



Transition of kani community in Thiruvananthapuram district

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INTRODUCTION

All these tribal communities are in rapid transition. The Kanikkar or the Kani have been slow to wake up to the reality of the situation but now among them are protesting and looking for a way out of the situation. The improvement of communication has brought the Kanikkar in to contact with outside influences and with the dregs of humanity from the low country, with the result that they have fallen in morals. The pace of so called civilising influences has been so rapid that they have been hustled out of their old existence in virgin forests where they led their old life, unknown and undisturbed. Instead of old huts, concrete floors, power and water connections are still present in many Adivasi areas. In some places are combined with traditional and modern techniques. These changes become more widespread as financial assistance was provided to the different Government agencies. Because of the availability of bricks and its financial burden, the walls are now being built using the bricks of the concrete (Field study). In the top of the concrete house are scenes in the PVC pipe and sinkers tank. Even though water from the top of the hill is used, it is collected from the water tank. Water pumps are also used in places

where there wells and electricity. Occasional instances like festival, wedding, plays, dancer, musical concerts, recitation etc. have great role on accelerating tribal transformation. They are called cultural performances, According to Milton Singes, each cultural performance has "a definitely limited time span, a beginning and a place and occasion of performance. Modern amenities like television, radio, Internet, telephone, cell phone, electricity, water supply, roads also facilitate these cultural exchange processes. In the same time, due to lack of communication facilities, they are not able to attain the benefits of the programmes related to general health, family welfare, communicable diseases, sex linked diseases etc. Most of the tribals living in the remote area. So they face a lot of difficulties. Due to these difficulties, Government doctors, nurse health servants etc. posted at health centres, health sub- centres or referred hospitals do not want to live in tribal area. Department of scheduled tribes paid Rs. 24 core for sustainable development of adivasis in agriculture and traditional sector. The project was implemented in conjunction with various institutions. In 30 people in Kollam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta were paid 45.60 Lakh rupees. In milmas diary unit scheme, beneficiary has two cows, cattle field, insurance, medical treatment etc. About

2.4 lakh will be given to the beneficiary. Milam has been provided with 450 jobs. The Government has decided to introduce apparel parks to modernize women's clothing. The first phase of training is being trained to 250 Scheduled Tribe women in Attappady, Palkkadu district. In 2.55 crore will be spent on schemes aiming at women programme. The mobilization advance was sanctioned Rs.55 lakhs. Despite the efforts of the state Government, Central Sector and Local Governments drinking water is a scarce commodity for many Tribal settlements. Drinking water is available within the settlements only for 10 per cent of the settlements. For more than half of the settlements drinking water is available at a distance of 0.5 km. the Tribal people in 114 settlements fetch the drinking water from a distance of more than 5km.

In 2016 has been allocated for a sustainable development programme of Kudumbasree of Rs.350 crore. Under the tribals schemes 1170 persons were given Rs.3.34 crore to provide vocational training to the construction sector. The project is implemented by centre for management development (CMD) of schedule tribes. The centre for biomedical polymer science and technology will allocated Rs.495 crore for one year certificate course for N.T.T.F 250 students and 50 for training in plastic construction. In the past several schemes we have been able to implement many projects in the scheduled tribes sector successfully. Undoubtedly, these schemes, which are based on proposals from the groups, have contributed to improving the physical conditions of the poor scheduled tribes. Almost all five year plan is a major project for housing. Implementation of irrigation wells for women in 2007-2008 year implementation of women by embroidery training. Home renovation revitalization for old people and persons with disabilities Thannimoodu Anganawadi manufacturing, St. Mary's bridges etc. was implemented. In 2008-2009 year irrigation workshop construction of irrigation, ginger cultivation, banana cultivation, kitchen yard poultry, driving for ladies, modern designing training, handicrafts training home, house maintenance, construction for Anganawadi buildings, EMS housing construction, cultural landscape production projects etc. also implemented during this period. In the year 2010-2011 implemented EMS housing scheme, ginger cultivation, training for women's employment, tribal medical camp for scheduled tribes, house construction for handicaps and old age, books and furniture for elenkiyam cultural programme etc. has been to perform remarkable things for scheduled tribes. In 2016 has been

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Women's who are equality to their education standards and social standards are self-sufficient with the expansion of the employment gurantee programme in Kerala, it was the first time in India that the public proposals were given to give special consideration to women. So the women's component project became a major feature of decentralization in Kerala.

Most of the schemes implemented, during the last five years for scheduled tribes were successful. The programmes implemented by Grama Panchayath in scheduled tribes were successful. The priority was given to enhance the material situation and to provide job training. In 17 scheduled tribes have also been able to build roads and provide better houses for the poor. It was able to house many homes with electricity. With the help

of modern electric equipment, it has made a great deal of improvement in communication. Cleaned toilets, freshwater well, irrigation wells have improved the quality of life of the scheduled tribes. As per the sanitation programme, toilets have been given to 200 families. Banks do not show interests in the current situation to allow the scheduled castes to cultivate their land to grow. Because there is no certificate or pattayam.

There are seven integrated tribal development project (ITDB) offices Nedumangadu, Kanjirappalli, Thodupuzha, Attapadi, Nilampur, Wayandu and Kannur. Ten tribal development offices (Punalur, Ranni, Adimali, Moovattupuzha, Chalakkudi, Palakkadu, Kozhikkodu, Sulthan Batheri, Mananthavadi and Kasargodu and 53 tribal extension centres which are active in the existing tribal belts of the state, carry out fruitful tribal development activities in Kerala state (Net). The ministry was setup in 1999 after the bifurcation of ministry of social justice and empowerment with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes (STS), the most under privileged of the Indian society in a co-ordinated and planned manner. Before the formation of the ministry, tribal affairs were handled by different ministers at different points in time. The ministry of tribal affairs is the nodal ministry for overall policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes for development of scheduled tribes. It overall tribal people and all areas with Tribal population across the country.

Conclusion:

Educationally the Kani population in Thiruvananthapuram district is still backward. The general economic backwardness and lack of educational facilities near the settlements are all contributing to the sorry rate of affair. Hereditary medicine practiced by the Kanikkar has now a day found greater prominence. They make medicines mainly from the extract of medicinal plants and other veterans. The composition and method of preparation of the medicines are kept secret by them and are hereditarily passed on to later generations. Tribal's are intrinsic part of India and tribals have important role in the development of the country. They are also considered as the most vulnerable sections of the population in India. They are exploited by the most age-old social and cultural handicaps coupled with environment factors. The age old exploitation and repression of the

Triabals have considerably cut them off from the main stream of socio-economic development of the country as a whole. There are number of tribes in India, spread over different parts at different levels of socio-economic development. Tribals in Kerala are the indigenous population found in the Southern Indian states of Kerala. Most of the tribal people of Kerala live in the forest and mountains of Western ghats, bordering Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Kani tribe is a small group; previously nomadic but settled community of almost 30,000 members based in the Agasthya Hills in South Western ghats of India and is economically backward. And it is believed that they were close associates of Travancore royal family. The tribe found on the hill region known for their variety of religious beliefs and social observance. And they have their own way to meet the basic needs for the existence of their tribal members. If one studies about the tribes state of Kerala, can easily come across to multitudes of Tribal communities who have settled down here in large numbers.

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