

The analyses small entrepreneurship Vanniyar community peoples

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As like developing are under developing countries estimated the through economical scale. In the same way in Tamilnadu, the communities are obtained its standard and status through in economical growth. Here we are analyzed the economical standard of the Vanniyar community.

The Madras Presidency gradually freed itself from the traditional characteristics of the Indian society due to the initiatives launched by Fort. St.George of the British Government in the directions of the socio-economic process and innovative principles in the political system.¹ The strict observance of merit based public recruitment was relaxed in the end of nineteenth century as the British adopted preferential policies in public recruitment for backward classes.²

Communal representation in elective bodies was also made to access a minimum number. British government initiated welfare programmes in the educational field too. It reversed the traditional educational system that was based on class, sectarian and caste and declared a policy of mass education in 1854.³ The Hunter Commission Report, 1880 outlined that the 'Government should accept the principle that nobody be refused admission to a government college or school merely on the ground of caste.'⁴ Under the 'Criminal Tribes Act' in 1871 some castes were termed as "Criminal Tribes" and several provisions were made for their rehabilitation. Grant-in-aid code was framed by the Education department in 1880 to assist financially backward class in elementary schools.⁵ The code specified 12 communities as the beneficiaries and allotted grant to every school according to the strength of the backward classes.

Though the policy of concession to the backward class was conveniently acted the interest of the British that is divide and rule formulae as in the case of the Hindu-Muslim diversity on religious based separate electorate.⁶ It cannot be denied that the policies served its purpose, that is upliftment of the backward classes. In a continuation of these reforms the British later expounded communal representation in a broader scale in public services.

The British government was blamed for it categorized the society into Brahmins and non-Brahmins for its own administrative convenience, since the society was divided on caste lines.⁷ This argument was not convincing since the division was not created but just adopted the social division which already existed.

Agriculture

The occupation of the respondents is an important parameter showing the economic position of the Vanniyar people.

This shows that 80 percent of the Vanniyar peoples were worked as agricultural labourers and in unorganized sectors. After retirement only 2 percent of the Vanniyar people were employed. From clearly understood that the Vanniyar people are economically weak as they do not have any permanent and organized sector employment opportunities.⁸

Mechanicals

Financial support of the Vanniyar peoples were classified into four categories The financial support of the respondents is given below. Some of the Vanniyar peoples are basic literate worked on mechanic. Only 15 percent of the Vanniyar people in the study area get the mechanics. The Vanniyar people has increased to Rs.1000 very recently. In the like in prices, it is very pathetic for the Vanniyar people to depend upon their ends. Thus it is to be observed that not only the amount.⁹

Distributions of the classified under three categories, namely, Indira Gandhi National Old Vanniyar People Pension, State Government Pension and Central Government Pension. Distribution of the pension of the respondents is given below.

That is, for every 100 elderly persons, only 15 elderly persons were mechanics.¹⁰ Therefore, it is miserable to see such people living in the old age without any financial support. The problem of economic insecurity have been questioned several times in terms of the meagre budget, improper identification of beneficiaries, lengthy procedures and irregular. Therefore to be widened to provide a reasonable financial support to the elderly people.¹¹

Provisional Shops

In the Vanniyar peoples in rural side income level of the respondents. Every month in Rs 1000-2000, 2001-3000, 3001-4000 and 4001-5000. In this income for a family income.

The family income of the 114 of the peoples ranges from Rs.1000-2000 per month. Among them 68 (19.40 percent) were male and 46 (13.10 percent) were female. 105 (30 percent) of the respondents family members' income ranges from Rs.2001-3000. Among them 56 (16 percent) of the respondents were male and 49 (14 percent) of the respondents were female. Nearly 50 percent of the respondents' family members get only a maximum of Rs.3000 per month and if the slab mentioned less than Rs.4000 per month, 87 percent of the respondents' family under this category. Thus it is inferred that poverty is a serious problem with the Vanniyar people.¹²

Hotel and Motels

The Vanniyar peoples are Hotel and Motels in highway side and small village side especially their northern districts, Hotel and Motels are classified under three categories like owned, rented and leased. The Hotel and Motels of the sample respondents are, that 262 (74.9 percent) respondents live in own Hotel and Motels 54 (15.40 percent) respondents live in rented Hotel and Motels and 34 (9.70 percent) respondents live in leased Hotel and Motels.

Bricks (Sengal) Industry

There are different types of works in the study area like Drivers Hotel and Motels, Provisional Shops and Mechanicals. The nature of works is an indicator of their standard of living. The distribution of the Vanniyar people respondents on the basis of the nature of their works is given below.¹³

It is clear from the above (55.10 percent) of the respondents live in Bricks (Sengal) Industry. Thus some of Vanniyar peoples in Dharmapuri and Cuddalur district live in the worked at Bricks (Sengal) Industry.

Medical Shops

Number of peoples are classified under three categories like 0-1, 2-3 and 3 and above. The distribution of the Vanniyar people on the basis of number of Medical shops is given below.

It reveals that 198 (56.60 percent) respondents had 2 Medical shops, 86 (24.60 percent) respondents live with 3 and above Medical shops and 66 (18.90 percent) respondents' with 0-1 Medical shop. The majority of the respondents live with 2-3 Medical shops for the Vanniyar people.¹⁴

Animal Husbandry

The Vanniyar peoples of rural area every house in animal husbandry. Every day morning and evening the house members are go to collected the milk and distributed the village side.

It is clear for the work 188 (53.70 percent) of the respondents use public, 98 (28.00 percent) of the respondents 29 (8.30 percent) of the respondents. 35 (10 percent) respondents. Majority of the respondents for the study area.

Conclusion

There are different types of works in the study area like Drivers Hotel and Motels, Provisional Shops and Mechanicals. The nature of works is an indicator of their standard of living. The distribution of the Vanniyar people respondents on the basis of the nature of their works.

End notes

¹ Washbrook.D.A., *The Emergence of Provincial Politics: The Madras Presidency 1820-70*, New Delhi, 1937, p.107.

² Anil Seal, *The Emergence on Indian Nationalism: Competition and Collaboration in the later Nineteenth Century*, Cambridge, 1971, p.97.

³ Indian Educational Reforms, Macaulay Report, 1854.

⁴ Chanchreek.K.L.,. Ambedkar.B.R., *Patriot, Philosopher, Statesman, Vol.I*, New Delhi, 1991, p.17.

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- ⁵ Fort, St., George Gazetteer No.44, 5 November, Education Department, 24 October, 1895.
- ⁶ 'Separate Electorate' was offered to Scheduled Caste under the 'Communal Award' of 1932.
- ⁷ Engene F. Irschick, *Politics and Social Conflict in South India: the non-Brahmins Movement and Tamil Separation, 1916-1929*, Bombay, 1969, pp.24-27.
- ⁸ Personal Interview with Sasi, Advocaet, Velur, Dated on 26/8/2011.
- ⁹ Personal Interview with Raji, House wife, Namakkal, Dated on 24/11/2010.
- ¹⁰ Puri. B.N.*Op.cit.*,p.90.
- ¹¹ Personal Interview with Sankar, Agriculturelist, Thiruvallur, Dated on, dated on 13/11/2010.
- ¹² Chopra. P.H., Puri. B.N., and Das. M.N., *A Social Cultural and Economic History of India*, Vol.IDelhi, 1974.
- ¹³ Personal Interview with Karuppannan, Agriculturelist, Thiruvannamalai, Dated on,26.5.2009
Interview with Velan, 29.07.2010.
- ¹⁴ Personal Interview with Saminathan, Agriculturelist, Thiruvannamalai, Dated on,15/05/2010.