all religions gather here and pray. It creates an example of unity. This gurudwara has started many social works like langar for poor people, old age home and they have organisation which helps people during any disaster.
St. Mary’s Cathedral is the first church of the centuries-old history of this tribal town Ranchi, in the Chota Nagpur Plateau area. Catholics and Christian faithful working as Tea tribes in Tea Estates this area, Railway along with the farmers were the early community of the church.

STATE: Jharkhand
RELIGION: Christianity
FOUNDED IN: 1947
FOUNDER: Fr. John Mc Donnel

Christian missionaries serving among the people made thatched sheds on the hillock near the market and Kallada River. One of the thatched sheds used as Church during 1866 was the first Church of Ranchi established by the Roman Catholic missionaries. The Church was named after “Mother of Good Counsel” (St. Mary) and liturgies of the Church were in Latin. St. Mary’s Church was built in 1909 and remodelled with concrete structure during 25 May 1937.
JAMI MOSQUE

The Jami Mosque is located about 32 km from the district headquarters Sahebganj and about 480 km from Ranchi, the capital city of Jharkhand. It was built in the last quarter of the 16th century AD.

STATE: Jharkhand
LOCATION: Sahebganj, Ranchi
BUILT IN: last quarter of 16th century
BUILT BY: Raja Mansingh
RELIGION: ISLAM

The mosque, locally called as Jami Masjid, is consisted of a large prayer hall to the west, a spacious courtyard enclosed by a high compound wall with arched recesses on its inner side. It has three gateways on the north, south and east. The architectural features of the mosque are so impressive that a scholar describes it to be a building of 'vastly more taste and far surpasses any of the building in Gauri', i.e. present day Bengal.
Maha Shrawani Mela

Millions of devotees of Lord Shiva visit Deogarh, the holy abode of Lord Shiva, for the Maha Shrawani Mela after having a dip at Uttarakhand Ganga at Sultanganj. Devotees, the devotees carry the holy Gangas water with them. They backpack walk through a distance of 105 km Ultra Deogarh to the Karniwar and culminate their journey with offering this holy water on to the Shiva Linga. During the Shrawani Mela, not only thousands of temporary and permanent traders and priests, even beggars become richer - thanks to the grand fair.
Located on a small hillock on the outskirts of Ranchi, Jagannath Temple was built during the late 17th century by a king named Thakur Sni Nath Shahdeea. The temple was constructed on the similar architectural style as that of Jagannath Temple in Puri, Orissa. Hence, it is considered one of the important landmarks in the state. Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, this ancient temple is frequented by millions of tourists and devotees every year. The major thing which distinguishes it from other temples in the state lies in the fact that it allows people from all castes and religions to enter the compound.
Pahari Mandir

Beauty which defines the devotional aura of Ranchi, Pahari Mandir, clear from its name, is located atop a hill and overlooks the settlement and natural beauty of the city. With an elevation of about 2400 feet, it is also one of the highest temples in the state. Pahari Mandir is dedicated to Lord Shiva and hence, it is considered as a significant religious site amongst Hindus, especially Shaites. You can actually feel the beauty of stillness and savour the panoramic beauty of the capital city, then it is this picturesque temple. The presence of beautiful trees spread all around the temple and atop of hills.
Dewri Mandir

It is located in Tamar, 60 km toward south from Rachi. It is very old temple of Goddess Durga. The main attraction is that the 700 year old idol of the Goddess Durga is has 16 Hands. The temple is very old and is currently under renovation.

The temple is constructed via the placing of large stones on top of each other without any cementing material. At the temple devotees tie yellow and red sacred threads on bamboo for the fulfillment of their wishes. Upon the fulfillment of their wishes, they again come to the temple and untie the thread.

Dedicated to Sath Bhujji Goddess, an avatar of Goddess Durga, Dewri Mandir temple is located a little outside the main city of Ranchi. Spread over nearly two acres, this old temple in Ranchi also houses an idol of Lord Shiva here. Legend has it that whoever has tried to alter the structure of temple has to face the wrath of Gods.
Shikharji

One of the most famous pilgrimage sites in Jharkhand and a highly revered religious centre amongst Jain followers, Shikharji is located in the midst of dense forests atop Parasnath Hill, the highest of them all in the entire state. Hence it is a preferred destination for several natural lovers and photographers apart from Jain followers and other devotees. It is also considered as a place where one can easily attain salvation.

It is a complex of more than 20 temples amongst which Jai Mandir, Parasnath Temple and Gautam Swami Temple are the most popular. It is listed among the most important and sacred holy places of the Jains. As many as 23 out of 24 Thirteenthar are said to have attained salvation here as per the Jain tradition. Much popular Parasnath Wildlife Sanctuary is situated here with its highest peak at 1,365 m, the highest in the state.
Parasnath Temple

Parasnath is the highest hill in Chotanagpur at an elevation of 4,480 feet. The Parasnath Temple is listed among the most important and sanctified holy places of the Jains. As many as 23 out of 24 Tirthankaras (including Parsvanatha) have attained salvation. Here with as per the Jain tradition. Much popular Parasnath Wildlife Sanctuary is situated here with its highest peak of 1,365 metres, the highest in the State.
Sun Temple

The Sun Temple is very much a newly built monument in Jharkhand. It is built around the sacred pond favouring the Chhatriwatis in the Khela Nagpur Plateau region. The structure of temple has been designed with elegance.

The structure of temple has been designed with elegance. The temple complex has the shape of a big chariot with eighteen wheels and Seven life like horses that seem to be ready to take off for the journey. The temple is constructed by a charitable trust named Sanskrit Vahare which is under the leadership of Shri Ram Naras, the managing director of Ranchi Express. Devotees who visit Sun temple get mesmerized by its beauty.
PALAMU FORTS

• Location: Daltonganj.
• This fort has an entrance gate known as Nagpuri gate. It is located on the shores of a tributary of the North Koel River.
RAJMAHAL

- Location: Sahibganj

- Rajmahal, the town is home to several other monuments too like Singhi Dalan, Akbari Masjid, Tomb of Mania - Bibi and Tomb of Miran.
TELIAGARHI FORT

Location: Sahibganj.

The fort was built to guard the famed Teliagarhi pass. For many years the Teliagarhi fort was known as the 'gate-way' to Bengal.
Nilkanth Mahal

- Location: Mandu
- It offers really some nice landscapes capturing live moments like Animals in the Forest, Water in the Mountains, and Fun in the Sun.
Climate of Jharkhand
CLIMATE OF JHARKHAND

Climate of Jharkhand varies from humid subtropical in the north to tropical wet and dry in the south-east. The main seasons are summer, rainy, autumn, winter and spring. The summer lasts from mid-April to mid-June. May is the hottest month, characterized by daily high temperatures around 38°C (100°F) and low temperatures around 25°C (77°F). The southwest monsoon, from mid-June to October, brings nearly all the state’s annual rainfall which ranges from about 40 inches (1,000mm) in the west-central part of the state to more than 60 inches (1,500mm) in the southwest. Nearly half of the annual precipitation falls in July and August, the winter season lasts from November to February. The temperatures in Ranchi in December usually vary from about 10°C (50°F) to around 26°C (79°F), whereas summer season lasts from mid-June to mid-April.
Rainfall Trends in Jharkhand

The rainfall pattern in the state has witnessed significant changes during past decades. Evident in Figure 3 displays the seasonal pattern of rainfall based on the data from 1956-2008 for the Ranchi region. It is evident that maximum annual rainfall was received during South West monsoon season and only 6.8% was received during North East monsoon months in the state. The remaining of rain was received in winter (27.4%, with average of 52.4 mm), from January to February and summer (7.5%, with average of 104.7 mm) from March to May, respectively. Hence, the state receives majority of rains during monsoon and only 13.1% of the annual rainfall received during other seasons.
The decadal distribution of rainfall over this state is shown in Fig. It is clear from comparison of rainfall during 1966-2008 that the average rainfall didn’t follow a rage, it was continuously rising during the period. The year 1991 to 2000 received the maximum rains among all the decades whereas minimum average rainfall was received by the state during 1956 to 1960.

An sharp contrast to the observed trend during 1966-2000, period 2001-08 witnessed sharp decline in annual rainfall. The state witnessed severe droughts post 2000.
Seasonal Precipitation distribution for Ranchi city. 1956-2008

Decadal Feature of Rainfall Distribution

Climate Jharkhand: Temperature, climate graph
Assessment of climate extremes and its long term spatial
Climate Change in Jharkhand: Observations & Patterns

International panel on climate change (IPCC) has come out with global and regional emission pathways in its special report. Four CO2 concentration based scenarios were used for projections (Kleinweber, Joshi, Jayaraman, Bala, & Ravindranath, 2012). These scenarios predict changes in global temperatures and rainfall. The climate change impacts are also witnessed and measured in India. The Indian subcontinent is witnessing rise in temperature. The annual mean minimum temperature rose by 0.27°C during 1901-2007. However, in the recent decade 1998-2007, the maximum temperature shows stagnation in trend. Further, the predictions show that mean minimum temperature in the country will increase by almost as 3.2°C by 2050 and 4.5°C by 2080. Extreme temperature and heat spells have already become common over northern India. The precipitation which is highly dependent on temperature will also show changes. It is predicted that the rainfall in most part of the country will rise significantly in coming years.
AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONE OF JHARKHAND

Western plateau sub zone (Zone V)
Central and North eastern plateau (Zone IV)
South eastern Plateau sub zone (Zone VI)

Climate in Jharkhand, India
Physical Map Of Jharkhand
Political Map Of Jharkhand
Minerals And Industries In Jharkhand
Important
Personalities
of
Tharkhand
R. Madhavan

- Indian Actor, Writer and Film Producer
- Received Filmfare Awards - 4
- An Award from the Tamil Nadu State Film Awards
Bulu Imam
Environmental Worker
BULU IMAM

* An Environmental Activist
* Protection of tribal culture and heritage in Jharkhand.
* Received the Gandhi International Peace Award, 2012.
* Recipient of the Padma Shri (2019).
Priyanka Chopra Jonas
Indian Actress
Priyanka Chopra

- Indian Actress, Singer, Film Producer
- Winner of The Miss World -2000
- National Film Award -1
- Filmfare Award -5
- Padam Shri (2016)

World’s 100 most powerful women [2017-2018]
Deshika Yemari

Indian Athlete (Archery),

Ranked World No. 9,

Commonwealth Games - Gold Medal (2010)

Qualified Summer Olympics in London (2012)

Conferred the Arjun Award (2012)

Honored with FICCI Sportperson of the Year Award (2014)

Padma Shri (2016).
Ratan Tata
Indian Industrialist
RATAN TATA

Indian Industrialist, Investor, philanthropist, and a former chairman of Tata Sons.

Recipient of two of the highest civilian awards of India -
Padma Vibhushan (2008)
Padma Bhushan (2000).
Ms Dhoni
Indian International Cricketer
M.S. Dhoni

International [Indian Cricketer]

Under His Captaincy - India Won

- Asia Cups [2010, 2016]
- ICC Cricket World Cup (2011)
- ICC Champions Trophy (2013)
Birsá Mundá
freedom fighter
Gopal Prasad Dubey
Classical dancer [Chhau]
Draupadi Murmu
Governor of Jharkhand
Raghunath Das
Chief Minister of Jharkhand
भाषा संगम
1. आई ना।
2. प्रणाम।
3. का हाल बा।
4. सब बढ़िया बा।
5. बड़े दिन से मैंट ना भईल हा।
6. तीहार नाव का है?
7. हमार नाव.... हा।
8. तु कहाँ से हव?
9. हम.... से हई।
10. तोसे मिलकर अच्छा लगल।
11. किस्मत बढ़िया रहे
12. बढ़िया सेहत के वास्ते।
13. बढ़िया दिन रहे।
14. मजे से खा।
15. सफर बढ़िया रहे।
16. पैंखाना कैने बा?

17. इस मैद्रास हर चीज़ के बदले चुकइँहें।

18. पुलिस को बुलाव।

19. जल्दी से ठीक हो जा।
20. हमके नइखे मालूमा
21. हम समझतनी!
22. तु भोजपुरी बैले ले?
23. हाँ, तनि - तनि।
24. इह केतना ह?
25. माफ करिं।
Thank you!!!