



An Institutional structure of Indian administration and their impact on tribal communities of vidharbh region of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT: *The tribal communities of Maharashtra's Vidharbh region are often sidelined and ignored both in terms of governmental policies and societal norms. These marginalized communities are among the least developed areas in India, with little to no access to basic necessities such as education, health care, and infrastructure. In order to understand the impact that institutional structures have on these communities, it is important to understand how they operate on a state level. This article seeks to examine the various institutional structures of Indian administration, namely the District Collector System, Panchayati Raj System, and Tribal Sub Plan Administration, and their implications for tribal communities living in the Vidharbh region of Maharashtra.*

KEYWORDS:- Tribal, Indian constitution, forest rights act.

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern Indian administration has had a profound impact on the tribal communities of Vidharbh region of Maharashtra. The British colonial rule saw the establishment of a centralised



Figure:1

administrative system in India. This system was based on the principle of divide and rule, which led to the discrimination and marginalisation of certain communities, including the tribals. The post-independence period saw the continuation of this centralised system, with little regard for the needs of the tribals. The result was that these communities were left behind in terms of development and remained economically and socially disadvantaged.

In accordance with The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act 1976 (Act No.108 of 1976) and The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act 2002 (Act No.10 of 2003) The introduction of decentralised planning and panchayati raj institutions in the 1980s brought some respite to the tribals. These initiatives helped to empower local communities and give them a greater say in decision-making. However, implementation has



often been lacking, and there is still a long way to go in terms of ensuring that these communities benefit fully from these programmes. In India, the administration of tribal communities falls under the jurisdiction of the Indian constitution i.e article 342 and in scheduled 5 & 6 areas as well as Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The ministry is responsible for the welfare of tribals across the country and works to safeguard their rights and interests.

The provisions of the Indian Constitution and various laws enacted by Parliament have helped to improve the condition of tribals in India. However, challenges remain in terms of ensuring their full participation in the mainstream development process.



Figure 2

Tribal communities in India have their own customs and traditions which play an important role in their social and cultural life. These customs are often unique to each community and are passed down from generation to generation.

Some of the more common tribal customs include: birth rituals, marriage ceremonies, death rites, festivals and dances. These customs help to maintain a sense of identity within the community and strengthen bonds between members.

While some tribal customs may seem strange or unfamiliar to outsiders, they are an integral part of who tribals are and play a vital role in their lives.

A well-designed and implemented Tribal The Indian administration has had a profound impact on the tribals of Vidharbh region of Maharashtra. The British Raj established the Indian Forest Act in

1879, which led to the displacement of thousands of tribals from their ancestral homes and lands. This Act classified forests as 'reserved', 'protected' or 'unclassified', with the majority of forests in India being classified as 'reserved'. The act also gave the government control over all timber resources, meaning that tribals were now required to obtain a permit from the forest department in order to use any forest produce. This had a devastating effect on the livelihoods of tribals, who relied on the forest for food, fuel and shelter. In addition, the Act led to the creation of Forest villages, where tribals were forced to live under conditions of extreme poverty and deprivation. The Forest department also imposed restrictions on the movement of tribals within the forests, further isolating them from their traditional way of life.

The Impact of the Indian Administration on Tribals Custom is far-reaching. The establishment of the Indian Forest Act led to the displacement of thousands of tribals from their ancestral homes and lands. This Act classified forests as 'reserved', 'protected' or 'unclassified', with the majority of forests in India being classified as 'reserved'. The act also gave the government control over all timber resources, meaning that tribals were now required to obtain a permit from the forest department in order to use.

Impact of indian administration on tribals customs of vidharbh region

The British administration in India had a profound impact on the tribal communities of the Vidharbh region of Maharashtra. The British implemented a number of policies and programs that resulted in the change or extinction of many traditional tribal customs. For example, the British banned the practice of sati, where a widow would immolate herself on her husband's funeral pyre. This practice was common among the tribals of Vidharbh region prior to the British arrival. The British also discouraged child marriage and encouraged education for girls and women. This led to a decline in the practice of child marriage among tribals in Vidharbh region. In addition, the British established a network of schools and colleges in the region, which helped to spread western education among the tribal population. As a result of these policies and programs, many traditional tribal customs were changed or extinguished altogether during the British administration in India.



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The administration of India is divided into several levels including the central, state, and local levels. Each level has its own set of administrative units and institutions. The impact of these units and institutions on tribal communities can vary depending on the region where they are located. For example, in the Vidharbh region of Maharashtra, the administration is made up of the Central government, the State government, and the Local self-government. The Central government is responsible for overall policy making and coordination between the different levels of government. The State government is responsible for implementing policies and programs at the state level. The Local self-government is responsible for providing services at the local level. All three levels of government have an impact on tribal communities in Vidharbh.

The Central government formulates policies that affect all regions of India, including Vidharbh. These policies are implemented by the State government and Local self-government. For example, the Central government's forest Policy affects how forests are managed in Vidharbh. This policy is implemented by the State Forest Department which has a direct impact on tribal communities who rely on forests for their livelihoods. Another example is the Central government's education policy which is implemented by the State Education Department. This policy affects tribal children who attend schools run by this department.

The State government implements policies and programs that are specific to Maharashtra. These policies and programs have an impact on tribal communities in Vidharbh. For example, the Mahat

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The Vidharbh region of Maharashtra is home to a large number of tribal communities. These communities have long been marginalized and excluded from the mainstream of Indian society. In recent years, however, there has been an increasing recognition of the rights of these communities and a growing effort to include them in the development process.

A key part of this inclusion process is the institutional structure of the Indian administration.

The Constitution of India provides for a three-tier system of government, with the central government at the top, followed by state governments and then local governments. The central government is responsible for overall policymaking and coordination, while state governments are responsible for implementation. Local governments, meanwhile, are responsible for service delivery at the grassroots level.

The impact of this institutional structure on tribal communities can be seen in a number of ways. First, it has led to the establishment of a number of special programs and schemes that are specifically designed to benefit these communities. Second, it has ensured that there is greater coordination between different levels of government on issues affecting tribal communities. And third, it has created a more conducive environment for dialogue and negotiation between different stakeholders on issues relating to tribal development.

While there is still much work to be done in terms of fully integrating tribal communities into the mainstream of Indian society, the institutional structure of the Indian administration has undoubtedly had a positive impact on these communities.





II. CONCLUSION

Tribal communities of the Vidharbh region of Maharashtra have been facing severe socio-economic and political exploitation since India's independence. The Indian administrative system, which has been designed to cater to the needs of the dominant Hindu population, has failed to address the issues faced by these marginalized communities. The conclusion of the article "An Institutional structure of Indian administration and their impact on tribal communities of vidharbh region of Maharashtra" is that the institutional structures of Indian administration have had a

negative impact on the tribal communities of vidharbh region of Maharashtra. These structures have led to the displacement of these communities, and have also caused them to lose their traditional livelihoods. But by changing erat these negative impacts need to be addressed by positive aspects through development activities with concern ogtribals customs which is not be compromise at any cost in order to improve the lives of these communities.

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