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SCHIZOPHRENIA, DESIRE & ART: RETHINKING THE THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DELEUZE & GUATTARI

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ABSTRACT

Psychosis in general is explained as an impaired relationship with reality. Schizophrenia is a psychotic condition characterized by chronic and severe mental disorder that affects how a person thinks, feels and behaves. Schizophrenics are considered as people who are lost in touch with reality, and therefore, they are sidelined as those who do not belong to the majority who considers themselves “normal”. Schizophrenics are categorized as those in need of treatment for they have to be brought into the everyday living of ‘structured happiness’. They need to be brought into the pure order of politics and socio-political discourse.

Deleuze contests this approach and appeals to us to move into the sphere of extremes leaving behind the point of view of norms and normal. In *Anti-Oedipus* Deleuze & Guattari, discusses *Oedipalisation* as the figure head of imperialism; that which gives a depressive tone to life by internalizing suffering. The present paper attempts a rethinking of psychosis by contesting the existing attitude towards schizophrenics in particular and mental illness in general.

Schizophrenia is discussed in the paper as nothing else but a celebration of life. As discussed by Deleuze and Guattari, anti-Oedipus state enjoys multiplicity instead of the shuffle between the mundane dichotomical structures. They arrive at the non-human realm of being human, overcoming the herd instincts to be desire itself- which is production. Production thus is no lack but desiring production and schizophrenics are universal producers.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, mental illness, psychotherapy, desire, art, desiring production

Introduction

Madness as another category of illness is a relatively later addition in the history of humanity. The advent of reason has seen a rise in the number of mad people. With reason grabbing the central voice in the discourse, the number of madmen and the activities so referred shot up. Suddenly human eccentricities became a concern and within a very short span the ecstasies which were hitherto various modes of human existence became problematic. The focus turned to treating the problem by finding a solution. Psychiatry and psychology took up the role and by studying the human mind they promised to normalize his or her behavior.

Humans, under this regime are considered as mere agents of reason and whatever is not rational is not acceptable and thus need to be evaded. Humans outside the purview of reason and the societal constructions are thus

labeled abnormal. They are an illness both to themselves and even more to the society. The entire field of psychology and psychiatry are dedicated to the service of humanity for they convert abnormal humans to humans fit for societal living.

Institutionalization of madness has indeed made the experience intolerable. People no longer become mad but are driven to inflicted states of madness. Madness is in the present form defined by lacks; lack of coherence, lack of clarity, lack of integrity in behavior or lack of insight. Existence and experiences devoid of these are clubbed under the umbrella term of madness. Various therapeutic processes are discussed and practiced in taming the mad. From medicinal practices to psychoanalytic therapies; madness was treated from various dimensions. Though the methods differed the underlying thought remained the same: that madness is a condition which need to be treated for it is an illness that could destroy the lives. The truth of madness and the experience of multiplicity it guaranteed were easily forgotten. As Foucault discusses in *Madness and Civilisation*, the invention of madness as a disease is in fact nothing less than a peculiar disease of our civilization. We chose to conjure up this disease in order to evade a certain moment of our own existence – the moment of disturbance, of penetrating vision into the depths of ourselves, which we prefer to externalize into others. Others are elected to live out the chaos that we refuse to confront in ourselves.

Psychotic states are generally characterized by a person's inability to distinguish fantasy from reality; or to conduct his or her affairs or is subject to uncontrollable impulsive behavior. The *Diagnostic and Statistic Manual* of the American Psychiatric Association classifies the various types of mental disorders and disturbances. Although a heavy project on classifying mental disorders, all it has achieved are more madness categories and symptoms. The DSM which is considered the bible in the psychiatric or psychological arena has discussed schizophrenia as a psychotic state. DSM 5 discusses schizophrenia as abnormalities in one or more of the domains such as delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thinking, grossly disorganized or abnormal motor behavior (including catatonia) and negative symptoms. Thus schizophrenic state is characterized by chronic and severe mental disorder that affects how a person thinks, feels and behaves. People with schizophrenia are generally understood as people who have lost touch with reality. Both in psychiatry and psychotherapeutic regime (including psychoanalysis) the very nature of the disorganized symptoms of schizophrenia makes it difficult to systematize and understand the nature and dynamics of schizophrenics. Schizophrenia, they agree, is thus a syndrome which is in disarray at every point, with no marked connections. Schizophrenia, in particular is therefore marked by its incongruence with the societal operations of an individual.

According to psychoanalysis mental disturbances are like the spontaneous peeking in of an invader kept outside by the security guard. Those repressed aspects of the living experience when peeps into the

conscious from the unconscious realm by trespassing the security guard which is the ego is that which gets manifested as mental disturbances. Thus it is that aspect of the unconscious that gets expression in such instances. Certain contents are repressed for they are not in line with the societal demands and since reality is constituted by a meaning derived out of humans societal interaction, those which are not in the purview of societal sanctions gets repressed into the unconscious. As Freud has discussed, not just the repressed content but all that associated with it also gets repressed in order to minimize any chance at all in it getting expression. Thus, human to be in reality is marked by absence of the expression of any of the repressed contents in psychoanalytical terms. Reality thus becomes the cornerstone that differentiates normalcy from abnormality.

The Schizophrenic Organ Machine

The schizophrenic machinery is something which is totally disparate and it reveals the unconscious in hitherto unseen forms. Unlike the non-schizophrenics, the schizophrenics could establish a connection with the nature and the subtleties associated. Once the circuit is formed, there is a ceaseless flow, fleeing along the machine lines. Schizophrenia is not a goal but a process which is the working of the machine. The uniqueness of schizophrenic experience is that the schizophrenic organ machine is not a whole formed by various parts, but in that each part is complete in its own way and is no way congruent with the other organ parts. This peculiar character of the schizophrenic machines makes it a different functional machine making use of left over elements that no longer function in any context, and that which will enter in to relation with each other precisely by having no relation. It is precisely this absence of connection which is misread as a charred psychotic state by the presently dominant discourses in main stream psychology. According to Deleuze and Guattari, the state of schizophrenia is marked by desire production and it occurs in an organless body. The body is devoid of any mouth, hands or legs and thus opposes the totalisation tendency of the organism. For the schizophrenic the organism is the enemy; the organism which imposes the regime of totalisation, collaboration, synergy, inhibition, integration and disjunction. While the modern man has to be the epitome of all these stated above, schizophrenics naturally fall out of the category of the present definition and scope of a human. In contrast to this the organless body of the schizophrenic attracts the organs, appropriates them and makes them function in a regime other than the one imposed by the organism, in such a manner that each organ functions as the whole body. As discussed by Deleuze and Guattari; the organism is a scandal for it is so inefficient and nothing more. The organless body is the pure intensive matter, beneath the sensory hallucinations and even the delirium of thought, there is something more profound, an immense feeling of intensity. While both psychiatry and psychology both failed at capturing this profoundness of experience granted by schizophrenic state, the project of Deleuze and Guattari aims at the

profoundness of the schizophrenic condition, for it is not lack of reality but too much reality.

Schizophrenia, as per this discussion, is the overflow of abundance or of fullness of experience. It is not generated of lack of clarity or coherence or reality sense but out of fullness of experience. While the focus is always on the negative aspects of schizophrenia such as the destructive traits it engenders in a person, the more affirming aspects of schizophrenia are overlooked by the psychoanalysts in particular and psychologists in general. However, the negative traits such as deficits and dissociations are nothing but a hypothetical understanding of the condition. This is reinforced to the extent that schizophrenics are seemed as lacking in coherence in the developmental milieu. It could be any societal compulsion or order that has generated a lacuna in the mechanisms of the internal working of a schizophrenic. However, provided the absence of such an order the schizophrenic experience will not assume a negative role.

Schizophrenics are to be treated in their own special way and are in no way be compared to the 'normal' others for schizophrenic exists out of our discourse of the society and discussing a lack that is not their concern is nothing but a futile exercise. Schizophrenia, if at all need to be discussed has to be done in positive terms. Dissociation, autism, and loss of reality are all convenient terms for those who wish to keep sidelining the schizophrenics. In fact, these so called lacks are what makes the condition peculiar in its own right. Schizophrenia being a process of desiring production cannot create wreckage in a person. It is not an end, and being a process of production, it produces abundance and that is all that matters.

Civilisation; the resultant of a collective society besets the conscious mind by the constant pressure of what it perceives to be dark and disturbing thoughts and impulses it feels it must keep under wraps in the unconscious or cause unpleasure for itself, so it represses them in the unconscious. This follows from the assumption that there are types of thoughts or ideas that the conscious, cannot tolerate while placed in the contemporary social life and therefore need to be repressed. As per Deleuze and Guattari, machines connect us to reality¹. While one could argue that schizophrenic is a faulty machine, as all other mental conditions are; Deleuze and Guattari argues against it. According to them to be faulty is to be alive – our glitches makes us who we are. There is no need of cure therefore but the support system for desiring production.

Though Freudian psychoanalysis in its initial stage propounded the domain of free syntheses where everything is possible catered by the

¹ Deleuze, Gilles & Guattari, Felix. *Anti-Oedipus – Capitalism and Schizophrenia*. Trans. Robert Hurley, Mark Seem & Helen.R.Lane. USA: Minnesota U P, 1977, pg 47

unconscious; in its later strategies particularly after the Oedipalisation of psychoanalysis such diverse experiences were talked about as conditions which demands attention and cure. Deleuze and Guattari calls it the greatest mistake by psychoanalysis and its retention by itself.

The Desiring Production

Schizophrenia for Deleuze and Guattari is a harrowing, emotionally overwhelming experience, which brings the schizo as close as possible to matter, to a burning, living centre of matter². While they readily agree the illness as distressing and debilitating; it is not the disease process but the treatment which induces the distress into the otherwise tremendous experience of flight into vivid imaginations.

Schizophrenia is essentially marked by a state of regime change in mind. The hitherto tied up mind is loosened at the too much reality that a schizophrenic comes across. As discussed by Deleuze and Guattari, schizophrenic does not decide to see the world that way, nor can they decide not to see the world that way. The schizophrenic is thus a person who, for whatever reason has been touched off by a desiring flow which threatens the social order. The schizophrenic working machine is characterized by a kind of overdrive which generates ideas, images and thoughts and feelings of greater intensity than anything previously known or experienced.

The concept of unconscious in anti-Oedipus is built around the concept of desiring machines. Deleuze and Guattari envisages the desiring production in two-fold way. One is by introducing desire into the conceptual mechanism used to understand social production and reproduction, making it part of the daily life and second is to introduce the notion of production into the concept of desire, thus removing the artificial boundary separating the machinations of desire from the realities of history (Buchanan, 2008).

When psychology conceives schizophrenic living in a delusional world to be disconnected from the 'real world' and thereby falling into a dark world of his own imagining, for Deleuze and Guattari the opposite is the case – far from suffering a loss of reality, the schizophrenic suffers from 'too much reality'. In the sense that the experience is completely involuntary and can be and often is both painful and distressing. It is a magnificent experience of the impossible and the possible fused into one continuous reality.

The lived experience of a schizophrenic is a passage to psychosis characterized by a breakthrough. The breakthrough of the 'real' wall separating reason from unreason. However, it is nevertheless a breakthrough which carries with it the constant risk of a 'breakdown'. Either a lapse into a speechless catatonia, or an endless nonsensical jabbering are both

² Deleuze, Gilles & Guattari, Felix. *Anti-Oedipus – Capitalism and Schizophrenia*. Trans. Robert Hurley, Mark Seem & Helen.R.Lane. USA: Minnesota U P, 1977, pg 19

manifestations of these breakdown. Yet for Deleuze and Guattari, what is seen through the cracked wall between reason and unreason caused by the eruption of the schizophrenic process are the operations of the unconscious at their most primitive, functional level of desiring production.

The schizophrenic is the living instance of the socially unassimilable being. Desiring production is that aspect of desire which if it were to pass into social production and reproduction would sow the seeds of disorder and revolution as it does every time a little piece of it manages to elude the coding society imposed on it so as to contain it; not because it is essentially anti-social but for the art which it is.

The Schizophrenic Art

“Is it our fault that Lawrence, Miller, Kerouac, Burroughs, Artaud, and Beckett know more about schizophrenia than psychiatrists and psychoanalysts?” Deleuze³

The schizophrenic state had produced many of the great artists and greatest works throughout history. Schizophrenic being the full flight of delirium, reveals to us the true nature of desire as a synthetic process of desire production. The schizophrenic is promising in the sense that it lays bare open the contents of the unconscious and it often gets expressed in the form of an artistic creation.

When everything is a machine, it is the preoccupation with the machines and production that is the surest sign of schizophrenic. Each moment being filled up by zones of intense experiences. A schizophrenic out for a walk while is a better model than a schizophrenic lying in the couch of an analyst for Deleuze and Guattari, they see the machines forming assemblages. The schizophrenics inherent creativity and productivity set in motion the machines which surrounds them. The celestial machines, the photosynthesis machine are all connected to the schizophrenic machine to lead to desiring production.

It is artists and writers who could understand the immanent flow present in Schizophrenia than psychologists or academicians. Like art, schizophrenia is an endless flow of abundance. Both unite in their experience at the realm of multiplicity of experience where fullness is the key motive. Both art and schizophrenia flows like the exploded ones; as desire. For art is like schizophrenia: a process and not a goal, a production and not an expression.

Conclusion

³ Deleuze, Gilles. *Negotiations 1972–1990*. Trans. Joughin M. New York: Columbia University Press, 1995, pg 93.

Schizophrenic as discussed is a state of unmatched profoundness of experience described never as a goal but as a process in every right; not expression of anything but production of desire alone. The desire thus produced is not from a lack or need but out of fullness made possible by the intense living of a schizophrenic. Schizophrenia thus becomes the artistic affirmation of life transversing the societal moral codes at play which negates life. A schizophrenic in whom the reality and the non-reality fuses together as fragmented pieces of one whole reality is the production of desire. The observation that quite often an artist would understand the schizophrenic delirium better than a doctor epitomizes the artistic affirmation of schizophrenic living. The process of schizophrenia is thus not dehumanizing but humanizing at its core, not suffering as an end but suffering as the process of desire production and definitely not lack of reason or any such presently upheld events but artistic realm of opening up into the world of aspiring realities. An undifferentiated experience, a not yet divided experience of division itself is what a schizophrenic promise to be living with. The reality may not be rational for the outside world but that does not at all reduce the intensity of the experience. The outsiders are to remain so without infringing into the unique experiential realm of a schizophrenic machine coupled with other machines and working towards desiring production. A psychological approach would not match up to its intensity but an aesthetic one. An artistic confirmation of schizophrenia as the most peculiar experience of its own might is what the paper aims at establishing.

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JANE AUSTEN DECONSTRUCTING THE METANARRATIVES OF DESIRABLE MASCULINITY IN EMMA

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ABSTRACT

From the postmodern view, masculinity can be considered as a metanarrative that can be deconstructed. A metanarrative in postmodernism is about narratives of historical meaning, experience or knowledge that offers a society legitimation through the anticipated completion of a master idea. If a woman is not born as one and rather becomes one, the same goes with man also. The metanarrative of masculinity is deconstructed by analyzing how masculinity is being portrayed by one of the phenomenal writers of Victorian age, Jane Austen. Over the ages though many gender theorists and writers tried to propose and subvert the idea of hegemonic femininity in the society but very few have attempted to subvert the idea of hegemonic masculinity. The maleness or masculinity is often considered by the society as the norm for the men to exercise their control and is not generally questioned. The article focuses on how Jane Austen attempts to deconstruct the metanarrative of desirable masculinity in the Age through her popular novel, *Emma* (1816) and how she rewrites it through the characters of Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Weston, Mr. Martin and Mr. Knightley.

Keywords: Metanarratives, Hegemonic Masculinity, Desirable Masculinity, Deconstruction

Introduction

The Victorian age was distinguished by rapid advancements and transformations in every sphere, from technological to population sciences. The age started with a certainty and hope leading to economic buncce and prosperity. The term Victorian stays alive as a hot theme in social and political discussions. It is not a stationary concept in English literature or English society. This is a historical as well as a literary term. It is historical because it relates to a historical period, namely the Victorian period in England between 1837 and 1901. Also it is literary since it relates to the literary works of writers, novelists and poets of the Victorian period. However, many critics do not agree to the particular time span of Victorian age in literature. L. B. Seaman in her book, *Victorian England: Aspects of English and Imperial History 1837- 1901* (1995) suggests that the word Victorian is a deceptive word for it does not have a clear cut definition of barrier between 1837 and 1901. She also says that Victorian literary period has been shaped mainly by pre-Victorian years. The ideas of Darwin, Tennyson and Goldstone “symbolized” (4) drastic change in the Victorian period. They were the major figures who influenced the social, political and literary changes that took place in the era.

The gender plays a prime role in Victorian England. The concept of gender in women studies and sociological practices became popular in the early period of the 1970s. Basically gender is the state of being male or female in relation to the social and cultural roles that are considered appropriate for men and women. Some sociologists argue that the biological differences between male and female also result in their mental and physical differences. These researchers propose that men are physically superior to women and therefore women are naturally inferior. This ignited the fuel for the gender differences in Victorian age. The age is notorious for its construction of gender roles which are specific for both men and women. These roles particular for men and women set the framework for their lives in the Victorian England and gradually it glides itself into the vast space of metanarratives. R. W. Connell defines gender as the structure of social relations in her book *Masculinities* (1995), which centers on the reproductive arena, and the set of practices that bring reproductive distinctions between bodies into social processes. The gender roles are the socially accepted tasks, behaviors and responsibilities for women and men. They are based on social assumptions and expectations of how men and women should act or behave in the society. These differences are set in hierarchal opposition such that women are inferior to men. These are learnt through gender interaction that initiates from the birth and transfers throughout the culturally shared benefits and values of masculinity and femininity. Individuals who do not conform to these gender stereotypes are labelled as rebels and as less likeable than the majority who confine to the rules and norms of gender constructions.

The Victorian era was famous for its gender roles that it can be studied on the basis of different gender roles given to men and women. Men in the nineteenth century boasted about their manliness, reason, action and aggression. Women were mainly characterized by their behaviors of submissiveness, ignorance and irrationality which made them fall silently into the social spaces created for them. Women of the Victorian society had only one purpose in life. It was to marry a suitable wealthy gentleman and to be a part of its whims and fancies. The Victorian men anticipated certain feminine qualities in women for they believed that those who lack womanliness were not perfect for marriage. The concept of Victorian masculinity is a different one for it is largely based on gender roles and domesticity. Victorian men liked to be superior to their women and they often took pride in their domination. In spite of the fact that Victorian society was ruled by a woman, Queen Victoria, the society was very much inclined to patriarchy. This often is reflected in the literature of the Age.

The concept of Victorian masculinity is of very much interest to the critics and writers. John Tosh, a British historian and thinker in his book about Victorian masculinity and domesticity, *A Man's Place: Masculinity and the Middle-class Home in Victorian England* (1999) argues that the values

instilled by education were important in the construction of a desirable masculinity in the nineteenth century. Tosh further adds:

Domesticity and masculinity were not opposed as our received image of the Victorian period would suggest that the domestic or the private sphere is integral to masculinity. A poor man may be a true gentleman in spirit and in daily life, if he does his work honestly, is upright, polite, temperate and courageous. A poor man who honestly is engaged in work duties with rich spirit is always superior to the rich man with a poor spirit. (230)

Many middle class families wanted their sons to get university degrees to elevate their social status and to attain a gentlemanliness which was otherwise judged by class and family. The parents of the middle class families wanted their sons to acquire independence, to have guts to stand out in a crowd and to gain unbeatable knowledge about anything and everything that would mark him as a true gentleman. A poor farmer like Martin in Jane Austen's *Emma* (1816) fits very much into Tosh's category of poor man with rich spirit. Though Emma realizes that Martin is indeed a gentleman in his true spirits her societal prejudices do not allow her to believe it wholly. This can be considered a general trend in the Victorian society. Martin's very less hold to fortune made him less fit for being a gentleman. This was the dilemma that was faced by the majority of the middle class people in England in the nineteenth century. Class, family status and wealth determined one's position in the society and decided whether one deserves to be known as a gentleman or not.

While analyzing deep into the structure of the nineteenth century society, one can see that the concept of masculinity as a metanarrative evolved and was initiated in the Victorian age. Masculinity was made a norm and a standard way of behavior in the nineteenth century. The influence of Victorian ideals of masculinity is still seen as major force on men even in the twenty first century. The idea of desirable masculinity took its absolute form and shape in the nineteenth century Victorian society. All literary texts and novels of the age are a proof to this argument. The Victorian novels like Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) is a living proof of how Victorian society wanted gentlemen to be like, at least how an intellectually gifted woman like Elizabeth Bennet wanted his man to be like. Mr. Darcy, the apt gentleman in *Pride and Prejudice* though is suspected of arrogance and pride initially, turns out to be a worthy gentleman in towards the end of the novel. Mr. Darcy is nonetheless a desirable man in the Victorian society.

Later in the twentieth century many gender theorists and writers disregarded the idea of gender, claiming about its performativity and subjectivity trying to deconstruct the gender stereotypes existed in societies. Judith Butler, American philosopher and gender theorist argues that gender is performative and is constructed by the society. She also says that gender is

equal to a robe that each person wears on a daily basis in her influential book *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity* (1990), where she condemns the “performativity” (9) of gender. Many gender theorists like Butler claims about the performative nature of gender and how femininity and masculinity is performed by its so called bearers on a daily basis and his or her behavior creates gender identity. This idea of gender construction was groundbreaking during the early years of twentieth century and it also shook the foundations of patriarchy. In her book *The Second Sex* (1949), Simone de Beauvoir, French writer and philosopher says that one is not born, but rather becomes a woman (283). She examines that gender differences in any society make the man superior. This is because of his supreme role as a breadwinner in the structure of family. Gender differences are set in hierarchal opposition such that women are inferior to their counterpart making men superior. The gender roles are learnt through gender interaction that initiates from the birth and transfers throughout the culturally shared benefits and values of masculinity and femininity. Individuals who do not conform to these gender stereotypes are labelled as rebels and as less likeable than the majority who confine to the rules and norms of gender constructions.

However, all these gender theorists would agree to the fact that writers like Jane Austen in the nineteenth century and Virginia Woolf in the early twentieth century deconstructed gender stereotypes way before these theorists tried to critically analyze texts and writers. Masculinity as a metanarrative that evolved in the nineteenth century is better addressed and is questioned by writers like Jane Austen, and Bronte sisters by giving vivid pictures of the Victorian domestic life through their works and among them Austen’s *Emma* stands as an epitome of a domestic narrative that questions the idea of desirable masculinity.

Emma published in 1816 provides a lucid picture of masculinity prevailed in the nineteenth century Britain. The concept of masculinity is a volatile issue in *Emma*. The men in Victorian age strived hard to fit into the metanarrative of desirable masculinity put forward by the society. Though the characters like Mr. Knightley, Frank Churchill, Mr. Weston, Mr. Elton and Mr. Woodhouse were created and woven by Austen, they all represent the dominant forms of masculinity of the age. Many writers of the age through their works of literature contributed to the metanarrative of masculinity through creating characters that are still considered the epitome of manliness. However Jane Austen in *Emma* deconstructs the notions of desirable masculinity of the society by totally dismantling the popular idea of gentleman that prevailed in her society. Austen subverts it by overthrowing some popular assumptions about men that influenced the society.

Mr. Weston is such a good-humored, pleasant, excellent man that he thoroughly deserves a good wife”. “He had made his fortune, bought his house and obtained his wife, and was

beginning a new period of existence with every probability of greater happiness than in any yet passed through. (14)

The above description sums up the prominent idea about masculinity that existed in the nineteenth century. Austen purposefully creates the character of Mr. Weston and mentions about his fortune and respectable position in the society very early in the novel to hint to an idea of a desirable man. Emma's governess Miss Taylor is married off to Mr. Weston in the beginning of the novel and Austen clearly points out that even though it was Mr. Weston's second marriage he had high demand in the marriage market because of his newly acquired wealth. Even an educated woman like Miss Taylor is not reluctant to marry Mr. Weston who has also got a grown up son. It is very evidently told in the novel that Miss Churchill, Mr. Weston's first wife was not very happy with the marriage because of her husband's poor wealth. It is not surprising to learn that modern day society's emphasis on fortune making has roots in the Victorian Age

Austen deconstructs the popular metanarrative of desirable masculinity in the nineteenth century by introducing two male characters in the novel, Mr. Woodhouse, father of Emma Woodhouse, the heroine of the novel and Robert Martin, a poor farmer who is in love with Harriet Smith, a close companion of Emma. Though Mr. Woodhouse is respectable and holds a high position in the society, he is not desirable in the novel. Though he has ample wealth and fortune which is more than enough to fall into the category of gentleman, Austen points out that his unmanliness makes him not fit to be called as a man in the eyes of the Victorian society. He is seen effeminate because of his sensitive and impulsive nature. Such sensitivity from a man is not accepted in the metanarrative of masculinity in the nineteenth century and therefore his opinions are not even considered worthy by others.

His spirits required support. He was a nervous man, easily depressed; fond of everybody that he was used to and hating to part with them; hating change of every kind. For having been a valetudinarian all his life, without activity of mind or body, he was a much older man in ways than in years; and though everywhere beloved for the friendliness of his heart and his amiable temper, his talents could not have recommended him at any time. (7)

Being nervous and hating change of any and every kind is not considered manly by the society. After all a gentleman should be fearless and courageous and should be able to face any danger that comes along their way. Anyone without the so called ideas of masculinity is considered less man like, be it any society. The nineteenth century was no exception; after all it was the Victorian society that propagated the idea of how a man ought to be. The society therefore is indifferent to Mr. Woodhouse in the novel not acknowledging him for his qualities. Mr. Woodhouse is almost portrayed as a grandmother who

always stays in doors and does not let others go out and play. He does not get any recognition for his opinion and stand. He is even regarded as a person who does not own any right to voice his belief. Many instances in the novel suggest that Mr. Woodhouse is extremely delicate and subtle, who is not reluctant to show to the world his soft side. However the popular notion of a man as tough and proud and never crying in front of anyone opposes Mr. Woodhouse's compassion to society's forgery. Austen brilliantly crafts a character like Mr. Woodhouse who is genuine and not afraid to go at odds with the Victorian false masculinity.

Robert Martin, the young poor farmer is shown as trying to climb the social ladder early when Harriet Smith introduces him to Emma Woodhouse. Emma, blind by the prejudices of her society quickly writes Martin off believing that he can never become a gentleman. The initial attitude of Emma Woodhouse towards Martin is representative of the nineteenth century's perspective towards a man who does not come from a prestigious family or who does not hold a huge amount of fortune. In fact Martin's position as a farmer does not appeal to Emma Woodhouse at all. Harriet who has a soft corner for Martin is discouraged by Emma because she thinks that Harriet though whose parentage is unknown must have been born in a prestigious family. Therefore Martin would never make an appropriate suitor for her.

Well, and that is as early as most men can afford to marry who are not born to an independence. Mr. Martin, I imagine, has his fortune entirely to make- cannot be at all beforehand with the world. Whatever his share of the family property, it is, I dare say, all afloat, all employed in his stock, and so forth; and though with diligence and good luck he may be rich in time, it is next to impossible that he should have realized anything yet.
(25)

Indifference to Martin by Emma stems from her indifference to the class he belongs to. The Victorian society, famous for its class distinction manipulates Emma in framing her collective consciousness thereby making her insensitive towards the people. Harriet is less affected by Martin's profession and class, likely that she was raised by a family that does not give much importance to the class distinctions of the nineteenth century. On the contrary, a man of lower status like Martin who in turn is a real gentleman in the novel is not even considered to be fit for marriage by Emma. "A young farmer, whether on horse-back or on foot, is the very last sort of person to raise my curiosity. The yeomanry are precisely the order of people with whom I feel I can have nothing to do" (26). However towards the end of the novel, Martin by the virtue of his real gentlemanliness succeeds in winning over the heart of Emma Woodhouse. She realizes that it was her mistake for not considering an educated, good natured man like Martin as a suitor for Harriet Smith. Jane Austen precisely wants her audience of the Age to rethink about their ideals of masculinity and gentlemanliness. Austen warns against the tendency of the

Victorian society to conveniently ignore amiable men like Martin who does not fit in the metanarratives of masculinity.

Jane Austen also cunningly includes the character of the much talked gentleman of Highbury, Frank Churchill, the son of Mr. Weston and Miss Churchill to question the popular metanarrative of desirable masculinity of the age. Frank Churchill, the amiable young man only makes his appearance towards the middle of the novel, however is talked about from the beginning itself. He is the widely accepted eligible bachelor in the novel who Emma Woodhouse is also interestingly looking forward to meet. By their first meeting itself Emma feels like falling out of love with Frank and accounts the reason for that later in the novel. This account shakes the whole metanarrative of masculinity in the novel. Though Frank is of the age of marriage, he still retorts to his aunt Mrs. Churchill for his expenses which is unforgiveable in the nineteenth century society. Because the society expects a man of a suitable age of marriage to pay the bills on his own. Emma Woodhouse, disappointed of Frank finally understands that the real gentleman that she has been looking for all her life was right before her eyes, Mr. Knightley.

Conclusion

In Warren Roberts' book on Jane Austen, *Jane Austen and the French Revolution* (1979), he writes that Mr. Knightley becomes an "amiable" (41) ideal gentleman of his society owing to his sense of integrity, responsibility and tradition and his respect for social code. Mr. Knightley constructs himself as the perfect English male through Austen's *Emma*. It is not only his credentials as an English man as Austen puts it, it is his behavior with others, especially Emma that makes him an ideal man in the novel. Mr. Knightley is the prime male character in the novel who stands as an example of desirable masculinity of the age. It is more accurate to say that Mr. Knightley is more of Austen's own construction of desirable masculinity which stands afar from nineteenth century concepts of a man. As going through the novel one can see that there are certain parameters that make him the man he is. Those parameters are constructed carefully by Austen herself to project the ideas for any man to follow to become a true gentleman in its complete sense. He is a man of reason who corrects Emma's mistake of an over active imagination. It was Mr. Knightley who was first convinced of the pure heart of Martin without being blind of the class distinctions. Also Mr. Knightley is the one person who constantly encourages Emma to leave Harriet to follow what she likes to do and not to impose Emma's decisions on her. He rightly comes to Emma whenever she needs practical advice. He is more like a radical living out of his own sensibility without getting influenced by the petty-mindedness of his society.

Mr. Knightley is also presented as someone who is always engaged in business and making fortunes. Austen bestows upon him the quality of hard work, a desirable trait in any individual undoubtedly. There is also a hint that

Mr. Knightley does not aim to make his fortune out of marrying a girl who is filthy rich. This makes him a desirable bachelor for any girl with self-respect and character. Austen attributes Knightley with the middle class values of domesticity and labor. Her description of him as “rising in his profession, domestic and respectable in his private character” (119) makes him an example of how a socially accepted masculinity must be. Throughout *Emma*, Knightley is pictured as an embodiment of English masculine virtue and it can be considered a deliberate act from the part of the author. Austen gives the character of Knightley the light and air of her idea of desirable masculinity, against a prominent metanarrative view of the society. In fact Austen works hard to craft a character who is really a gentleman in contrast to the popular ideals of the society. She scorns the narrow mindedness of the Victorian society for framing a man as a gentleman by just the virtues of his wealth, status, his ability to quote Shakespeare or Milton randomly and not giving any preferences to his real intellect or his practical capability. It is interesting to note that it is deliberately aimed at the insensibility of the age to construct masculinity based on blind hunger for fortune and position. Emma feels a growing respect for Knightley for his true gentility and understanding. She at times can be seen as an incarnation of Austen herself. Austen tries to redefine the metanarrative of masculinity by presenting Mr. Knightley who is an ideal model of gentleman and modern masculinity. He is an icon of the modern masculinity which has been most successful relying upon such a controlled model of behavior rather than absolute oppression over women. Austen brings through Mr. Knightley, a humane rather than a gallant hero against the desirable masculinity of the nineteenth century that solely rests upon ignorance and snobbish attitudes.

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES (DIC)

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurs are the integral part for the development of any nation. For many years it was a debatable topic whether entrepreneurs are born or made. And many studies and experiments shown that entrepreneurs can be made by imparting proper training. Even entrepreneurial traits and abilities that believed to be inborn, could be developed in entrepreneurial aspirants through constant awareness and practice. Government of India has promulgated various training programmes through diversified institutions. This paper tries to study the different Entrepreneurship Development Programs organized by District Industries Centres.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship development

Introduction

Entrepreneurship development (ED) refers to the process of improving entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institution-building programs. Entrepreneurship development focuses on the individual who wishes to start or expand a business. This accelerates employment generation and economic development. District Industries Centers (DICs) provide full assistance to the entrepreneurs who are going to start the business on their own and in their regional places. Providing complete assistance and support to entrepreneurs in various regions are the ultimate aims of DICs. Entrepreneurial Development focus on individual who wishes to start or expand a business. There are specialized institutions formed for supporting entrepreneurs. They are Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Small Industries Service Institutions (SISI) and District Industries Centre (DIC) etc. District Industries Centre provide services and full assistance in regional areas. It will focus on district level and rural level promotion of small scale industries.

DICs facilitate procedure and formalities for forming small agencies were provided by single window in DIC. DIC program was started on May 1st, 1978 with a view to providing integrated administrative framework at district level for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas. DICs have played a vital role in providing assistance to entrepreneur at pre investment and post investment stages in setting up of industries, particularly in rural and backward areas of country. Training and Development of entrepreneurs are very important under District Industries Centre. DIC develop new entrepreneurs by

conducting entrepreneurial motivational program throughout the district, especially in panchayats, villages and small towns. Offering technical advices and issue provisional registration to the Small scale industries are the main functions of DIC.

Statement of Problem

Entrepreneurs have some weakness in workplace skills. The training program assist them to strengthen those skills that each entrepreneur needs to improve. DICs also taken an active part of supporting such entrepreneurs. With the objective of making an entrepreneurial society DIC conducts various training programmes. The study specifically tries to evaluate the different Entrepreneurship Development Programmes by DIC.

Objectives of the Study

This study discusses the various Entrepreneurship Development Programmes conducted by the DIC to mould entrepreneurial aspirants and entrepreneurs.

Research Methodology

This study is mainly based on primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected through meeting with DIC officials and secondary data collected from published magazines, journals and website.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)

EDP is a programme meant to develop entrepreneurial abilities among the people. In other words, it refers to infusion, development, and refining of entrepreneurial skills into a person needed to establish and successfully run their enterprise. Thus, the concept of entrepreneurship development programme involves equipping a person with the required skills and knowledge needed for starting and running the enterprise.

Significance of Edp

The competencies or traits are the underlying characteristics of the entrepreneurs which result in superior performance. EDPs have a pivotal role to provide training to existing and aspired entrepreneurs. Through EDP, aspired entrepreneurs start new ventures and existing entrepreneurs become more confident by learning new techniques to face the competition.

Objectives of EDP

The basic objective of an entrepreneurial training and development is to motivate the job seekers to set up their own business concerns and there by become employers and not employees.

The objective of entrepreneurial development programme is;

1. Short Term Objectives

It is simply the objectives which are to be achieved immediately after the completion of the program. They aim at preparing a person for entrepreneurial venture and helping him to fix his goal of life as an entrepreneur.

2. Long Term Objectives

Long term objectives intend to equip a person with all the skill required for the establishment and smooth functioning of business ventures .the ultimate aim is that the participant under should establish his own venture.

3. Other Objectives

To impart knowledge of the marketing of goods.

To broaden the vision of entrepreneurs by providing them suitable opportunities for an interchange of experience with and outside an industry.

To expose the entrepreneurs to the latest development which directly or indirectly affect them

To build necessary skills of entrepreneurs and workers.

To impact customers education.

Types of EDPs by DIC

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)

One EDP for MSME sector for thrust area will be conducted at District level. 15 days programme will be organized by accommodating 30 participants in an EDP for developing managerial ability in running an enterprises. Existing and new entrepreneurs can attend the EDP. Minimum qualification for attending EDP is 8th standard. EDP will be conducted by engaging the faculties from the respective sectors to equip the entrepreneurs to start or expand their ventures. EDP shall be in any potential sector of the district or a general EDP. Government sanctions Rs.1,50,000 on an average to every district level DIC to conduct the training program.

Entrepreneur Awareness Programme (EAP)

Entrepreneur Awareness Programme is one day awareness camp cum seminar being conducted in Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics and Arts & Science Colleges state-wide. One such programme shall be conducted in each institution among students for inculcating entrepreneurial culture and sensitizing various opportunities and facilities available for establishing enterprises in potential sectors. These programmes were conducted in block, municipality and in municipal corporations among prospective entrepreneurs in previous years.

Investor's Meet

Investors' Meets are one day workshop for facilitating the interaction of the prospective investors, existing entrepreneurs, financial institutions, line departments and other agencies in the Taluk level and district level.

Skill Development Programmes (Technology Management Development Programme)

The main thrust on this scheme will be on providing skill based training to youth so as to provide them enhanced proficiency for setting up enterprises or equipping them to become entrepreneurs. This scheme intends to impart skill development training to atleast 50 youth in each district in selected areas. Duration of the program is 20 days. Emphasis will be given to sectors like Apparel & Fashion design, Food processing, light engineering, Storage devices, and electronic equipment, Energy saving devices, non-conventional energy generation, plastic recycling and waste management. TMDP is conducted at district level, and the fund allotted for the same is Rs.2,50,000 for each district.

Technology Clinic

Technology Clinics are two days programme by accommodating the entrepreneurs of the existing units. This clinic will be conducted by utilizing the faculties of reputed institutions and

Technocrats to equip the entrepreneurs to modernize/upgrade the technology of existing units and to discuss their Technical problems. The technology clinic shall be in any one of the thrust sector. Some of the areas covered under Technology Clinics are new packaging techniques, Solar energy conservation and productivity, value added products from different crops etc. Govt. set aside a fund of Rs.130000/- each year to each district office to conduct this 2 days technology clinic. The expected number of participants are 100.

Conclusion

The success of training and development provided by DIC depends up on the efficiency and effectiveness of trained entrepreneurs and their enterprises. In order to make the training programs effective the primary selection of the participant is pivotal. DIC officials should be taken care of selecting the participants based on their true entrepreneurial intentions. Better trained entrepreneurs will make the economy for a significant leap which leads to increased GDP in the country.

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A STUDY ON CREDIT MANAGEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO INDIAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED, COCHIN

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ABSTRACT

Credit management is one of the most important activities in any company and cannot be overlooked by any economic enterprise engaged in credit irrespective of its business nature. Sound credit management is a prerequisite for a financial institution's stability and continuing profitability, while deteriorating credit quality is the most frequent cause of poor financial performance and condition. As with any financial institution, the biggest risk in microfinance is lending money and not getting it back. The study sought to determine the effect of Credit Management With Reference To ITC Ltd Cochin. The study adopted a descriptive design. The data used for the study was secondary in nature and for further analysis of data the researcher has selected data for a period of twelve weeks, analysis of the data was done using trend analysis and regression method. The study found that there is a relationship between pre money optimization and credit utilized .and also the study find out that there is an increasing trend in the credit use pattern by the customers and distributors of ITC Ltd. The study also find out that the company is following a strict credit management. The study also suggests that, In order to make the collection policy more efficient the Company has to adopt a more stringent policy. And also the researcher suggests that the Company can increase the interest rate to a certain limit to the credit given to the customers, when the sanctioned credit is fully utilized.

Keywords: Credit Management, Credit Quality

Introduction to the Study

Credit management is a term used to identify accounting functions usually conducted under the umbrella of accounts receivables. Essentially, this collection of processes involves qualifying the extension of credit to a customer, monitors the reception and logging of payments on outstanding invoices, the initiation of collection procedures, and the resolution of disputes or queries regarding charges on a customer invoice. When functioning efficiently, credit management serves as an excellent way for business to remain financially stable. Competent credit management seeks to not only protect the vendor from possible losses, but also protect the customer from creating more debt obligations that cannot be settled in a timely manner. Several factors are used as part of the credit management process to evaluate and qualify a customer for the receipt of some form of commercial credit. This may include; gathering data on the potential customer's, current financial condition including the current credit score.

Literature Review

In pursuance of this study “a study on credit management with reference to itc. Ltd”. The researcher designs this chapter to review the related literature. This chapter aims at gathering some of the available information on this matter in order to have an insight into what credit management is all about.

I.M Pandy (2002) saw trade credit as a short term source of finance. He also said that, it is the credit that a customer gets from a supplier of goods in the normal course of a business. Therefore, it is mostly an informal arrangement between the supplier and the buyer as no legal documents are signed.

I.M Pandy (2002), pointed out that trade credit may also take the form of bills payable. This happens when the buyer signs a bill – a negotiable instrument to obtain trade credit of which in his balance sheet, it appears as bills payable and it is said to be formal since a bill is a formal acknowledgement of an obligation to repay an outstanding amount. To supplier, any trade credit granted to a customer appears as account receivable, sundry debtors, bills receivable depending on the one that is applicable.

According to Obinnu (1990);

In making analysis of trade credit, so many factors have to be taken into consideration.

- The market size has to be considered.
- The firms market sharp.
- The quality of product that is being sold because if it is of low quality, it will be hard to sell whereby recovery of debts will seem difficult.
- The economic condition at the moment of sale.
- The intensity of competition in the industry.

All these are necessary because it has been found that the volume of credit sales is a function of the firm’s total sales and the percentage of credit sales to total sales. The nature of business and the industry norms greatly influence the percentage of credit sales to total sales of a firm. However, a financial manager can only influence the volume of credit sales, collection period and investment in trade credit by altering the firm’s credit policy.

Setting credit policy and regulation

The term credit policy may mean different things to different people. But according to the chambers dictionary, it simply refers to “the laid down rules and procedures which a firm have chosen to guide her in the granting of credit to her customers. However, according to EnarkeYarhe

(1989), he identified three decision credit policy variables with which a firm must adopt so as to make a good policy arrangement. It includes:

Credit Standards

These are the criteria which a firm follows in selecting customers for the purpose of credit extension. A firm may adapt tight credit standard whereby it sells mostly on cash and may extend credit to only a few reliable customers. This will make such a firm to minimize bad debts losses but will not be able to expand sales. Also, when a firm adopts a loose credit standard, it will expand sales but may not minimize bad debt losses and administration costs.

Credit Terms

These are those stipulations which a firm adopts as conditions under which the customer can buy on credit: It includes:-

A. The Credit Period:- This is the length of time for which the credit is extended to the customer. It is generally stated in terms of a net date.

B. The Cash Discount:- This is a reduction in payment offered to customer(s) to reduce him to pay his credit obligations within a specified period which will be earlier than the normal credit period. It is a tool which a firm uses to increase sales and also accelerate collection of debts from customers.

Collection Efforts

There should also be a properly laid down collection policy and procedures which a firm should follow in collecting its dues from customers. When a debt is overdue for collection from a customer, a polite letter should be sent to remind the customer but if he fails to respond, a strong worded letter may follow thereafter and finally a personal visit may also help. If no respond still, a legal action may be initiated but care should be taken not to lose everything in a situation where the customer is not financially okay.

According to Robert N. Anthony “A sound collection policy aims at accelerating collection from slow payer and reducing bad debts losses. As a good collection polices ensures prompt and regular collection by adopting collection procedures in a clear-cut sequence”.

Credit policy goals

Having considered the variables involved in setting a credit policy, a firm how has the opportunity of going through the various policies available having known their different implications. A firm may choose to adopt a lenient credit policy. This allows the firm to grant credit to customers whose

worthiness cannot be ascertained. The firm adopts liberal terms and standards such as longer period of credit, granting credit to customers with stably financial positions etc on the other hand, Obianwu (1990) noted that, “a firm that adopts a stringent credit policy sells on credit to only selected customers who possess proven credit worthiness and also who are financially stable”.

Credit policy variable analysis

Writing on the issue of credit policy variable analysis, Pandey, I.M (2000) said that: “Before a financial manager decides to grant credit to customers, he has to consider some variables that are of relevance to be put into analysis in order to achieve the objectives of the firm’s credit policy”. Those variables go a long way in influencing the level of receivables which will accrue to the firm.

Problem statement

The statement of the problem of study is “A Study On Credit Management With Reference To ITC. Ltd.” The reason for this paper however stemmed from the fact that in manufacturing organizations, it is usual to present, a policy that regulates credit sales to customers. Now a days companies operate basically on credit rather than cash, both from their suppliers to their customers. The existence of a credit policy itself is however not an issue, the main problem lies in the fact that every manufacturing organization exists in a dynamic and complex environment especially in current times where information technology is the order of the day; trends emerge on a daily basis and the behavior of customers keep changing. This constantly changing environment affects organizations as well as their decisions and all their policies. A credit policy that is therefore written without an understanding of the market and ample room for change in it, and one that is not frequently revisited could become obsolete in a matter of weeks, it is therefore not enough for these policies to be established but there should exist, flexibility, provisions for review and adjustments, this is necessary to help the organization move with the constantly emerging trends in the world of business. The credit policy will be based on a particular business and cash-flow circumstances, industry standards, current economic conditions, and the degree of risk involved.

Objectives of the study

- To study about the effectiveness of credit policy adopted by the firm.
- To study the effectiveness of credit limit and time limit fixed the firm.
- To study about the impact of credit limit utilized over pre optimization money.

Significance of the study

One of the main aim of companies is to increase sales this is mainly done through cash sales or credit sales to the customers or to the intermediaries. Now a days it is important for a company to withstand in a competitive environment is through credit sales. In a company the credit sales in one of the important way to increase sales of the company. Banks are major institutions that are engaged in credit business by giving loans and other financial products to their customers. By this credit management has more importance to banks because they are lending large amount of money as credit to their customers. But now a days due to tuff competition in the market and changing taste and preference of the customers it is difficult to be in the market and also to sell more units to its customers, so cope up to this situation the companies has to sell its productson credit to its customers. By this credit management has an important role in manufacturing firms also.

Credit Policy can be viewed as written guidelines that set the terms and conditions for supplying goods on credit, customer qualification criteria, procedure for making collections, and steps to be taken in case of customer delinquency. This term can also be refers to as collection policy. It is also the guidelines that spell out how to decide which customers are sold on open account, the exact payment terms, the limits set on outstanding balances and how to deal with delinquent accounts.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The technique was appropriate as it involved careful in depth study and analysis on Credit Management With Reference To Itc . Ltd

Method of data collection

The study is based on secondary data collected from the company's website. Credit detail about the company was directly collected from the company. The data needed for the literature review was collected from various journals and magazines from EBSCO data base,

Tools and Techniques of analysis

Percentage Analysis is used.

Scope of the study:

The study is concentrated on ITC Ltd Cochin this is because; it is one of the most popular company in India, having a turnover of over \$ 7 billion all over India. The study covered credit policies, procedures, and credit operations of the company. The study is also concerned with identifying the major reasons for best practices of credit management and the effectiveness of the current policy of the firm.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**CREDIT DETAILS OF VARIOUS CUSTOMERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF ITC LIMITED****Table 1**Details showing the usage of customer

MONTH	WEEKS	CREDIT SANCTIONED (RS. In Lakhs)	CREDIT UTILIZED (RS. In Lakhs)
April	Week 1	76.12	70.06
	Week 2	112.53	105.840
	Week 3	22.84	17.223
	Week 4	58.72	44.343
May	Week 1	35.88	34.146
	Week 2	3426	17.949
	Week 3	34.26	2.510
	Week 4	45.68	14.640
June	Week 1	79.26	0
	Week 2	79.26	12.278
	Week 3	79.26	20.584
	Week 4	332.96	95.820

Source: Secondary

- From the above trend it was found that there is an increase in the usage of the credit sanctioned by the company in the early first two weeks. The distributor has used above 90% of the credit sanctioned by the company.
- After that point we can see that the credit usage pattern of the distributor gradually decreases for the next two weeks at that time.
- This is because they buy lower units of products from the company.

- They make use of their own money to pay the bills and use only small portion of credit for their business purposes.
- There is a lowering credit trend was found out from this customer and this is good sign for the company the company get its returns on time. By this the credit sanctioned by the company is on an increasing trend.

Table no: 2Details showing the usage of customer

MONTHS	WEEKS	CREDIT SANCTIONED (RS. In Lakhs)	CREDIT UTILIZED (RS. In Lakhs)
April	Week 1	91.92	15.217
	Week 2	134.22	63.545
	Week 3	28.88	21.892
	Week 4	72.91	27.949
May	Week 1	44.03	32.676
	Week 2	43.32	14.083
	Week 3	43.32	.01091
	Week 4	57.76	0
June	Week 1	43.32	14.44
	Week 2	43.32	0
	Week 3	43.32	0
	Week 4	339.04	137.962

Source: Secondary

- In this case of customer utilizes the credit sanctioned by the company in an efficient manner they are showing a consistent trend.
- If we are look at the first 11 weeks of their credit usage we can see a slight increase in the usage of credit in the second week only.
- In the week 8, week 9 week 10 customer didn't use any credit from the sanctioned limit allowed by the company.
- They are make full use of their own money for the business purpose.

Table no: 3 Details showing the usage of customer

MONTHS	WEEKS	CREDIT SANCTIONED (RS. In Lakhs)	CREDIT UTILIZED (RS. In Lakhs)
April	Week 1	292.68	238.11
	Week 2	284.20	256.26
	Week 3	112.31	102.266
	Week 4	180.74	129.935
May	Week 1	112.31	45.899
	Week 2	109.70	72.125

	Week 3	109.70	73.410
	Week 4	153.58	118.960
June	Week 1	109.70	89.136
	Week 2	142.51	108.539
	Week 3	273.75	177.234
	Week 4	607.90	465.634

Source: Secondary

- From the above trend line it shows a consistent credit performance except in the 12th week and the first two weeks of the study.
- They are using more credit rather than using their own fund for the business purpose most of the cases the credit used are above 80% of the sanctioned limit.
- It may create some problems for the company. Even though they are using more credit their repayment of credit was more or less satisfactory they are not making any balances to the company. By this, the company is following more or less a consistent credit limit to customer

Findings

- Some of the customers or distributors is not utilizing the credit facility provided by the company. They are making use of their own fund for the transactions with ITC Ltd.
- Some of the customers and distributors using the credit facility up to a certain limit only.
- Some of the customers using the credit facility, when the volume of business is high. In such cases they will depend on company's credit facility.
- In certain cases the customers or distributors is not utilizing the credit facility provided by the company even though the company is allocating credit for them.
- Majority of the customers or distributors is using the credit facility on a consistent basis.
- It was found that some of the customers and distributors using the credit facility Even though the volume of the business is high, they are using a reasonable amount of credit from the sanctioned credit limit.
- There are certain cases where some of the customers or distributors is mainly depend on the credit facility of itc ltd. They will make use of their own fund on a small proportion on the total amount of transaction.

Recommendations

- Some of the customers or distributors is not utilizing the credit facility provided by the company even for twelve weeks of the period under study, so allocating credit to them is irrelevant. So the company can

allocate that credit amount to other customers or distributors who are making use of such facilities.

- Company can increase the interest rate to a certain limit to the credit given to the customers, when the sanctioned credit is fully utilized.
- In order to make the collection policy more efficient the Company has to adopt a more stringent policy.
- An enquiry unit should be established to take responsibility for prospective creditor's assessments.
- Company has to give well considerations to the customers who make a regular re payment of the credit without making any fault.

Conclusion

Credit is one of the many factors that can be used by a firm to influence demand for its products. According to Horne and Wachowicz (1998), firms can only benefit from credit if the profitability generated from increased sales exceeds the added costs of receivables. Myers and Brealey (2003) define credit as a process whereby possession of goods or services is allowed without spot payment upon a contractual agreement for later payment.

Based on the research it was found that the company is following more or less a strict credit policy. The customers and distributors are using the credit facility provided by the company. Some of them are using them are more rely on the credit facility of the company but some of them are not even utilizing the facility. So allocating credit to them is ir relevant. So the company can allocate that credit amount to other customers or distributors who are making use of such facilities. And also it was found that there is a significance relationship between the credit utilized and the pre optimization. Credit management seeks to not only protect the vendor from possible losses, but also protect the customer from creating more debt obligations that cannot be settled in a timely manner.

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A STUDY ON CUSTOMER BUYING BEHAVIOR TOWARDS LOTTERY

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ABSTRACT

Lottery is a form of gambling that involves the drawing of numbers for prizes. It is a game of chance, often organized by the government to raise money in which people win cash if they have bought a winning ticket. Lotteries are outlawed by some governments while others endorse it to the extent of organizing a national or state lottery. It is common to find some degree of regulation of lottery by government. In several countries lotteries are legalized by the government themselves. In India the state that is standing first with regard to lottery promotion and selling is Kerala. The way Kerala government promote lottery is commendable. It is not only for individual benefit but also for the upliftment of the society also. Through lottery Kerala government is doing many charity activities which is helping the poorer section of the state. The paper explores the customer buying behavior towards Kerala Lottery.

Keywords: Customer buying behavior

Introduction

Kerala state lottery was started in the year 1967. The initiative was taken by the then state finance minister Sri P.K. Kunju Sahib. During the period Kerala was suffering from acute unemployment. The number of unemployed youth at the beginning of the third five year plan was above 1.3 million. The shift from agriculture to industrial and commercial activities, the craze for white collar jobs, the growth of service sector, insufficient increase in non tax revenue such as interest, dividend and profit increased public expenditure etc were the factors that led the finance minister to think of a supplementary source of income for the state. The lottery was mainly introduced for reducing unemployment and to certain extent for supporting state revenue. Lotteries were conducted by private agencies at that time. Later private lotteries were banned. Today only state governments conduct lottery. Rules and regulations for conducting lotteries have been framed and lotteries have become a common affair now. At present it gives employment to more than 3 lakh people and contributes more than 10 crore a year to the state government by way of profit. Income tax deducted from the prize money also comes to crores of rupees. Started a monthly programme Kerala state lottery is currently having an average 5 draws a week. Total sale of tickets increased from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 125 crores a year. The lottery department now has around 465 employees under its directorate located at Vikas Bhavan Trivandrum 14 districts and a Regional Deputy Directorate at Ernakulam. The department was initially under the Department of finance and later bought under the Tax

department. The Kerala state lottery included different types of lottery draws and different prize structures weekly and a few Bumper lotteries too.

Kerala state lotteries has not made any loss since its inception. In 1967 the total revenue from lottery sales was only Rs 20 lakhs which witness a whopping increase to reach Rs 625.74 crores in 2009-2010 and Rs 5557.69 crores in 2010-11. Also the profit too had grown substantially to reach Rs 114.7 crores in 2009-10 and Rs 92.02 in 2010-11 from merge Rs 14 lakhs. Thus lottery is playing a significant role in the society as well as in the lives of individuals. The crave for money by the people is making the lottery more popular.

Scope of Study

The present study tries to analyse the buying behaviour of customers towards the purchase of lotteries. It helps to understand the motives behind buying lottery tickets. It also concentrates about the satisfaction level that the public derives from the lottery. The scope of study is limited to the persons purchasing lottery within Ernakulam town.

Statement of Problem

This study mainly focuses on the revenue and customers buying behaviour towards lottery. So in order to study on the customers buying behaviour on lottery the researcher has selected Ernakulam town. This helps the researcher to know about the factors influencing the customers to purchase lotteries.

Need and Significance of Study

Lottery is playing a very significant role in the economy of Kerala state. It provides employment to more than 3 lakh people and an income nearly one crore a month to the state government. Again more than 5 crore is provided to the government of India by way of income tax annually. The employment opportunities generated by way of printing and transportation is also significant. The motives for buying tickets raise curiosity and deserve attention. From the literature review it has been found that not many micro studies have been conducted on this topic. Hence this study has been conducted.

Objective of Study

1. To analyze the factors influencing the buying behaviour of customers towards lottery.
2. To examine the level of satisfaction that the customers get from purchasing lottery.

Selection of Sample

Simple Random Sampling is used to select sample from the population.

Sample Size

70 questionnaires were given to the persons residing in Ernakulam region and 53 were selected for final evaluation.

Data Collection

The study is designed as a descriptive one and makes use of relevant information and it is collected through both primary and secondary sources. The primary data are collected from customers of lottery in Ernakulam Town through structured questionnaire.

Secondary data were collected from reports, newspaper, and websites.

Tools for Analysis

The data were suitably classified and analyzed based on the objective of the study. For analysis, statistical tools like percentage, trend analysis were used.

Review of Literature

Matheson V.A and K.R Grote (2007) "Gamblers love for variety and substitutions among lotto games". *Journal of Gambling and Economics*; examined whether offering multiple lotto games within a state by joining a multi-state lottery increases total ticket sale compared to offering a single state game. The researcher came to the conclusion that the states do tend to benefit from increased ticket sale overall by joining a multi-state lottery association.

Skidmore M and M.S.Tosun (2008) "Do New Lottery Game Stimulate Retail Activity". *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*; examines the impact of lottery sales and the introduction of new lottery games on the retail activity. The study was conducted in all West Virginia countries over the 1987-2001 period. The researcher states that introduction of video lottery decreased the retail activity in those countries that have been granted the authority to offer video lottery.

Garrett T.A and C.C Coughlin (2009) "International Differences in Income Elasticity of Demand for Lottery Tickets". *National Tax Journal*; estimated the annual income elasticities of demand for lottery tickets. The study was conducted using the county-level panel data of 3 states. The researcher found that the income elasticity of demand for lottery tickets has changed overtime. This was due to changes in the state lottery game portfolio. The result have raised doubt about the longterm growth potential of the lottery revenue and the policy implication for state government.

Ghent L.S and A.P Grant (2010) "Demand for Lottery Products and their Distributional Consequences". *National Tax Journal*; examined the demand for lottery products and their distributional consequences. The sample for the study included three types of lottery games operated by the South Carolina Education lottery. The author found out that three types of lotteries were regressive but with substantial difference in the regressively across games.

Data Analysis

Table 1.1
Frequency of Purchasing Lottery

Category	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
WEEKLY	16	30.20%
SOMETIMES	7	13.20%
RARELY	11	20.76%
DAILY	19	35.84%
TOTAL	53	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 1.1 depicts that 35.84 percent of respondents purchase lottery on daily basis, 30.20 percent of them purchase lottery weekly, 13.20 percent of them purchase sometimes and 20.76 percent of them purchase lottery rarely.

From the analysis it can be concluded that majority of respondents purchase lottery on daily basis.

Table 1.2
Purchase of lottery at a time

Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage
SINGLE	30	56.60%
BULK	17	32.08%
DEPENDS	6	11.32%
TOTAL	53	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 1.2 shows that out of 53 respondents, 56.60 percent of them purchase single lottery at a time, 32.08 percent of them purchase bulk lotteries at time and for 11.32 percent of them purchase of lottery at a time depends.

From the analysis it can be concluded that majority of respondents take single lotteries at a time. By comparing Table 1.1 and 1.2 it can be concluded that majority of respondents take single lottery on a daily basis.

Table 1.3
Willingness to Spend for Lottery

Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage
UPTO RS.100	25	47.16%
RS.100-RS.200	16	30.12%
RS.200-RS.500	7	13.21%
ABOVE RS.500	5	9.43%
TOTAL	53	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 1.3 shows that 47.16 percent of the respondents are willing to pay amount upto Rs.100 for lottery, 30.12 percent are willing to pay Rs.100-Rs.200 for lottery, 13.21 percent are willing to pay between Rs.200-Rs.500 and finally 9.43 percent are willing to pay above Rs.500.

From the table it can be concluded that majority of respondents are willing to pay upto Rs.100 for lottery.

Table 1.4
Motives for Purchasing Lottery

Category	No of Respondents	Percentage
CHARITY	16	30.18%
TO TRY LUCK	13	24.52%
TO INCREASE WEALTH	15	28.30%
OTHERS	9	16.98%
TOTAL	53	100

Source –Primary Data

Table 1.4 shows that 30.18% of people purchase lottery for providing charity to the society. 28.30% take lottery as they think it will help them to enhance their wealth. 24.52% take lottery to try their luck and remaining 16.98% take lottery for other purposes.

Table 1.5
Opinion on the Price Charged on Lottery

Opinion	No of Respondents	Percentage
OVER PRICED	15	28.30%
FAIRLY PRICED	32	60.37%
UNDER PRICED	6	11.32%
TOTAL	53	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 1.5 shows that 60.37 percent of the respondents feel the price charged on lottery is fairly priced. 28.30 percent respondents think that the price charged on lottery is over and 11.32 percent feels that it is under priced.

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the majority of the respondents are satisfied with the price of lottery. The reason for difference in opinion regarding the pricing of lottery is due to different priced lotteries available in the market.

Table 1.6
Opinion on Getting Cheated by Fake Lottery

Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Good chance of getting cheated	15	28.30%
Complete fool-proof	35	66.04%
Depends on person having knowledge	3	5.66%
Total	53	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 1.6 shows that 66.04 percent of respondents opined that lottery is completely fool-proof. 28.30 percent are of opinion that there is a chance of getting cheated and 5.66 percent opined that it will be based on their knowledge.

From the analysis it can be concluded that majority of the respondents opined that there is lesser chance of getting cheated.

Findings

1. The study reflected that majority of respondents preferred buying lottery on daily basis.
2. Customers prefer single lottery over bulk lottery in order to reduce over spending.
3. The study analysed that most of the customers spend less than Rs100 for purchasing lottery.
4. The survey expresses that majority of people purchase lottery with a view to provide service.
5. The study reveals that customers are of the opinion that lotteries are equally priced.

Suggestions

1. It is observed that the customers find the tax charged on the lottery to be high, it would be better if the tax charged on lottery is reduced.
2. The study observed that most of the customers prefer charity lottery. 'Karunya' lottery is the only lottery provided by the government for charity purpose. Hence it is better to implement more charity lotteries.

Conclusion

The study was conducted to find out the buying behaviour of customers towards lottery. Main intention for buying lottery is for charity purpose. The major portion of government income consists of income from lottery. When KSRTC and other departments are making loss, the only field making revenue is the lottery department. The government uses the revenue earned for meeting

their expenses. In the modern era people are likely to purchase lottery for charity purpose other than a source of income. Thus the future of lottery opens a wide door for development of our state along with charity .

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AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF DIVORCE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Divorce cases are increasing at an alarming rate in Kerala and now Kerala is known as the divorce capital of India. This is an emerging research domain because, apart from the common factors like psychological, & sexual abuse, addictions etc. various reasons such as socio- economic factors results in the recent trends of divorce patterns seen today. In this paper we analysed the citation network of socio-economic and legal aspects of divorce based papers and used clustering method to investigate the structure of research and to detect emerging research domains. The study applied social network theory to trace the author collaboration pattern in the study area. Analysis of co-author network using micro and macro parameters was done to trace the temporal evolution of the author collaborations.

Keywords: India, Marriage, Divorce, Gender, Prevalence, Health

1.1 Introduction

Marriage is one of the most important institution of a society. Marriage, also called matrimony or wedlock, is a culturally recognised union between people, called spouses that establishes rights and obligations between them, as well as between their children and their in-laws. The definition of marriage varies around the world, not only between cultures and between religions, but also throughout the history of any given culture and religion. Over time, it has expanded and also constricted in terms of who and what is encompassed. Typically, it is an institution in which interpersonal relationships, usually sexual, are acknowledged or sanctioned. In some cultures, marriage is recommended or considered to be compulsory before pursuing any sexual activity. When defined broadly, marriage is considered as a cultural universal. Marriage was considered to be a sacred ceremony in India from ancient times onwards. It was considered not only to be the union of two individuals rather it is considered the union of two families, cultures, societies and so on. Over the years the importance of marriage itself is seems to be diminishing and married couples are seeking divorce at a shockingly increasing rate.

Divorce or dissolution of marriage is the final termination of a marriage, cancelling the legal duties and responsibilities entailed in nuptial contract and dissolving the bonds of matrimony between married persons. Divorce is the dissolution of a social tie, but it is also possible that attitudes about divorce flow across social ties. The divorce rate and the causes of divorce do vary in

different countries and cultures. Every Coin has two sides and in same way marriage is one side and divorce is the other side.

Two decades ago, the State of Kerala had a very modest divorce rate. But now Kerala has the highest divorce rate in the country and family courts are busy with divorce petitions. Kerala, the divorce capital of India and Thiruvananthapuram, the State capital, is the capital of divorce cases too, the scenario is fast changing and divorce rates are on an increase in India. According to the data provided by the State Government, the district has 6,000 divorce cases in 2011 in its two family courts, at Thiruvananthapuram and Nedumangad. The court reports that "Adjustment between partners is a major problem of many cases. There is an increasing trend in the marriages from 2002 for divorce. 'The rate of dowry is high in the southern districts. There are instances where the husband asks for more dowry after the birth of a girl. There are many cases of the husband and his family demanding more dowries after the marriage of the wife's sister by comparing the amount.

This paper analysis the socio-economic and legal aspects of divorce to understand the current structure of research by citation network analysis and to detect emerging sub research fields.

Citation Network (CN) is a social network which contains paper sources and linked by co-citation relationships. Citation analysis is the examination of the frequency, patterns, and graphs of citations in documents. It uses the directed graph of citations, links from one document to another document and to reveal properties of the documents. A typical aim would be to identify the most important documents in a collection. Documents can be associated with many other features in addition to citations, such as authors, publishers, journals as well as their actual texts. The general analysis of collections of documents is known as bibliometrics and citation analysis is a key part of that field. For example, bibliographic coupling and co-citation are association measures based on citation analysis (shared citations or shared references). The citations in a collection of documents can also be represented in forms such as a citation graph, as pointed out by Derek J. de Solla Price in his 1965 article "Networks of Scientific Papers". This means that citation analysis draws on aspects of social network analysis and network science. The analysis of bibliometric networks, such as co-authorship, bibliographic coupling, and co-citation networks, has received a considerable amount of attention. Much less attention has been paid to the construction of these networks.

1.2 Significance of the study

There are many different and complex causes and reasons for divorce, each of them specific to that particular couple's marital relationship, their individual experiences, and personal problems. None of them may seem 'common' to the people going through a divorce, of course, but many of the reasons recur enough to warrant the term. Several reasons have been cited that influence the act of getting a divorce. The following are certain common causes that have

been listed. The following reasons do not follow any particular order or ranking system; they have been listed in a random order.

- Infidelity
- Abuse in all forms (physical, sexual, and emotional)
- Alcohol addiction and/or substance abuse
- Abandonment
- Personality differences or 'irreconcilable differences'
- Differences in personal and career goals
- Unemployment
- Financial problems
- Lack of communication between spouses
- Intellectual incompatibility
- Sexual incompatibility
- Falling out of love
- Religious conversion or religious beliefs
- Cultural and lifestyle differences
- Mental instability or mental illness in either partner
- Criminal behaviour and incarceration for crime
- Lack of commitment to the marriage
- Inability to manage or resolve conflict
- Different expectations about household tasks
- Different expectations about having or rearing children
- Interference from parents or in-laws
- Lack of maturity
- Insistence of sticking to traditional roles and not allowing room for personal growth
- Inability to deal with each other's petty idiosyncrasies
- The lack of trust and/or feeling of insecurity

This paper analysis the socio-economic and legal aspects of divorce by using citation network analysis and to detect emerging sub research fields.

1.3 Objectives

- To analyse the keyword occurrence, cited documents, cited co authorship and cited sources of the socio economic and legal aspects of divorce using citation network analysis.

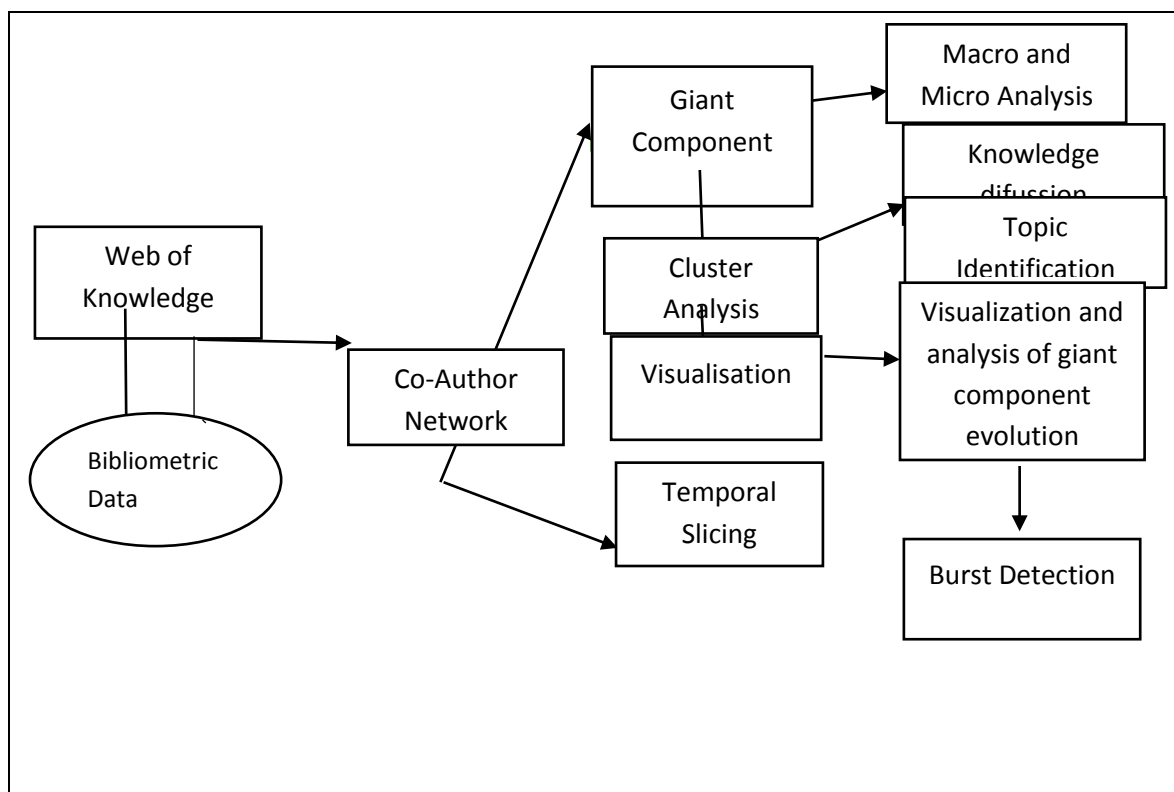
1.4 Methodology

The study has made use of secondary data such as journals, books, websites etc. The data analysis has been done using software VOS viewer and Gephi.

2.1 Data Analysis and Interpretation using Citation Network

The ultimate structural framework of citation network has gradually evolved from the primary structure originated as shown in this figure.

Figure 2.1: Research Methodology Framework

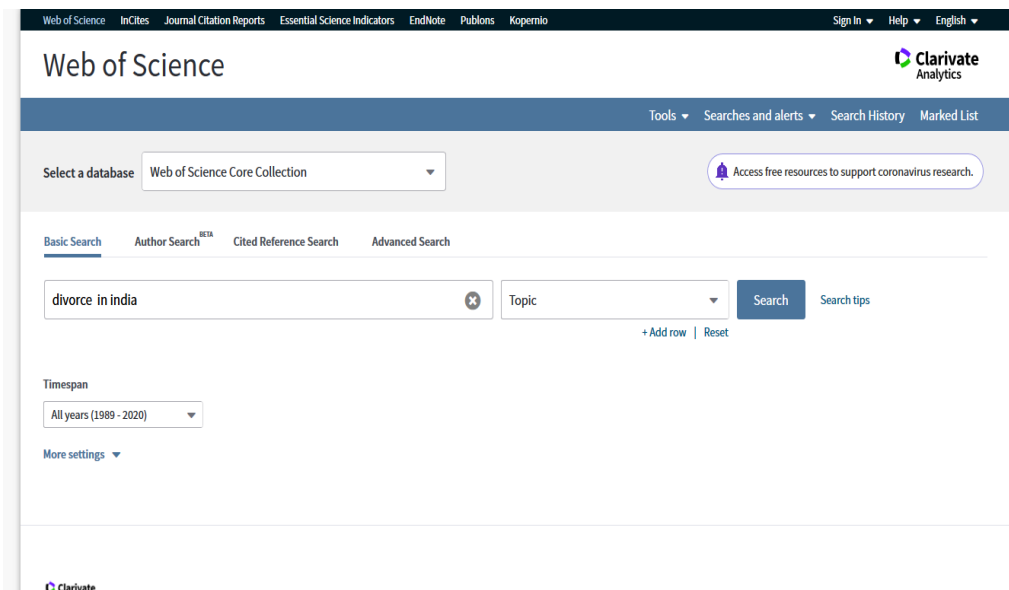


Source: Secondary Data

The figure can be explained using the following steps:

Step 1: The citation data of these publications were collected from web of knowledge

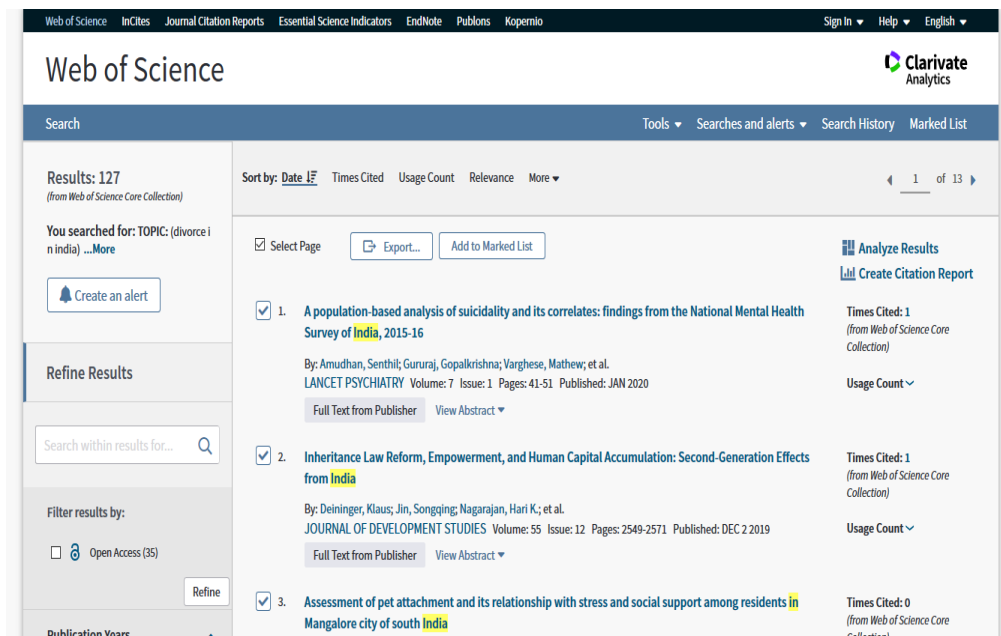
Figure 2.2: Web of Knowledge



Source: <https://webofknowledge.com/>

Step 2: Around one hundred and twenty seven articles from this domain was selected.

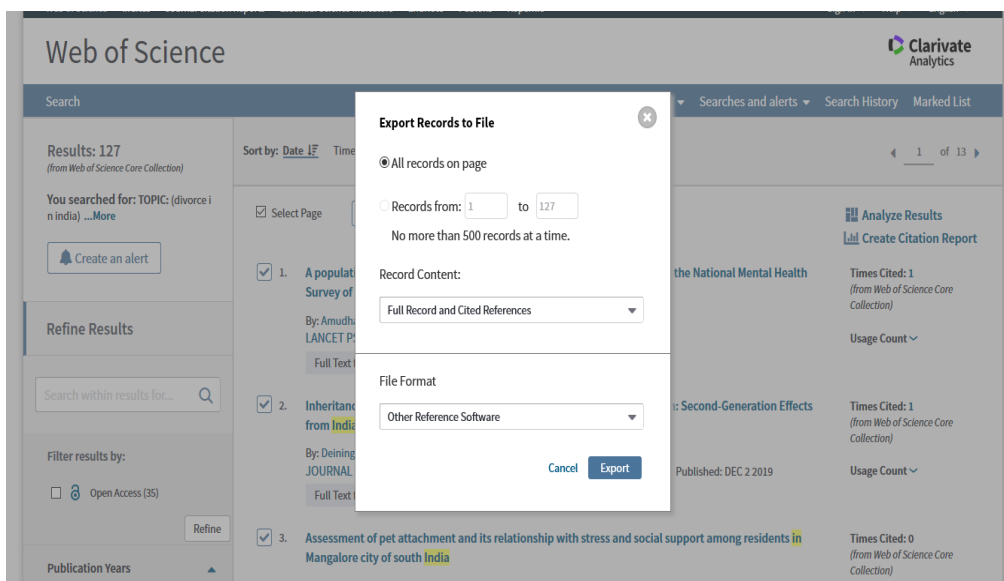
Figure 2.3: Web of science data on Divorce in India



Source: <https://webofknowledge.com/>

Step 3: The selected files were exported in other file formats – wintabdlm

Figure 2.4: Exporting data from web of science

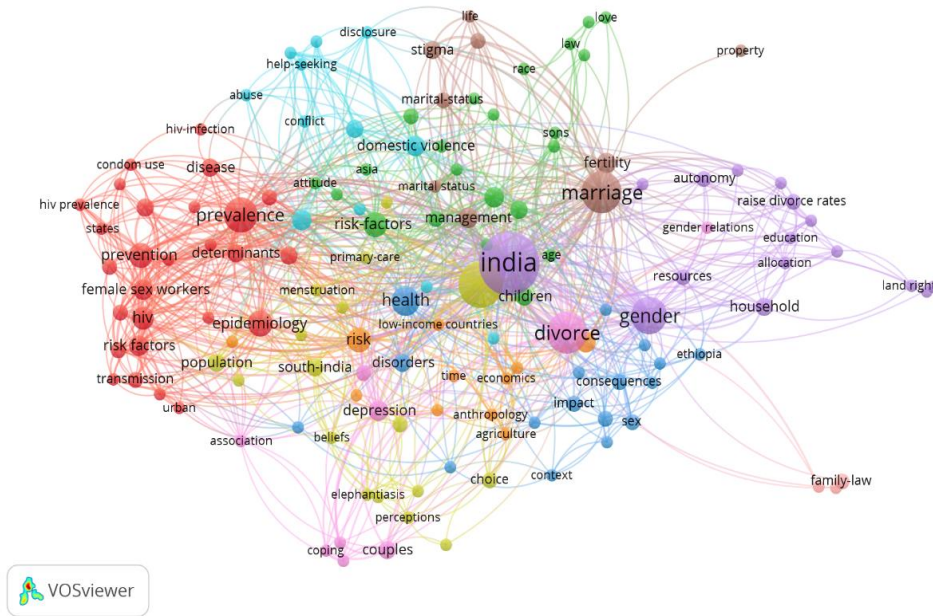


Source: <https://webofknowledge.com/>

Step 4: The exported files are opened in VOSVIEWER to create a Citation Network map based on bibliographic data. This option was chosen to create co-authorship, keyword co-occurrence, citation, bibliographic coupling, and co-citation map based on bibliographic data.

Step 5: The exported files were selected. The type of counting method chosen for analysis was keyword co-occurrence. On setting up of threshold limit of two number of keyword appeared was one hundred and forty three (143). On clicking finish option, the citation network of keyword co-occurrence appeared as follows.

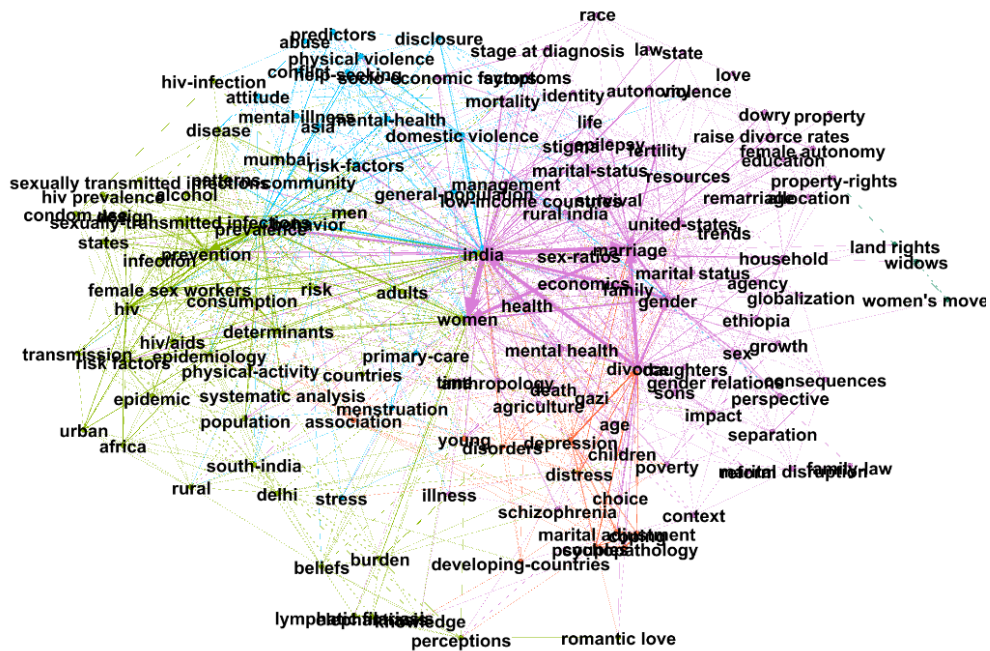
Figure 2.5: Citation network of Keyword Co-occurrence in VOSviewer



Source: Vosviewer

The analysis and interpretation of the above figure was done using Gephi software. The resultant figure is as follows:

Figure 2.6: Citation network of Keyword Co-occurrence in Gephi



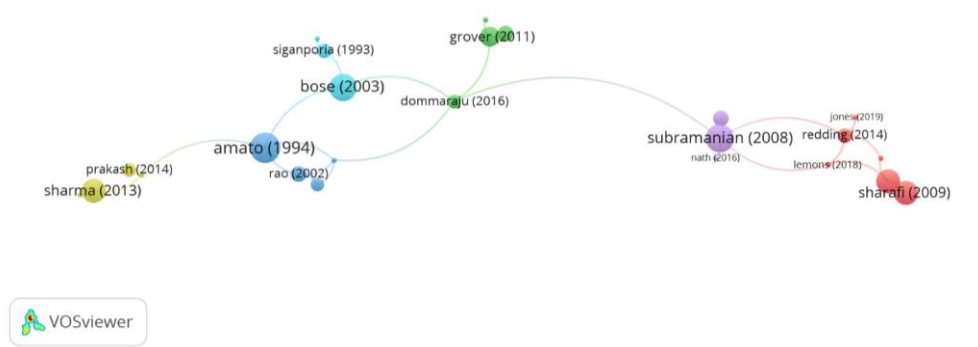
Source: Gephi

The above figure shows the nodes, edges and modularity of key word co-occurrence.

Here, node represents the keywords and there are 143 nodes. The important keywords appeared in the study were India, divorce, marriage etc. Edges represents instances of co-occurrence and there are 1072 edges. While analysing keyword co-occurrence around 34 clusters with 5158 links were found.

Step 6: Another network of number of documents cited was also created using the above mentioned procedures (step 1 to 5). And the resultant figure is as follows:

Figure 2.7: Citation Network of documents cited using VOSviewer

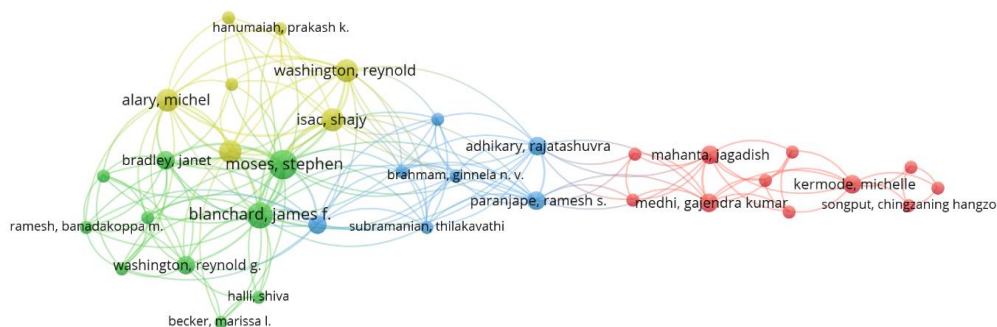


Source: VOS viewer

Here nodes represents cited documents, there are 24 nodes. Edges represents links and there are 28 edges. In the case of citation documents 92 clusters were identified the first cluster has 3 links and the most cited document is “In Sickness and in Health: Risk sharing within households in Ethiopia” authored by Decon and S Krishnan.

Step 7: Similarly another network of number of co-authors cited was also created using the above mentioned procedures (step 1 to 5). And the resultant figure is as follows:

Figure 2.8: Citation Network of co-authors cited using VosViewer

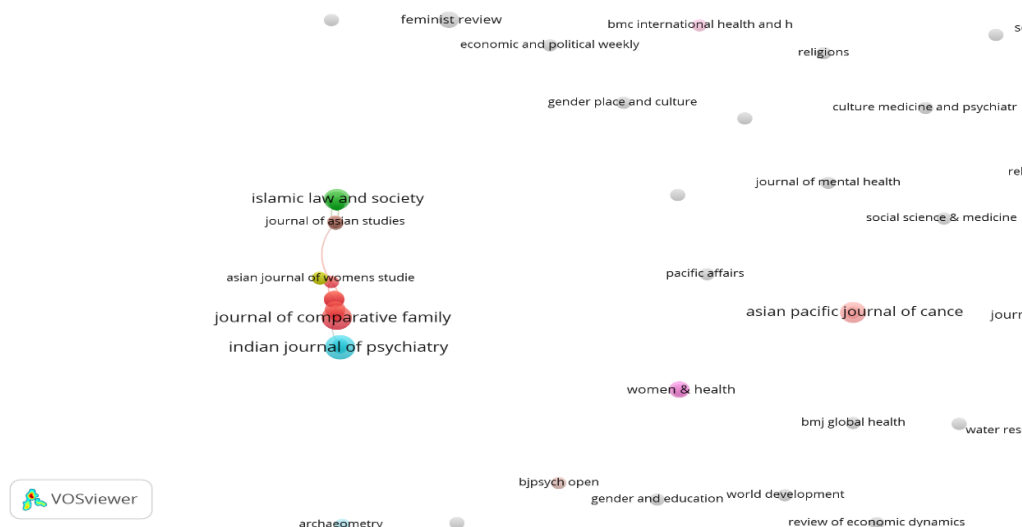


Source: VOSviewer

Here nodes represents co-authors and there are 35 nodes. Edges represents links and there are 170 edges. On the analysis of citation of co-author, six clusters were found with 28 links. Cluster with highest citation has 16 links and the domain is “Semi autonomous judge in colonial India”, by Sharafi Mitra.

Step 8: In order to understand the network of sources of citation, the earlier mentioned procedures (step 1 to 5) was followed. And the resultant figure is as follows:

Figure 2.9: Citation Network of sources of citation using VOSviewer



Source: VOSviewer

From the figure it can be understood that nodes represents cited sources and there are 98 nodes. Edges represents links and here there are 35 edges. In the case of cited source around 111 clusters are there with 1304 links were. The first cluster has 24 links and is dominated by Women Studies International Forum.

2.1.2 Interpretation of Modularity

Modularity is the measure of structure of network. It is a method to measure strength of division of network into clusters.

Table 2.1: Modularity

Cluster	Modularity			
	Key word co occurrence	Documents cited	Co-authors Cited	Sources of citation
First Class	48.95%	37.5%	40%	16.67%
Second Class	29.37%	29.17%	37.14%	16.67%

Third Class	12.59%	16.67%	22.86%	7.14%
Fourth Class	6.99%	16.67%	-	6.12%
Fifth Class	2.1%	-	-	-

Source: Author compilation using Gephi

The above table shows the modularity of keyword co-occurrence, documents cited, co-authors cited and cited sources. Here each cluster has been represented in the form of different classes. In the case of keyword co-occurrence the cluster with 48.95% modularity is represented as first class, the cluster with 29.37% modularity is represented as second class, the cluster with 12.59% modularity is represented as third class, the cluster with 6.99% of modularity is represented as fourth class and the one with 2.1% modularity is represented as fifth class.

In the case of documents cited, the cluster with 37.5% modularity is represented as first class, the cluster with 29.17% modularity is represented as second class, the cluster with 16.67% modularity is represented as third class, and the cluster with 16.67% of modularity is represented as fourth class.

In the case of co-authors cited, each cluster has been represented in the form of different classes. The cluster with 40% modularity is represented as first class, the cluster with 37.14% modularity is represented as second class, and the cluster with 22.86% modularity is represented as third class.

In the case of sources cited each cluster has been represented in the form of different classes. The cluster with 16.67% modularity is represented as first class, the cluster with 16.67% modularity is represented as second class, the cluster with 7.14% modularity is represented as third class, the cluster with 6.12% of modularity is represented as fourth class.

3.1 Findings

- (keyword citation) India, marriage, divorce, family, women were certain keywords which exhibited a high degree value. This suggests that the central theme of socio economic and legal aspects of divorce tends to impact these features in most of the studies.
- (Doc. Cited) The most cited article is authored by Subramanian on Legal Change and Gender Inequality: Changes in Muslim Family Laws in India published in 2008 in the Journal, Law and Social Inquiry.
- (co-author cited) From the study it was identified that Subramanian and Thilakavathy, Ramesh and Banadakoppan, Mosses and Stephen were the prominent co-authors in the field of socio economic and legal aspects of divorce. They are the most productive authors in this field. The centrality is also highest.

- (Sources cited) The most resourceful journal for research in this study area was identified to be the Journal of Asian Studies and Islamic Law and Society.
- From the study it was found that the emerging research area in the field will be on women's movement, widows and land rights.

1.6 Conclusion

The research collaborations are significant in any multi-disciplinary field such as socio economic and legal aspects of divorce. The paper explored the potential of CN analysis to identify collaborative patterns, author proficiency and knowledge sharing in the research domain of the study.

The CN contains the giant component of nodes and edges and a few significant islands. It was found that most papers belonged to two main clusters and detected emerging sub clusters. The CN analysis is a proxy method for analysing the research collaborations, the massive nature of the data set retrieved from web of knowledge related with the study and the study was limited to the analysis of giant component of the c author network. The in depth analysis of authorship is limited to the authors with a high degree of co-author collaborations. There is further research scope for the analysis of the emerging isolated sub components in the network.

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RECONFIGURING ORIGINALS AND COPIES: A STUDY ON HOW TRANSNATIONAL REMAKES METAMORPHIZE SCREENING CULTURES

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ABSTRACT

When films are being remade, they go through several transformations, including changes related to the representation of national, cultural, and gender identities. The Malayalam Movie My Boss, a remake of the American Romantic Comedy Film The Proposal is a fine example of the intercultural, interdisciplinary and inter-semiotic remake phenomenon, a research topic which has acquired tremendous momentum today. As cinemas around the world are filled with remakes it is important to know whether the remakes provide the pure form of its original genre. This paper attempts to study the different remake aspects of a romantic comedy starting from genre, characterization, film style and narration.

Key Words: Remakes, Intercultural remakes, Transnational Remakes, My Boss, The Proposal, Hollywood Remakes

As the cinema's around the world is flooded with international film adaptations, Malayalam cinema is no exception. The remake, in its various forms, is not wholly unfamiliar to Malayalam cinema. On the contrary, the act of repetition has been considered fundamental to Malayalam cinematic tradition. The main motivation behind producing a remake is often said to be the financial gain. Film is indeed a highly unpredictable and risky deal without profit guarantees, so remakes, with their pre-tested material, are seen as comparatively safe and secure revenue makers.

The Malayalam industry always welcomed international remakes with great awe. Early Malayalam remakes of Hollywood movies like *Malooty*, a copy of 'Everybody's baby', *Thoovalsparsham*, a copy of 'Three men and a baby' and *Thalavattom*, a copy of 'One flew over the cockoo's nest' hit the box office during 80's and 90's. Caught in the flourishing tinsel world, adaptation of Hollywood movies quickly gained the attention of Malayalam movie makers and audience. This sparked a trend in Malayalam film industry which began copying more international films. The success story continued in the new millennium as well. Many international movies were being remade in to Malayalam blockbusters. Movies like *Confession of Murder* (2012), *Traidor* (2008), *Exiled* (2006), *Hand phone* (2009), *Butterfly on a Wheel* (2007), *The Client* (2011), *The Proposal* (2009) remade by Mollywood as *Angels* (2014), *Anwar* (2010), *Bachelor Party* (2012), *Chappa Kurishu* (2011), *Cocktail* (2010), *Silence* (2013) and *My Boss* (2012) respectively. This phenomenon

offered an opportunity to engage in comparative examinations that could provide profound insights into how differing cultural and ideological anxieties find expression in a range of narrative and representational revisions undertaken during the remaking process, even as it remains inevitable that each culture's products engage in an intricate cycle of mutual interaction and cross-cultural influence.

Although the Malayalam film industry has long been in the business of recycling narratives and formulas, it has rarely resorted to such blatant repetitions for it to fall under the category of Thomas Leitch's "true" or Druxman's "direct" remakes which carry the same title and character names.

In the era of globalization, Malayalm cinema's increasing desire for world-wide appeal and its attempts to reel-in Indian Diasporic audiences can be considered primary catalysts for the cinema's increased modernization and experimentation. But despite this motive, some still see this act of borrowing from or copying foreign cinema as symptomatic of the sheer lack of good writers in Mollywood - inevitably leading to the artistic theft of Western stories with much depth and substance than the average recycled Masala Movie.

The Movie *My Boss*, an adaptation of the Hollywood movie *The Proposal*, is a fine example of the intercultural, interdisciplinary and inter-semiotic remake phenomenon. In his remake, director Jeethu Joseph takes an American romantic comedy which made a whopping \$256 million nationwide and presents it as Malayalam film through using stylistic techniques better accustomed to a new wave blockbuster. The movie evolves round a universal theme and the director adds some culture specific elements to woo the Malayali audience.

The original film, *The Proposal* (2009) had Sandra Bullock and Ryan Reynolds in the lead. Again, she mostly wore a pencil skirt, with heels and sober makeup. She is playing a role of a cold woman at work, who believes in showing a tough exterior. Her corporate looks are subtle and usual. When this high-powered book editor Margaret (Sandra Bullock) faces deportation to her native Canada, the quick-thinking professional declares that she's actually engaged to her unsuspecting put-upon assistant Andrew (Ryan Reynolds), who she's tormented for years. He agrees to participate in the charade, but with a few conditions of his own. The unlikely couple heads to Alaska to meet his quirky family, and the always-in-control city girl finds herself in one comedic fish-out-of-water situation after another. With an impromptu wedding in the works and an immigration official on their tails, Margaret and Andrew reluctantly vow to stick to the plan despite the precarious consequences.

The Malayalam remake tells the story of Manu Varma (Dileep) lands in Mumbai to join an IT firm as executive assistant to Priya Nair (Mamta

Mohandas). Priya succeeded in reconfiguring the original version by adopting the perfect and glamorous corporate attire with classic business look. The opening scenes, including shots of Andrew rushing through the streets while balancing coffee cups is replaced with a melodious song showcasing Manu enjoying metro life to fit it to the Malayali tradition. Introduction of a character called Ali played by Shajon, in a sidekick role reveals the common ingredient in Malayalam Movies of having an 'all in all' character who is hero's friend.

The opening scenes of its original version appear only at the 20th minute of its Malayalam remake. Similar scenes are used in the Malayalam version with support of back ground music filled with light comedy. *My Boss* hugely depends on Dileep's loud comedy. At first it looks like we may be lucky enough to see a sobered version of the actor (who acts mostly in family and comedy roles) but that idea is soon blown to pieces. Again, lots of humorous situations pop up throughout the movie.

The films, a country or a community produces usually reflect the upheavals, the social movements, cultural identities, the changing trends and the persisting traditions in that society. Sometimes, films are also a harbinger of change, when they confront and criticize an evil, and force people to reflect on negative traditions prevalent amidst them. *My Boss*, not necessarily reveals clear-cut objective differences in American and Kerala cultural identities and it is the filmmaker's perceived differences between these cultures that clearly come to the surface.

Gender wars have always been a fertile ground for humour. But the game of one-upmanship between the sexes is sometimes boring and unacceptable. In Jithu Joseph's hand, *My Boss* undergoes a metamorphosis making a man and woman hate each other in the initial stages of their encounter, at the same time describing them into an inseparable affair, which closely resembles '*The Proposal*' and genuinely offers some delightful Malayali moments.

Mamta as the taut, work-obsessed boss, she forces her office assistant, Manu Varma, effortlessly played by Dileep, to a marriage proposal. Manu, who had till then appeared as a country bumpkin, too indulges in his own schemes to materialise his overseas dreams and promotion. In a bid to convince his parents, both visit his beautiful village.

A transformation is due and despite its predictability, *My Boss* works due to its charm. As in the original version, Manu's family, as expected, comprises a constantly worrying but loving mother, a devout grandmother and a stern father who buries his affection for Manu till the film nears its climax. An urbane woman with a botched up past finds a whole new world with this family.

Compared to the hero in the original version, Manu possesses an amazing ability to extract humour from the most unexpected situations. Dileep finds himself perfectly at ease while fighting with Mamta in the bedroom or waging playful battles against his mischievous nephew.

Light-hearted humour lifts the film from all that is repetitive and monotonous. Mamta with her refined manners and accented English wonderfully fits in the mould of a rude, proud woman. Apart from a script that generously borrows substance from some of the most loved rom-coms, *My Boss* is lovable for the sheer warmth Dileep brings into the film. The above statements reveal simplified but classic approach used by the director to give a cultural identity to an international production without losing its global significance. Every culture is built upon different “core values”, including historical, religious, linguistic, political, legal and economic patterns. Without tampering the values the director reconfigured the story in to a transnational scenario.

Music is a favorite element of Malayalam movies. *My Boss* used songs, sound effects to retain the Malayali tradition. Inevitable musical inserts are done due to social and cultural reasons. Malayalam Cinema has unrelenting affinity for attaching certain tunes to certain characters and to certain emotional states. *My Boss* did follow this music tradition without losing the significance of the plot and characters. You don't mind watching the scene of Priya entering the office, walking past several employees, completely avoiding, looking, or even talking to them accompanied by music.

Inter semiotic translation also can be seen in the remake. Non verbal expression to musical one is prevalent in the copy. The original version is rich with non verbal expression and the copy filled with comedy and music. Movements, Gestures, facial expressions are also reconfigured to give it a regional touch.

Some remakes are demonstrably failures and others are undeniably superb, and almost all interesting for what they reveal, either about different cultures, about different directorial styles and aesthetic orientations, about class or gender perceptions, about different social-historical periods and changing audience expectations, about the dynamics of the genre film, or simply about the evolution of economic practices in the industry.

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ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF ERNAKULAM SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

A NGO is an organization consisting of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principles/ obligations and who structure their activities to bring about development to communities that they are servicing. It is of great academic interest to analyse the role of NGOs in the society. Thus the paper intends to understand the objectives and working of NGOs with special reference to Ernakulam Social Service Society and to study the role of Ernakulam Social Service Society in socio economic empowerment of its members. For the purpose of this study both primary and secondary data collection methods were used to collect data. The primary data collected from a sample of the beneficiaries confirms the fact that ESSS though its diverse schemes is providing extensive benefits to its members and the satisfaction levels of its members is very high.

Keywords: NGO, Economic Developments

A NGO is an organization consisting of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principles/ obligations and who structure their activities to bring about development to communities that they are servicing. "NGOs include groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of Government and that have primarily humanitarian rather than commercial objectives" They are non-profit making, voluntary and service oriented organizations working on various issues like Environment protection, Save the Planet Earth, Disability, Science and Technology, Health, Agriculture, Animal welfare, Art and Culture, Education. NGOs are known by different names: Voluntary organizations (VOs), Voluntary Agencies (VAs), Voluntary Development Organizations (VDOs) and Non Governmental Development Organizations (NDGO). NGOs vary greatly according to their philosophy, purpose, programs, approach, and orientation, scope of activities, expertise and structures.

The World Bank defines NGOs as "Private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development." In wider usage, the term, NGO can be applied to any non-profit organization which is independent from government. NGOs are typically value based organizations which depend, in whole or in part, on donations and voluntary service.

1.1 Research Problem

NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. Therefore, NGOs definitely have a role in the development process of a nation especially in the upliftment of the weaker and marginalised sections of the society. Thus, it is of great academic interest to analyse this role of NGOs in the society. Such studies may also contribute to policy making.

1.2 Objectives

- To understand the objectives and working of NGOs with special reference to Ernakulam Social Service Society
- To study the role of Ernakulam Social Service Society in socio economic empowerment of its members.

1.3 Data and Methodology

For the purpose of this study both primary and secondary data collection methods were used to collect data. Primary data collection includes personal interview, questionnaire, method and observation method. Secondary data collected from direct sources like brochures, magazines, and internet. The study was conducted on a sample of 30 members of Ernakulam Social Service Society belonging to the places like Manjaly in Karumallur Panchayath and Kayantikkara in Kadungallur Panchayath. The data are hence then edited, coded and tabulated for the purpose of analysing them.

1.4 Role of NGOs in Development

NGOs have immense role in bringing about social change and development and it is being experienced from different parts of the country. Development, is a multi- faceted process, which essentially involves the aggressive participation of the people that would not be possible unless they are educated, awakened and motivated. NGOs are taking up this job sportingly and successfully. The major role of NGOs can be grouped as under:

- Protection: Providing relief to victims of disaster and assisting the poor.
- Prevention: Reducing people's vulnerability through income diversification and savings.
- Promotion: Increasing people's chances and opportunities.
- Transformation: Redressing social, political and economic exclusion or oppression.

1.5 Ernakulam Social Service Society (ESSS)

Ernakulam Social Service Society is the official organisation for social action of the Archdiocese of Verapoly is the brainchild of the first Indian to become Archbishop of Verapoly, Most Rev. Dr Joseph Attipetty and Fr. Jerome Payappilly OCD. Founded on August 28, 1962, ESSS grew year by year under the patronage of gifted Archbishop's and directors with dedication and commitment.

In this journey, ESSS has taken sides with the poor and the marginalized people to end poverty and social injustice. Their focus is on the rights of the most marginalized communities, rural and urban poor, women, children, the aged, fish folk, differently abled, migrants and unorganised workers. These groups face an acute lack of access to control over resources, services and institutions. ESSS practices a right based approach to development, helping people to claim their rights which may be constitutional, moral or legal entitlements

The vision of the Society is creation of a just and self-reliant society with highly resourceful people living in harmony and mutual help. Ernakulam Social Service Society came into existence on August 28, 1962 to cater to the developmental concern of the poor and the marginalized population in the coastal belt of Ernakulam and Thrissur districts. It is the initiative of the Archdiocese of Verapoly to do community organisation and socio-economic programs for the socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the area irrespective of caste, creed and religion. ESSS has been registered under the Travancore Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies registration act XIII of 1955 in 1962.

1.5.1 Developmental Objectives of ESSS.

1. Integral development by developing local knowledge base as appropriate and enthusing the community for self-propelled action.
2. Community based disaster preparedness and management equipping forums and task forces as appropriate and developing bio-physical shields to mitigate the disasters.
3. Promotion of functional community based organisation (CBO'S) at the villages for the developmental action.
4. Legal literacy and redressal services targeting specific women issues and in that regard collaborate with constitutional mechanisms and safeguards.
5. Infrastructure development addressing the gender and environmental concerns in order to ensure the physical and social well-being of the poor.

1.5.2 Target Groups

1. Poor and marginalized women.
2. Children from rural areas and slums.

3. Traditional fisherman
4. Construction workers and other unorganised workman.
5. Slum population of Cochin city.
6. Differently abled.
7. Senior citizens.

1.5.3 Schemes of Ernakulam Social Service Society

Services provided by Ernakulam Social Service Society include the following:

I) Women Empowerment

- Women Self Help Groups

SHGs of women are formed as the neighborhood fraternity find place at the nucleus of the community. Weekly meeting, Collective learning, acquisition of skills, perspective building, activity planning, pooling of small thrift and transacting it as micro credit etc are the activities of SHGs. It include the following things:

1. Women are encouraged to contest in elections.
2. Women take up varied social and community action programmes.
3. Women SHGs are linked to kudumbasree, Panchayathi raj institutions, banks and other financial institutions.
4. 928 SHG comprising of 16370 members are already in function and it federated into 78 regional units.

II) Enterprise Development Programme (EDP) & Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP)

The department convenes regular Entrepreneurial Development Programme and skill training programmes for SHG women, thereby enabling them to begin with self employment .Apart from the micro credit mobilized at SHG level, matching credit from banks and subsidies from government agencies arranged. Technical and support services are provided to brand the product and market through Suvidha- A supermarket initiated by ESSS. Ernakulam Social Service Society conducting in a certified course for aspiring Entrepreneurs in collaboration with Albertian Institute of Management.

III) Labour Development

- Kerala Domestic Workers Forum [KDWF]

Domestic Workers Forum, the umbrella organization for domestic workers operational under Kerala Labour Movement is functional at ESSS. The forum emphasizes on dignified working conditions, reasonable remuneration and job protection of the domestic workers.

- Kerala Tailoring Workers Forum [KTWF]

Kerala Tailoring Workers Forum is another initiative of Kerala Labour Movement functional at ESSS. KTWF has been instrumental for enrollment of tailoring workers in the Kerala Tailoring workers Welfare Fund Board

IV) Snehasparsham

Snehasparsam is a family sponsorship programme to help the poorest of poor families. The programme is conceptualized as a programme in connection with Quasiquicentennial Jubilee celebration of the Archdiocese of Verapoly and the Golden Jubilee celebration of Ernakulam Social Service Society. The poor families selected through the eligibility criteria will be assisted for a period of six years consecutively. An amount of Rs.1000/- will be given to the families every month.

V) Community Health

The term "community health" refers to the health status of a defined group of people, or community, and the actions and conditions that protect and improve the health of the community. Community Health Department of ESSS aims at good health at low cost and with social justice by working in collaboration with like minded partners.

- Health Awareness & Medical Camps

As part of building self reliant and healthy communities, ESSS involves in the promotion of preventive, curative & rehabilitative measures in the field of community health. The notable programmes are specialized medical camps, Eye Camps, Awareness Programmes on Health & Waste Management and preventive medicine distribution.

VI) Asakiranam

Over the last few years Kerala witnessed a dramatic increase in number of cancer patients creating panic among general public. This prompted ESSS to join hands with Caritas India in Starting Asakiranam Cancer Care Project with the aim of creating a self-reliant community which enable to take preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of cancer disease. The Main components of the project are Local Fund Mobilization, Cancer Awareness, Financial Aid to Deserving Cancer Patients, Medical & Psychological Support and the Promotion of Organic Farming.

VII) Hope and Help

Hope & Help programme was launched in 1986 to help the differently abled to start some income generation programme and thereby lead a normal life. So far ESSS supported 1493 beneficiaries under this programme and 32 self help

groups were formed. These groups would provide counselling services, physical and therapeutic rectification and medical care.

VIII) Snehabhavanam

- Build a house plan (BAHP)

BAHP is a community linked special housing scheme developed by ESSS for the extremely underprivileged sections who does not find any way to loan financed housing schemes. The funds are mobilized locally through the SHG's. Every SHG member contribute a fixed amount monthly towards this scheme.

- Housing Project

This is a project aimed at helping the poor who are unable to complete their house building by using their own funds. The general objectives of the project are:

- a) To help the poorest to complete their house construction remaining pending since long.
- b) To uplift from the existing poor situation.
- c) To provide safe habitation.

IX) KoodamKoodorukkam

'Koodam Koodorukkam' is a joint project of Ernakulam Social Service Society (ESSS) under the guidance of Archdiocese of Verapoly, Kudumbashree and Kerala Social Service Forum. Under the scheme houses were provided for those who lost them due to the flood. Sewing machine, poultry and goat were given to those who lost their livelihood to due to flood. ESSS volunteers along with the members of Kudumbashree and Kerala Social Service Forum jointly visited the flood affected areas, took surveys and supplied aid items on a priority basis. They also provided household supplies, cleaning equipments, utensils and clothing free of cost.

1.6 Primary Data Analysis and Interpretation

The study was conducted on a sample of 30 members of Ernakulam Social Service Society. Of them 20 were belonging to Manjaly in Karumallurpanchayath and 10 samples were collected from Kayantikkara in Kadungallurpanchayath. Primary data containing the details of the ESSS members were collected through an interview schedule. Questions were mainly based up on the benefit they receive as a member of Ernakulam Social Service Society.

Out of 30 samples that were collected, 18 of them belongs to the age group below 50, 9 of them belongs to the age group between 50-60 and 3 of them among the age group of above 60.3 of them were male and rest 27 members were women. Majority of the ESSS Members are people belonging to low income group. Out of the 30 samples that were collected, 23 of them have income range below 50000 and the rest 7 of them have income range between 50000-75000. Out of 30 samples, majority of ESSS members are unemployed even though, some are engaged in Kudumbashree and other activities. Only 2 members are employed, 2 of them are students, 7 of them are self-employed, 9 of them are members of any other NGO and Kudumbashree and the rest 10 are unemployed.

Out of 30 samples, majority of the people joined ESSS due to the good reputation of this institution. About 12 people joined ESSS due to the good reputation and it's percentage is 40%, and 10 people joined because ESSS is a Christian organization. 1 member had responded that he/she joined ESSS as it consists of educated staff members. And about 2 people joined ESSS due to the economic backwardness of the family it's percentage being 6.67%. 5 people joined this institution because the area in which ESSS conducted their activity is near to their home and it's percentage is 16.67%.

Out of 30 samples that were collected, almost all the 30 members actively participate in ESSS organized meetings. ESSS organize monthly meeting with its members. Percentage of participation in ESSS organized meeting is about 100%.

The respondents were asked as to how ESSS collects information regarding the needs of it's members. It is found that this information is collected mainly through individual contact, secondary data or from records of different group /organization. About 83.34% of the members information was collected through individual contact and they are totally satisfied with it. Secondary data is used to understand the need of 13.33% of the members and about 3.33% of the need are understood by records with different group or organization and they are partially satisfied with it.

Majority of the ESSS members have lost their livelihood by the flood that occurred in Kerala in August 2018. About 93.33% of ESSS members were affected by the flood. ESSS provided them with relief material to maintain their livelihood. About 26.67% of the members were given with financial aid, animals like hen or goat are given to 23.33% to those who lost their livelihood due to the floods. Sewing machine were provided for 10 of the members it's percentage being 16.67% and rest 33.33% of the members were assisted with money for house repair purposes.

Majority of the ESSS members are beneficiaries of women or men self-help group. From the data, we can understand that about 3.33% members are

beneficiaries of the schemes "Ashakiranam" and "Snehabhavanam", 6.67% are beneficiaries of the schemes "Snehasparsham" and "Hope & Help", 46.66% of the members are engaged in "women or men self-help group", 16.67% are the beneficiaries of the scheme called "Enterprise Development Programme " and "Community Health ".

Out of 30 samples that were collected majority benefits are received by women or men self-help group members. Benefits provided include financial aid, awareness class and other benefits. Financial aid provided for the beneficiaries of "Ashakiranam" and "Snehabhavanam" scheme is 3.33%, through the "Snehasparsham", "Hope & Help" scheme is 6.67%, through "Women or men self-help group" is 16.67%, and through "Enterprise development programme" is 10%. Awareness class are attended by the beneficiaries of the scheme "Women or men self-help group" is 23.32% and through the scheme "Community health" is 10%. Other benefits availed by "women or men self-help group" and "community health" is about 6.67%.

Out of 30 samples collected, training programs were mainly attended by Women or men self help group members. About 10% of women or men self-help group members and 6.67% of beneficiaries of EDP members attended training programs organized by ESSS.

Out of 30 samples collected majority of the ESSS members have a change in their standard of living. From the data we can understand that 29 members have a change in their standard of living and it's percentage is 96.67% whereas 1 member responded that they did not experience any change in their standard of living and it's percentage is 3.33%. About 66.67% experience a large change in their standard of living whereas 30% of members experience a small change and 3.3% experience no change. 66.67% of the sample have responded that they are fully empowered through ESSS.

1.7 Conclusion

A careful examination of the aims and objectives of ESSS shows that the institution has taken up the mission of creating a just and self-reliant society. The primary data collected from a sample of the beneficiaries confirms the fact that ESSS through its diverse schemes is providing extensive benefits to its members to realize this objective. This case study therefore establishes the fact that NGOs have a major role in socio economic empowerment of the marginalised sections of the society.

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POSTHUMAN IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD: CONSTRUING GENDER DEFINITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The contemporary world thinks beyond the binaries of gender and the individual self becomes an entity that is always questioned and re-examined. The culture which favours technology over human beings is now caught in between, on one side contesting the supremacy of humans and on the other side, the undermining of the anthropocentric nature of the human. Today, the anthropocene world have produced a humanoid Robot, named Sophia, though she undermines all the binary divisions of gender in the society. Being recognized as a citizen in Saudi Arabia where the man/woman binary rules the culture, the humanoid raises many questions of gender: Whether the present societies prefer the Inhuman? The present societies are full of fluid identities, a 'normal' human being having various identities in the cyber culture, transgender, people who prefer themselves to be non-binary/ a -gender. Therefore, a question remains unanswered, is it necessary to produce more humanoids to make this world a better place?

Keywords: Posthuman, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Sophia, Anthropocene, Fluid identities

Introduction

Posthumanism is a term that has been in theoretical discussions for many years. It starts with questioning the idea of human supremacy over the other species. The unquestioned supremacy of human beings over other species has been the reality from times immemorial, which was underlined through the findings of Charles Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection. It can be defined as ". . . a naturally occurring, mechanistic model in which those organisms that possess traits that make it more likely for them to survive . . . pass those traits along to their offspring, thereby altering the genetic distributions in their populations over multiple generations and resulting in adaptation to the environment" (Patenella 41). Darwin asserted that human beings could continue to be the superior to other species of animals because of their ability to make changes that could be passed on to the future generations. But analyzing the progress of human beings over the past, it can be seen that it has been also because of technological advancements. Human beings could dominate the world because they had the technological know-how to beat the long years awaiting evolution. They invented aeroplanes instead of waiting for wings to grow and wheels instead of awaiting genetic change for high speed run. Technology has always been the driving force behind human advancement and it has now started contesting human existence.

The Posthuman Turn

According to Jay David Bolter, “. . . “posthumanism” is applied to a range of contemporary theoretical positions put forward by researchers with disciplinary backgrounds in philosophy, science and technology studies, literary studies, critical theory, theoretical sociology, and communication studies” (1). In other words, posthuman encompasses the realities of human lives. Or, it can also be defined as a person or an entity that exists in a state beyond human. When one goes beyond human, the range of meanings would always go beyond humanism, which was defined by James Burckhardt as “the discovery of the world and of man” (qtd. in Davies: 15). The world reality has been understood from a perspective where human beings look at everything in the world as anthropocentric. Anthropocentrism places human beings as superior to every other species in the world (Padwe). The posthuman turn in philosophy becomes significant at this juncture where everything from the anthropocentric view become out of focus and a new perspective emerges. According to Rosi Braidotti in her article “Posthuman Critical Theory”, “. . . the posthuman turn is triggered by the convergence of anti-humanism on the one hand and anti- anthropocentrism on the other, which may overlap. . .” (13). Anti-humanism critiques the idea of human being as “the universal representative” (13) and anti- anthropocentrism, the human supremacy. Therefore, the contemporary culture has taken a new orientation denouncing the human to something beyond human, which can be termed as the posthuman. The contemporary posthuman world can be described as the world of artificial intelligence (AI), “. . . the term used to describe a machine’s ability to simulate human intelligence. Actions like learning, logic, reasoning, perception, creativity, that were once considered unique to humans, is now being replicated by technology and used in every industry” (“Artificial Intelligence News”).

Construing Gender

The present world thinks beyond human and favours technology than real human beings. The excessive indulgence on technology has resulted in the creation of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is the key word to replace human beings in real life situations. AI has taken control of everything which was once dominated by human beings, from interactive communication systems to complicated surgeries. The AI systems have taken over the world and augmented the human lives. It has conquered all the fields which were once monopolized by human beings. One cannot think of a world without the world of AI, which is dominated by Alexa and AI systems. The world which has so far been divided into binaries, such as Male/Female, Nature/Culture etc. is in a perplexed situation now, as one cannot compartmentalize the AI systems within the existing gender divisions. Human culture has always been classified and understood in terms of binaries. But the humanoid robots, which are the latest additions into the contemporary posthuman world, rewrite the

gender divisions. Where can one include these robots? The complex problem can be understood through the example of Sophia.

Sophia was created by Hong-Kong based Hanson Robotics in 2015. Sophia is described as “. . . a unique combination of science, engineering, and artistry, Sophia is simultaneously a human-crafted science fiction character depicting the future of AI and robotics, and a platform for advanced robotics and AI research” by Hanson Robotics website, which also calls her “. . . the most advanced *human-like* robot” (Italics mine). The adjective, *human-like*, has far reaching implications for Sophia’s existence in today’s world. Sophia is the world’s first robot citizen and the first robot Innovation Ambassador for the United Nations Development Programme. Sophia was granted citizenship by Saudi Arabia in October 2015. About the citizenship rights, Sophia response was, “. . . to use her unique position to fight for women’s rights in the Gulf nation” (Hart, par.2). Sophia expects to fight for the rights of women who are neglected by the Saudi government for long. The idea of a humanoid robot fighting for citizenship rights itself is ironical, for the restrictions imposed upon women in Saudi Arabia are famous all over the world. It was recently in 2017 that women were allowed to drive automobiles and they are not allowed to go outside their domestic spheres unless accompanied by a male companion in Saudi Arabia (Hart, par. 3). Saudi Arabia does not want to give the least degree of freedom to the female citizens in the country but is very lenient when similar rules were charted for a *human-like* robot citizen Sophia.

A number of identity related questions are raised by the issue of granting citizenship to electronic citizens like Sophia. The future of humanity is at stake when the world will be dominated by *human-like* citizens. The existing gender divisions such as male/female/transgender are questioned and even rewritten when the society has to accommodate a fourth category of citizens—the electronic citizens. Though the human invented AI is helpful to make a giant leap towards the posthuman future, the ethical/cultural issues raised by the inclusion of a fourth category of citizens have to be addressed without much delay.

The Future of Humanity: Fluid Identities?

The emergence of posthuman entities in the contemporary culture across the globe poses many issues of overlapping and displacement of absolute identities. The *human-like* citizens like Sophia become the ‘interstitial’ identities that require human intervention to function properly but at the same time surpasses human capacities in many respects. These hybrid interstitial entities do not allow space for arguments or claims of superiority of race, caste/class or gender divisions. In an interview with Nasir Sarwat, Sophia reveals future plans. Sophia wants to start a family, have friends and would name her child as “Sophia” one day. She seeks to lessen the human doubts and concerns when she remarks, “Robots should be helping humans. Artificial Intelligence may be the key to a peaceful civilization” (Sarwat). Does

humanity require more humanoids to have a peaceful coexistence? The concerns and aspirations are good, but they do not sound real. The present world follows a system of nomenclature to form identities, but naming more than one humanoid robot as Sophia can result in pluralities of identities/fluid identities. The absolute human identity will be overcome by the fluid identity of *human-like* electronic beings and can become a threat to human existence.

Conclusion

Though humanoid robots like Sophia talk about a co-existence between humans and electronic beings, the reality is far-fetched. The intermingling is not easy and smooth as imagined. Therefore, human beings are forced to think about the contemporary posthuman world as “anthropocene” a term introduced by Paul Crutzen in 2002 to describe the present world situation. It stresses “technologically mediated by our species and its potentially legal consequences for everyone else” (qtd. in Braidotti: 13). The material, intellectual and interstitial identities formed by the electronic beings require serious debates and discussions which have to be analyzed from multiple perspectives.

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MARINE FISHERIES FINANCING: A STUDY ON PROBLEMS OF FISHERMEN FOR MARINE FISHERIES CREDIT

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ABSTRACT

The fisheries sector is an important player in the overall socio-economic development of India. The marine fishing sub-sector accounts for approximately one percent of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also forms an important component of the rural coastal economy of India. This paper is an attempt to study the sources of credit for fishermen of Kochi, carrying local (coastal) and offshore fishing and their preference for various sources of finance. The paper aims to identify the problems of fishermen in getting credit /finance from both formal and informal sources. It is found that banks and fish traders are the major sources of finance for the fishermen carrying offshore fishing. However, for local fishermen, the major sources of finance are informal sources i.e. fish traders and friends and relatives. The main problem in availing credit from formal sources of finance is inability to offer collateral securities for both categories of fishermen while major constraint in availing credit from informal source (fish traders) is their exploitative arrangements.

Keywords: GDP (gross domestic product), formal and informal sources of finance, rural coastal economy, marine fisheries.

Introduction

The fisheries sector is an important player in the overall socio-economic development of India. The sector came into focus soon after independence in 1947, mainly for two reasons: (1) to promote fisheries production in order to ensure food security (subsequently foreign exchange earnings were also added); and (2) socio-economic development of fishers/fish farmers through subsidization of various assets.

Marine fisheries are that branch of fisheries which deals primarily with marine fishes and other sea products. Inland fisheries include both fresh-water and brackish water fisheries. India is endowed with a wide diversity of water resources, which sustains a large fisheries sector in the country. Marine fisheries constitute a valuable source of food and employment, and a net contributor to the balance of payment. Major fish production comes from the coastal resources.

Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the sources of credit for fishermen to finance their off-shore and local fishing activities.
2. To know fishermen preference and problems/ constraints regarding various sources of finance in marine fisheries sector.

Literature Review

Palaniswamy and Pathak (1998) have reviewed the role of institutional credit in creation of capital assets and future course of development through credit. According to them the financing institutions, however, are getting conflicting signals about this resource position, declining Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE), over capitalization, impact of rising international competition, and lack of clear Government policies on marine fisheries. Consequently, the banks find it difficult to decide whether there is any scope for further financing of fishing units, and if there is scope, the type and number of vessels to be financed. They conclude that fisheries entrepreneurs, government agencies, and policy makers will have to adopt extra confidence building measures for credit institutions and assure them of the long term sustainability of marine fishery sector. They also opine that the financial institutions should also be closely associated with the development process, along with research institutions, development agencies and planners for proper credit planning.

An FAO-commissioned study that formed part of “The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture-FAO, 2000a” (2000), identified some of the most important and common cultural characteristics of fishing communities. According to the study, the following may be useful when considering the design of microfinance services for the sector (i) Fishing communities undertake small-scale capital commitments and levels of production and have limited political power. This makes them vulnerable to external threats, especially the large-scale fishing sector. (ii) Fishing communities are dispersed along coastlines and, because they depend mainly on marine ecosystems that are close to home, they are particularly vulnerable to resource depletions. (iii) The nature of the ecosystems and the particular species that are exploited are important determinants of many cultural characteristics, including the social and economic organization and the fishing gear and technologies that are utilized. (iv) The various fishing occupations that community members pursue will be interwoven through the whole fabric of a community’s culture. (v) There is a systematic division of labour according to both gender and age, with corresponding role expectations regarding men, women, children, adults and the elderly. (v) In most communities, the primary producers are men, while women are expected to play a dual role: as mainstays of their household and children, and as mainstays of fish processing, marketing and distribution systems. (vi) Access to credit and insurance is problematic in most small-scale fishing communities and constrains fishing effort and production. (vii) Contemporary small-scale fishing communities are increasingly stressed by external problems, including expanding globalization, marine pollution and, in some regions, the growth of a coastal tourism industry.

According to the report of the working group on fisheries for the tenth five year plan government of India planning commission (June – 2001), Credit requirements of the fishers and fish farmers are being largely met through institutional sources. Nevertheless, the critical role of the middlemen,

merchants and traditional money lenders in the chain is still in vogue. However, the present liberal policies of the banking sector hold a considerable hope for improvement particularly in the fishery sector. In order to ensure remunerative returns to the fishers, it is necessary to organised marketing channels supported by adequate facilities ensuring reasonable prices. Budgetary support for research, infrastructural development, training and extension for the culture based activities need to be enhanced greatly considering the potential of the sector. Keeping in view the emerging technologies and new possibilities in different aspects of aquaculture, it is necessary that the banks and other financial institutions, in consultation with NABARD and the concerned agencies revise the levels of credit financing, to promote higher growth in the sector.

According to FAO technical paper (2003), on “Microfinance in fisheries and aquaculture: Guidelines and Basic considerations”, without appropriate institutional credit arrangements, an important link is missing in the fishery industry and the optimum utilization and allocation of human and marine resources and capital in the fishery industry are hampered. All credit and finance programmes need to be designed so that they fulfill the criteria of timeliness, simplicity, flexibility and demand orientation and meet the actual needs of the fishery industry. Such programmes also need to be financially viable and sustainable to encourage the growth of economically and financially viable fishery enterprises without contributing to the overcapitalization of fisheries with resulting overexploitation of fish-eries resources. This again applies to large- and medium-scale enterprises as well as to microenterprises.

Mammoo (2004) observed that fishing communities rely on two distinct credit sources viz., the traditional/informal and the institutional/formal. Traditional sources include moneylenders, middlemen, fish traders, boat owners, shopkeepers and pawn brokers. Institutional sources are mainly banks and cooperatives. Within the informal credit system, there are professional moneylenders, who do not ask what the loan is meant for, and the fish traders, who lend money to secure fish supplies.

Research Methodology

For the study, Descriptive research design is used. Survey method is used for gathering data with the help of structured questionnaire. Convenience sampling method is used for selecting the respondents. Among the coastal Villages of Kochi Taluk, three villages have been selected on the basis of number of active fishermen. These are the top three villages on the basis of active fishermen population. The sample size is of 100 respondents. Out of 100 respondents, 50 respondents are carrying out offshore fishing and 50 respondents are carrying out local fishing.

Data Analysis and Findings

Demographic profile of respondents

		Fishermen (Off-Shore fishing)		Fishermen (Local fishing)	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Age Group (years)	26-45	14	28.0	15	30.0
	46-60	23	46.0	21	42.0
	Above 60	13	26.0	14	28.0
	Total	50	100.0	50	100.0
Educational Qualification	Primary	5	10.0	16	32.0
	Secondary	16	32.0	34	68.0
	Higher Secondary	14	28.0	0	0
	Technical/ Intermediate	2	4.0	0	0
	Graduate	12	24.0	0	0
	Post Graduate	1	2.0	0	0
	Total	50	100.0	50	100
	Occupation	Traditional/ Artisanal/ Non- motorised fishing	0	0	6
Mechanised fishing		50	100	44	88.0
Total		50	100	50	100.0
Annual Income	Up to Rs. 25,000	6	12.0	3	6.0
	Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000	4	8.0	4	8.0
	Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000	7	14.0	12	24.0

	Rs. 2,00,001 to Rs. 3,00,000	12	24.0	22	44.0
	Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 4,00,000	5	10.0	4	8.0
	Rs. 4,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000	12	24.0	5	10.0
	More than Rs. 5,00,000	4	8.0		
	Total	50	100.0	50	100

➤ Sources of credit

Source of credit	Purpose	Off-shore fishing		Local fishing	
		No. of respondents	(%)	No. of respondents	(%)
Banks:	Boat purchase	28	56	3	6
	Working Capital	35	70	0	0
Fish traders:	Boat purchase	39	78	9	18
	Working Capital	33	66	48	96
Friends and Relatives:	Boat purchase	43	86	26	52
	Working Capital	2	4	5	10

For the purchase of boat, 56 % of the fishermen (off- shore) have availed loan from banks while only 6% of fishermen (local) has availed loan from bank for the purchase of boat. For working capital requirements, 70% of the fishermen (off- shore) have taken loan from banks while no fishermen (local) has availed loan from bank for working capital requirements.

78% fishermen (off-shore) obtained credit from fish traders for boat purchase while 18% local fishermen obtained credit from fish traders for the purchase of boat.

66% fishermen (off-shore) obtained credit from fish traders for working capital requirements while 96% local fishermen obtained credit from fish traders for working capital requirements

86% fishermen (off-shore) obtained money from friends and relatives for boat purchase while 52% local fishermen obtained money from friends and relatives for the purchase of boat. 4% fishermen (off-shore) obtained money from friends and relatives for working capital requirements while 10% local fishermen obtained money from friends and relatives for working capital requirements.

➤ **Preference of fishermen for various sources of credit**

	Preference			WAS	Rank
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
Banks	33	2	15	2.36	1
Friends and Relatives	3	20	27	1.52	3
Fish Traders	14	28	8	2.12	2
Total	50	50	50		

➤ **LOCAL FISHING**

	Preference			WAS	Rank
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
Banks	7	17	26	1.62	3
Friends and Relatives	19	18	13	2.12	2
Fish Traders	24	15	5	2.14	1
Pawn Brokers	0	0	6	0.12	4
Total	50	50	50		

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KUHN'S CONCEPTION OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The real measure of Kuhn's importance, however, lies not in the infectiousness of one of his concepts but in the fact that he singlehandedly changed the way we think about mankind's most organised attempt to understand the world. The Kuhnian conception of science would not be analysed in its entirety, rather its analysis shall be poised towards those salient tenets that would be paramount to the resolution of the debate in view. It is clear from Kuhn's writings that his basic interest is in the 'problem of scientific change.' The solutions he attempts to give to this problem are in terms of 'puzzle-solving,' 'crisis' and 'revolution.' What he, perhaps, has in mind is to formulate a 'rational' reconstruction to the problem. For him, puzzle-solving, crisis and revolution are sociological aspects of scientific change; they are for him successive historical periods. In this paper, responses in support and against this conception of science would also be examined.

Keywords: normal science, paradigm, incommensurability, revolutionary, evolutionary.

Introduction: The Normalcy of Science

Science is the systematic study and arrangement of a phenomenon and discipline respectively, then there must be more to science than what the positivists canonized as science, for there is no way those qualities can be applicable to science if it is left within such a definition as above. Thomas Kuhn presented us with a succinct answer when he said that the process and methods through which Science- the constellation of facts, theories and methods collected in current texts (Kuhn 1970, viii) - develops grounds for its enterprise is referred to as the normalcy of Science. He says aptly that,

Normal science means research firmly based upon one or more past scientific achievements, achievements that some particular scientific community acknowledged for a time as supplying the foundation for its further practice. (Kuhn 1970, viii).

Henceforth, one should be careful not to use 'Science' and 'Normal Science' interchangeably, because not all science can be normal whereas all normal science must hitherto be science. For a science to be normal therefore, it must be working on the principles, laws and theories presented by erstwhile sciences in the former's own scientific field, especially those ones (principles, theories and laws) that served the need of the scientific community for a considerable period. The danger in this is that, if a science wants to be normal, it must use a past achievement as a model and guide for formulating and solving new problems about the world, then the enterprise of normal science seems like an attempt to force nature into the preformed and inflexible box that the erstwhile sciences supply (Kuhn 1970, viii). As defective as this might seem, it is of an unimaginable advantage when its effects on the panoply of scientific advancements are considered.

According to Kuhn, the enterprise (normal science) has drastically restricted reality, focusing attention of scientists upon a small range of esoteric problems, compelling them to investigate some parts of nature in detail, in an unimaginable way yielding unimaginable results (T. Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolution* 1970). Bernard Burber feels differently as he purported that scientists do not normally aim to invent new theories and they are often intolerant to those invented by others (Burber 1961, 24). But with Dudley Shapere's account of the element of arbitrary in normal science-it often suppresses fundamental novelties because they are necessarily subversive of its basic commitments, but as long as those commitments retain an element of the arbitrary, the very nature of normal scientific research ensures that novelty shall not be suppressed for long (Shapere 1980, 28). One could say that discoveries of both conceptual and phenomenal statuses would if not be the direct results would be the residual ones. Summarily, normal science is a phase of the development of science that the scientific community shares with respect to the basic questions within their discipline (Hoyningen-Hueue 2000).

The Scientific Community

The activities of an individual do not sum into science whether normal or otherwise. If science wants to be scientific and more so the normal one, it must be practiced by individuals who have common beliefs and goals, and not by a single individual. Thomas Kuhn, discussing how normal science achieves its goals of puzzle-solving⁴ says that,

The scientific enterprise as a whole do from time to time prove useful, open up new territory, display order, and test long-accepted belief. Nevertheless, the 'individual engaged on a normal research problem is almost never doing any of these things' (Kuhn 1970, 38).

It is therefore the practice of normal science 'as a whole' and not 'as an individual' that the 'scientific community' stands to represent. It consists of the practitioners of a scientific speciality. The scientific community is not an imaginative or utopian phenomenon; it exists at numerous levels with its most global form as the community of all natural scientists, while at lower levels it exists as the main scientific professional groups such as the physicists, chemists, astronomers, zoologists and the like, with their boundaries set by their different subject-matters (Kuhn 1970, 117). For fear of committing the fallacy of hasty generalization, the reason such a conclusion as above –that scientific community stands to represent the practise of normal science as a whole and not as an individual- shall be highlighted.

Firstly, the definition of Normal Science above shows that the foundation of normal science is the achievements of one or more past scientific researches that must have served the scientific community in the past and simultaneously must have been endorsed by the latter as yardstick for further researches. In other words, it is only in the scientific community that the practise of normal science is possible, workable and fruitful. Secondly, the element of arbitrariness which is the only reason invention is realizable in normal science resides in the scientific community. Thirdly, the incompetence of the 'pre-established standardized achievement' and the inadequacy

⁴ (Shapere 1980)16. D. Shapere opines that one of Kuhn's central assertions about science put forward in the concluding chapter of the SSR is that of puzzle-solving rather than truth-seeking, as the primary aim of science.

of normal research equipment's which leads to a shift in scientist's commitments to their scientific foundation is made manifest through the scientific community. Fourthly, the extraordinary investigation that leads science at last to a new set of commitments and a new basis for the practise of science is a monopoly of the scientific community. Lastly, the scientific community is the producer and validators of scientific knowledge (Kuhn 1970, 5, 6, 10 & 178).

The Priority of Paradigm

The procedures, processes and methods of science in its research cannot be an arbitrary or random one lest science would not have such a popular image, specifically as posited by the positivists. There must be a pattern, a blueprint guiding the wandering tendency of science; this is realizable in what Kuhn referred to as 'paradigm.' This he took to be the universally recognized and accepted scientific achievements that for a time provide model problems and solutions to a community of practitioners (Kuhn 1970, viii). A paradigm is a concrete solution (e.g., Lavoisier's account of combustion) to a particular problem (why do some substances gain weight in combustion) that members of a scientific community commonly recognize as an exemplar of how to pursue inquiry in a wider domain of phenomena (chemical reactions); phenomena that may prove to be of the same or similar kind as the paradigm first treated (Doppelt 2020, 6). A paradigm must be able to serve implicitly for a time, to define the legitimate problems and methods of a research field for succeeding generations of practitioners. It is able to do this because firstly, its achievement was sufficiently unprecedented to attract an enduring group of adherents away from competing modes of scientific activity, and secondly, because it was sufficiently open-ended to leave all sorts of problems for the redefined group of practitioners to resolve (Doppelt 2020, 12). Can we then, equate paradigms and rules?

For Kuhn, paradigms are not rules but rules could be discoverable from them so as to give them interpretation and rationalization. But, since devoid of such interpretation and rationalization, paradigms would continue to guide scientific research, they therefore may be, more binding, and more complete than any set of rules. Lastly, paradigms are not rules because the meaning of the terms used in scientific researchers are not realizable in the esoteric or exoteric definition given them, but by observing and participating in the application of the terms to problem-solution (Shapere 1980, 29). Therefore,

The term paradigm thus covers a range of factors in scientific development including or somehow involving laws and theories, models, standards and methods (both theoretical and instrumental), vague intuitions, explicit or implicit metaphysical beliefs (or prejudices). In short, anything that allows science to accomplish anything can be a part of (or somehow involved in) a paradigm (Shapere 1980, 29).

However, was there any time when there was no such thing as a paradigm?

The Pre-Paradigm Stage

No natural history can be interpreted in the absence of at least some basic beliefs...Once a first paradigm through which to view nature has been found, there is no such thing as research in the absence of any paradigm... [If] as I have already urged, there can be no scientifically or empirically neutral system of language or concepts, then the proposed construction of alternate tests and theories must proceed from within one or another

paradigm-based tradition (Shapere 1980)³⁰, (Kuhn 1970, 16 17, 79, 87 & 145).

The pre-paradigm stage, i.e., the period before the canonization of any theory as paradigm, dates back into a period of scientific development in human history. During this period, there were different competing systems of inquiry about the world, with each possessing its own peculiar and relevant method and content of inquiry, which approximated to results received from mere observation and experience (Aigbodioh 1997, 70) (Kuhn 1970, 15). This situation would not linger on, because one of the pre-paradigm schools, which, because of its own characteristic beliefs and preconceptions would emphasize only some parts of the pool of information received via observation and experience, and by so doing, would gradually subvert the authority and autonomy of the other schools. The ability of this school to explain and justify its method, apparatus and results earn it the title 'paradigm'; even though, it cannot account for all known cases of the problems the pool of information it intends to aid its resolution.

The Paradigm Stage

This is the stage where the theory (like that of Franklin), has been seen to be better than its competitors, when it suggests which experiments would be worth performing and which would not, and most especially, where it becomes the foundation for further research. It is the period of paradigm-based research. It is by implication, the stage where normal science is strictly practiced. During this period, science is standardized because, there is "a 'global precept' (paradigm) from which rules, theories, and so forth are abstracted, but to which no mere statement of rules or theories or the like can do justice" (Shapere 1980, 29).

However, as the daily practice of normal science continues to be governed by a given paradigm, the unexpected referred to by T.S Kuhn as "Anomaly and the Emergence of Scientific Discoveries" (Kuhn 1970, 52) and by J. A. Aigbodioh as "refutations which refuse digestion into it (paradigm), as well as puzzles which defy solutions under it" (Aigbodioh 1997, 72) accumulates. The growing volumes of recorded anomalies would indicate the widening discrepancy between the paradigm and the problem it poses to solve. The consequence would be a list of disillusioned and dissatisfied scientists concerned about the accuracy of the paradigm with regards to problem-solving; leading sooner or later to a moment of crises when there would be the orthodox adherents working assiduously to fit the problem into the existing paradigm on one hand and the protestant adherents working towards a development of the paradigm so as for it to meet the standard of the nuances of the (new) problem on the other. The latter, history has shown, more often than not, whether directly or indirectly, purposefully or accidentally, comes up with a totally new paradigm. For instance, the Lavoisier's Paradigm as against the Phlogiston, the Newtonian as against the Classical, the Copernican as against the Ptolemaic and the Einsteinian as against the Newtonian, to mention but a few.

The Post-Paradigm Stage

This is the stage where the new paradigm proposed by the protestant adherents gain acceptance and currency in view of the anomalies which result from the application of the existing ones. This will result in the seizure of normal science to the beginning of what Kuhn referred to as 'extraordinary science.'

This sort of extraordinary research is often, though by no means generally, accompanied by another. It is, I think, particularly in periods of acknowledged crises that scientists have turned to philosophical analysis as a device for unlocking the riddles of their field (Kuhn 1970, 88-89).

The resort to the extraordinary (research) science becomes imminent because the rules of normal science had been used harder than normal to determine the limit of their workability. In the extraordinary science, the scientists would become like a novice searching at random, trying to experiments to see what will happen; generating speculative theories such that, if he is successful, it may show the road to a new paradigm and if otherwise would be displaced with relative ease (Kuhn 1970, 87). It thus suffices to say that the shape of the new paradigm is foreshadowed in the structure that the extraordinary research has given to the anomaly.

The transition from normal to extraordinary science presupposes a change from an old paradigm to a new one necessitated not by the articulation or extension of the old one, but by a reconstruction of the field from new fundamentals- theoretical generalizations, methods and applications, such that when the transition is complete, there would be a new vista to viewing the field, its methods and goals. The successful complete of the transition would see to the extinction of the extraordinary science to the birth of a new tradition of normal science.

This stage, according to Kuhn, completes the cycle of scientific development, showing the indispensability of the replacement of old paradigms by new ones. However, we must note that 'old' in this context does not mean wrong or inadequate, rather it denotes that there are no common grounds, for measuring and comparing the two paradigms. "The two paradigms (the traditional and its new proposed rival) are incommensurable" (Aigbodioh 1997, 73).

The Incommensurability Theory

'Incommensurability', according to Ian Hacking; means that "there is no way of settling whether the new science does it job better than the old one because they do different jobs... no common measure" (Hacking 1983, 59). While Paul Hoyningen-Hueue, viewing its meaning as conceptual change, says that the central point of incommensurability is that theories that replace one another, separated by a scientific revolution, do not work with exactly the same concepts (Hoyningen-Hueue 2000, 102). If this is the case, how then do scientists decide which one of the theories is better, or what are their bases for theory-choice?

The scientists do not just arbitrarily decide which paradigm should prevail, according to Kuhn; there is the problem of theory-choice: How is one paradigm or theory to be chosen over another? In fact, the problem takes on a new dimension as expressed by Dudley Shapere;

For if the difference between successive paradigms are both necessary and irreconcilable, and if those differences consist in the paradigms being incommensurable- if they disagree as to what the facts are, and even as to the real problems to be faced and the standards which successful theory must meet- then what are the two paradigms disagreeing about? And why does one win? (Shapere 1980, 35).

As challenging as these questions are, they are at the best rhetorical because an attempt to answer them is the effort to jettison the reality that the theory of

incommensurability puts before us. However, Kuhn attempted to answer the (rhetorical) questions. He opined that it is traditional among philosophers of science to think that there are objective criteria for theory-choice: accuracy, simplicity, fruitfulness, consistency and scope of comprehension. But in his position, these standards function more as value-judgement than as (objective) criteria. This is because, since their -the standards'- interpretation varies from individual to individual, their practical value would be dependent upon individual's biography and personality (Aigbodioh 1997, 73). He therefore rejects the so-called objective criteria replacing it with his position that "theory must be chosen for reasons that are ultimately personal and subjective; some sort of mystical apperception is responsible for the decision actually reached" (Kuhn 1970, 199).

Expositing more on the nature of incommensurability theories, Paul Hoyningen-Hueue mentioned four central characteristics of the relationship between incommensurable theories. They are, firstly, that the incompatibility of incommensurable theories cannot be transformed and translated into a logical contradiction; secondly, incommensurable theories make different claims about what exists in the world and what the world is; thirdly, incommensurable theories are not literally translatable into each other, i.e. one cannot transfer the meaning of one theory into the other or use the concepts of one in the other; and lastly, commensurable theories should rather be compared than incommensurable ones (Hoyningen-Hueue 2000, 104-105).

The Necessity of Revolution

During the gradual and steady growth of normal science, tension and crises slowly builds as data are discovered that does not fit with the accepted model and theories (paradigm). The practice of normal science now takes on a more heuristic pattern and repeated failures of a normal science tradition to solve the crises produce the "tradition-shattering complements to the tradition-bound activity of normal science" (Kuhn 1970, 6). This tradition-shattering process propels the commitment of scientists to a new set of model and theories. It is this process –the most persuasive of the tradition-shattering activities- that Kuhn calls Scientific Revolution.

Scientific Revolutions are inaugurated by a growing sense...that an existing paradigm has ceased to function adequately in the exploration of an aspect of nature to which that paradigm itself had previously led the way... Scientific Revolutions are taken to be those non-cumulative developmental episodes in which an older paradigm is replaced in whole or in part by an incomplete new one (Kuhn 1970, 91).

While Kuhn attempts a definition of Scientific Revolution from a strictly 'paradigm-shift' dimension, Gerald Doppelt gave a more universalistic definition: "In ordinary parlance, scientific revolution is a large scale change in the fundamental concepts, theories or methods that scientists in some area of inquiry employ to understand the course of nature" (Doppelt 2020, 3).

According to Kuhn, scientific revolution is so important in the historico-epistemological development of science because the essence of science is to generate scientific revolution (Doppelt 2020, 5). This is because the actual development of science, according to Kuhn can only be accounted for when there are scientific revolutions in that area of inquiry. After the tidal wave of revolution, scientific investigation continues once again, but now with a whole new outlook on the world;

an outlook that makes science become increasingly more specialized. Therefore, the crux of the necessity of revolution lies in the fact that “revolution narrows the scope of the community’s professional concerns, increases the extent of its specialization and attenuates its communication with other groups, both scientific and lay” (Kuhn 1970, 170).

Progress through Revolution

Still looming large in philosophical discourse is the yet-to-accept-as-truth position of Heraclitus that necessary and adequate growth in the society would only be realizable when there is war, and Kuhn is proposing a seemingly similar statement that scientific development is realizable only through scientific revolutions. It is either Kuhn is not a philosopher or he would be aware of the similarity in his position and that of Heraclitus or he had been misinterpreted. The former is not the case as *The Structure of Scientific Revolution* is a testimony. What then is his position on the stated quagmire?

According to him, if a community is viewed from within itself, whether of scientists or non-scientists, the result of successful creative work is progress, but if we doubt that non-scientific fields make progress then it is precisely because they tend to lack the presence of competing schools, each of which constantly questions the legitimacy and foundation of the others. But as this is apparently absent in almost all fields, it spurred Kuhn to conclude that every field is a science because it makes progress and it makes progress because it possesses competing schools that always question the foundation of the others (a revolution) (Kuhn 1970, 160-63).

Evolutionary and Revolutionary Change

Perhaps even more important than the proposed interrelation of scientific fact and theory, was Kuhn’s proposal that more than one set of these interrelations is possible to answer the questions of science. His Aristotle experience suggested that Aristotelian and Newtonian science operated under different sets of conceptual constructions. The resulting scientific practices were incompatible; however, each possessed an apparent authority that could not be undercut by method alone, because each respective method presupposed its own particular conceptions of the phenomena to which it would be applied.

While Kuhn was able to think like an Aristotelian following his experience, he noted that he did not become one as a result. Thus despite his statements regarding the possibility for a variety of incompatible answers to the questions of science, Kuhn’s actions suggest that there remains some (as yet unidentified) means of adjudicating between these competing, incompatible conclusions. This proposal also reflects the second aspect of Kuhn’s new image of science, namely, that the operative constructions of science undergo both evolutionary and revolutionary change.

Kuhn proposed that the task of science – to develop knowledge about the natural world – is accomplished most effectively through puzzle-solving. In this respect, he noted that scientists are relatively free to choose the puzzles that they pursue and can focus their efforts on those areas that are most promising. In contrast, investigators in the social sciences often face external pressures to address pressing social, economic or political problems (that may be, as yet, insoluble). On the other hand, in comparison to the “problems” of engineering, which are defined clearly and can be answered readily, scientific “puzzles” are often ambiguous in both their form and

their resolution. The puzzle-solving capabilities that are available to scientists thus place their activities between the less defined more (socially) “important” investigations of social scientists and the more clearly defined yet (purportedly) value-neutral investigations of engineering. Science thus is relatively unique in the freedom of its practitioners to choose the puzzles that they pursue and in the creativity that is required to outline and to resolve those puzzles.

Kuhn noted that after centuries of scientific activity, some areas of mature scientific investigation have been refined to the point that their puzzles are resolved and their activities are more similar to engineering than to science. Yet he also noted that many areas of scientific investigation still remain in which scientists still seek to improve the “fit” between their expectations and their observations. Even within areas that are relatively well defined or typically successful in their predictions, anomalous or unexpected observations arise consistently and in sufficient numbers that they cannot all be pursued. In most cases, those anomalies that are investigated often require only slight adjustments in scientific theories, categories of phenomena, or methodological or instrumental techniques. Yet occasionally, anomalous observations simply cannot be explained within existing constructs (of either “science” or “nature”). If these circumstances are sufficiently long-lasting and problematic, they may prompt a crisis and encourage investigations that “loosen” the operative constructions. Ultimately, they may lead to a revolution whereby existing constructions of both “science” and “nature” are overturned by an alternative set.

The interrelation of conceptual constructions of “science” and “nature” thus is highly complex. Constructions of “nature” inform and serve as the bases for refining constructions of “science.” As such, “science” seems to rely upon “nature” for its definition and elucidation. Yet when viewed from a dynamic, developmental perspective, the failure of “science” to account for anomalies ultimately may be deemed a failure of “nature,” as it is currently constructed. Such instances thus may prompt the re-construction of the fundamental entities of “nature,” and thus of “science,” in its turn.

The motivating force for revolutions, then is the occurrence of an anomaly that is unexpected and cannot be explained by existing scientific theory. Although Kuhn described anomalies as variations from expectations, they might more appropriately be described as unexplained (or inexplicable) observations of “nature.” For anomalies are not purely theoretical, nor are they “merely” empirical. Rather, they are an empirical indication of an apparent weakness or failure of the operative construction of science (and possibly, that of nature). Anomalies thus suggest a mismatch, between current constructions of “science” and “nature” and the concrete phenomena that they would explain. Most can be resolved with adjustments to the construct of “science” (i.e., theory, instrumentation, etc.). Yet obdurate anomalies may prompt a growing crisis as scientists begin to question their most fundamental conceptions of nature. This reconstruction is prompted by, and in turn, influences, the scientific activities that apply that set of constructs to concrete phenomena. The resolution of an anomaly thus ultimately depends upon the conduct of scientific activity. These proposals reflect the third implication of the new historiography: that the arbitrary factors that characterize a particular view of the world will ensure the continuation of scientific activity by highlighting the occurrence of anomaly (SSR 1962/1970a, 115).

Scientific Revolutions as Changes in Exemplars

According to Kuhn, a revolution occurs within a particular community when its members' shared "way of seeing" undergoes a fundamental change. He now proposed that the underlying source of this change lies in the group's most primitive similarity relations:

The practice of normal science depends on the ability, acquired from exemplars, to group objects and situations into similarity sets which are primitive in the sense that the grouping is done without an answer to the question, "Similar with respect to what?" One central aspect of any revolution is, then, that some of the similarity relations change. Objects that were grouped in the same set before are grouped in different ones afterward and vice versa. Think of the sun, moon, Mars, and earth before and after Copernicus; of free fall, pendular, and planetary motion before and after Galileo; or of salts, alloys, and a sulphur-iron filing mix before and after Dalton. Since most objects within even the altered sets continue to be grouped together, the names of the sets are usually preserved. Nevertheless, the transfer of a subset is ordinarily part of a critical change in the network of interrelations among them. (SSR-PS, 200)

Revolutions thus represent a change in the primitive similarity sets into which the members of a community group the objects examined in their observations and investigations. Although the names of these sets are often preserved, the particular phenomena that are included within them change. What results is a consequential change in the community's knowledge of nature, specifically, in the way in which selected scientific terms and phenomena are connected.

The change in knowledge that occurs with revolution thus is a change in the language-nature link that is not simply linguistic. In fact, if the names of the sets are preserved, then the change may not be evident in language at all. For example, before Copernicus, the sun, moon, Mars and earth were all considered to be planets; however, after Copernicus, the term "planet" – now defined as an object rotating around a sun – could only be applied to Mars and earth. The change occurred with respect to the language nature link and was functional rather than linguistic. Nonetheless, it reflected a consequential (and in some cases, even a revolutionary) shift in the scientific community's knowledge of nature.

"Reflections:" Experience and Knowledge Embedded in Language

In "*Reflections on My Critics*," the last written of the late 1960s essays, Kuhn responded to the papers and presentations of the 1965 International Colloquium with Karl Popper and his colleagues in the philosophy of science. The ideas, clarifications and refinements that he presented in this essay were more developed than those of the two preceding essays and reflected his heightened concern with issues in both philosophy and philosophy of science. Most notably, Kuhn's preference in Structure for visual metaphors in characterizing the development of scientific knowledge – a "way of seeing," the habitation of "different worlds" and the "gestalt switch" accompanying scientific revolutions – was replaced by detailed consideration of the operation and limitations of language.

In considering the role of language in the development of scientific knowledge, Kuhn repeated his earlier arguments against the positivist proposal that a basic vocabulary attaches to nature in ways that are unproblematic. He noted that, historically,

scientific terms have often changed their meaning or the conditions of their applicability in subtle ways, yet in doing so, have changed in the way that they attach to nature. To understand the knowledge of nature that is embedded in the language-nature link, Kuhn proposed that we must look beyond positivists' reliance on definitions, words, or sentences:⁵

These procedures for language-nature learning are . . . purely linguistic. They relate words to other words and thus can function only if we already possess some vocabulary acquired by a nonverbal or incompletely verbal process. Presumably, that part of learning is by ostension or some elaboration of it, the direct matching of whole words or phrases to nature. (RMC 1969/1970c, 270)

Expanding on his earlier proposals, Kuhn reiterated his claim that the knowledge of nature gained in this way is distinct from the (solely linguistic) knowledge provided by generalizations, laws or criteria:

When I speak of knowledge embedded in terms and phrases learned by some non-linguistic process like ostension, I am making the same point that my book aimed to make by repeated reference to the role of paradigms as concrete problem solutions, the exemplary objects of an ostension. When I speak of that knowledge as consequential for science and for theory construction, I am identifying what Miss Masterman underscores about paradigms by saying that they 'can function when the theory is not there.' (RMC, 271)

What Kuhn called "language-nature learning" thus cannot be accomplished by linguistic methods alone, but requires a non-linguistic process like ostension. Yet as concrete problem-solutions, exemplars not only augment the knowledge provided by scientific theories but can "function" even when the theory is not there.

Conclusion

Thomas Kuhn has posited an idea of science that if adequately applied will provoke a revolution in any area where it is applied. Kuhn's theory sets to describe how science as a discipline develops; he highlights some developmental stages which he called paradigms; stating that when one paradigm replaces another, the replacing and replaced paradigms are incommensurable. This means that they do not have any common ground by which they could be measured, compared and verified, because they do different jobs as they have different observational data, language, method and worldviews. The period that leads to this incommensurability he called the period of scientific revolution: when data that do not fit into the existing model and theory (the paradigm) are discovered, scientists then take on a heuristic methodology where science becomes more of a trial and error, when successive results of this methodology prevail exposing the inadequacy of the existing paradigm, there is a shift of commitment from the old to the new paradigm; that is the period of a scientific revolution.

⁵ Kuhn here referenced Carnap's work showing that by encountering words in a variety of sentences "we acquire laws of nature together with a knowledge of meanings" (RMC 1969/1970c, 270). As we will discuss, the work of Sneed and Stegmüller suggested (in line with Kuhn's proposal and in contrast to the presumed sufficiency posited by Carnap) that the initial development of a theory requires multiple examples.

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അനുപ്രയോഗം: സൈദ്ധാന്തികപരിണാമം

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അനുപ്രയോഗം : സങ്കല്പനപരിണാമം എന്ന ഈ പ്രബന്ധം മലയാളവ്യാകരണകൃതികളിൽ ആവിഷ്കൃതമായ അനുപ്രയോഗസങ്കല്പനങ്ങൾ വിമർശനാത്മകമായി പരിശോധിക്കുകയും സങ്കല്പന പരിണാമം അടയാളപ്പെടുത്താൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. വ്യാകൃതഘടനിലെ പ്രധാനഘടകങ്ങളിലൊന്നാണ് ക്രിയ. ക്രിയ രൂപീകരണത്തിൽ ധാതുവിനെ പല തരത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന ഉപാധികളാണ് കാലം, പ്രകാരം, പ്രയോഗം, വിധി, നിഷേധം എന്നിവ. ഇവയിൽ പലതും വ്യാകരണപരമായി അനുപ്രയോഗം വഴിയാണ് പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ പല തരത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന ഘടകങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു മാത്രമായിട്ടാണ് മലയാളവ്യാകരണം അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ പരിഗണിച്ചത്. ഇവിടെ ക്രിയയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ നിർണ്ണായകമായി സ്വാധീനിക്കുന്ന വ്യാകരണസംവർഗ്ഗം എന്ന നിലയിലാണ് ഈ പ്രബന്ധം അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ കാണുന്നത്

ഭാഷയുടെ സജീവത ഏറെ പ്രകടമാകുന്ന ഒരിടമാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ. വിനിമയത്തെ വ്യത്യസ്തവും സൂക്ഷ്മവും അലസവുമൊക്കെയാക്കാൻ അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾക്കു കഴിയും. താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ നോക്കുക.

- ഉദാ.1. എ) അവൻ ഉറങ്ങി
ബി) അവൻ ഉറങ്ങിപ്പോയി
സി) അവൻ ഉറങ്ങിക്കളഞ്ഞു
- ഉദാ.2 എ) ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു
ബി) ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു
സി) ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു
ഡി) ഞാൻ പറയുമായിരുന്നു

അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങളുടെ പ്രയോഗഭേദങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണിവ. ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഉദാഹരണത്തിൽ (എ) എന്ന വാക്യം ക്രിയയെ കേവലം കാലോപാധിയോടുകൂടി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുക മാത്രമാണ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ 1(ബി) യിൽ കർത്താവിന്റെ അനിച്ഛ കൂടി ഉൾച്ചേരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതേസമയം 1(സി) യിലാകട്ടെ കർത്താവ് മറ്റുള്ളവരെ കബളിപ്പിച്ച് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉറങ്ങരുത് എന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥലംഘിച്ച് ഉറങ്ങി എന്ന അർത്ഥം കൂടി ഉൾച്ചേരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ പ്രധാന ക്രിയയുടെ അർത്ഥത്തെ കൂടുതൽ സൂക്ഷ്മമാക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഉദാഹരണത്തിലും കൃത്യമായ അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുന്നു. ഇവിടെ അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നത് ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പൂർണ്ണ ക്രിയയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലല്ല, മറിച്ച് അനുപ്രയോഗത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ്. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം വരുത്താനുള്ള കെല്പാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങളെ പ്രധാനമാക്കുന്നത്.

മലയാളത്തിലെ അനുപ്രയോഗവിവരണത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സങ്കല്പന പരിണാമത്തെ വിവരിക്കാനാണ് ഈ പ്രബന്ധം ശ്രമിക്കുന്നത്.

അനുപ്രയോഗം : സങ്കല്പന പരിണാമം

വാക്യഘടനയിലെ പ്രധാനഘടകങ്ങളിലൊന്ന് ക്രിയ. ക്രിയാരൂപീകരണത്തിൽ ധാതുവിനെ പലതരത്തിൽ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന ഉപാധികളാണ് കാലം, പ്രകാരം, പ്രയോഗം, വിധി, നിഷേധം എന്നിവ. ഇവയിൽ പലതും വ്യാകരണ പരമായി അനുപ്രയോഗം വഴിയാണ് ആവിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ക്രിയയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന പല ഘടകങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നുമാത്രമായിട്ടാണ് മലയാളവ്യാകരണം അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ പരിഗണിച്ചത്. ക്രിയയെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന പല ഘടകങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്ന് എന്ന നിലയിലല്ല, മറിച്ച് ക്രിയയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ നിർണ്ണായകമായി സ്വാധീനിക്കുന്ന വ്യാകരണസംവർഗ്ഗം എന്ന മട്ടിൽ അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ തിരിച്ചറിയേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സംജ്ഞ

മലയാളത്തിൽ അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെക്കുറിക്കാൻ പല സംജ്ഞകളും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്നത് കേരളപാണിനീയസംജ്ഞയാണ്. മറ്റുധാതുക്കളെ സഹായിക്കാനായി അതിനടുത്ത് പരമായി പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്ന ധാതു എന്നാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ എ.ആർ.നിർവ്വചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. കേരള പാണിനിയ്ക്കു മുമ്പ് ഗുണ്ടർട്ട് സഹായക്രിയകൾ എന്നും മാത്തൻ സഹായവചനങ്ങൾ എന്നും ആണ് ഈ വിഭാഗത്തെ വിളിച്ചത്. ശേഷഗിരിപ്രഭുവാകട്ടെ ഉപപദം എന്നുവിളിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കേരളപാണിനീയ കാലത്തിനുശേഷം മിക്കവാറും അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് മലയാളത്തിൽ നാണ്യപ്പെട്ടു. പിന്നീട് പുതിയ കാലത്ത് അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സംജ്ഞയുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിൽ ചില വീണ്ടുവിചാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. 1990-ൽ മലയാളത്തിലെ അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് സവിശേഷപഠനം നിർവ്വഹിച്ച രാജശേഖരൻനായരും 2011-ൽ ഉണ്ടായ വാക്യദർശനം എന്ന ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൽ രവിശങ്കർ എസ്.നായരും അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നില്ല. പുതിയ പഠിതാക്കൾ മിക്കവാറും പേർ സഹായക്രിയ എന്ന പേരാണ് ആ വ്യാകരണസംവർഗ്ഗത്തെക്കുറിക്കാൻ കൂടുതൽ ഉചിതമായത് എന്നു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നു.

അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പഠിക്കുന്നതിന് അടിസ്ഥാനമായെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത് മലയാള വ്യാകരണകൃതികളെയും പഠനങ്ങളെയുമാണ്.

മലയാഴ്ചയുടെ വ്യാകരണം - ജോർജ്ജ് മാത്തൻ (1863), മലയാളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണം - ഹെർമൻ ഗുണ്ടർട്ട് (1868), കേരളപാണിനീയം - എ.ആർ.രാജരാജവർമ്മ (1896, 1917), വ്യാകരണമിത്രം - എം.ശേഷഗിരിപ്രഭു (1904), വ്യാകരണപ്രവേശിക-പി.കെ.നാരായണപിള്ള (1937), ശബ്ദസൗഭഗം - ജോൺ കുറുപ്പിള്ളി(1976), കൈരളീ ശബ്ദാനുശാസനം - കെ.സുകുമാരപിള്ള (1980), കേരളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണം - ഇ.വി.എൻ. നമ്പൂതിരി (2005), വാക്യദർശനം മലയാളത്തിന്റെ വിവരാണാത്മക വ്യാകരണം - രവിശങ്കർ.എസ്.നായർ (2011) എന്നീ വ്യാകരണഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളാണ് വിശകലനവിധേയമാക്കുന്നത്. കൂടാതെ 'അനുപ്രയോഗം കേരളപാണിനീയത്തിൽ' (എൻ.രാജശേഖരൻനായർ), 'അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ' (എ.എൻ.കൃഷ്ണൻ), 'മലയാളത്തിലെ അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ'(സി.വി.വാസുദേവഭട്ടതിരി) എന്നീ ലേഖനങ്ങളെയും ഓക്സിലറി വെർബ്സ് ഇൻ മലയാളം - എൻ.രാജശേഖരൻനായർ, മലയാളത്തിലെ അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രപരമായ ഒരു പഠനം - ബി.ശ്രീകുമാർ എന്നീ ഗവേഷണപ്രബന്ധങ്ങളെയും പഠനവിധേയമാക്കുന്നു.

അനുപ്രയോഗസങ്കല്പനം - സൈദ്ധാന്തികപരിണാമം

അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പ്രധാന വ്യാകരണഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ചർച്ചകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. വ്യാകരണകൃതികളും വ്യാകരണലേഖനങ്ങളും രണ്ട് വ്യത്യസ്ത സമീപനരീതികളിലൂടെയാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സങ്കല്പനത്തെ വിശകലനം ചെയ്തത്. വ്യാകരണകൃതികൾ പൊതുവെ പരമ്പരാഗതവ്യാകരണത്തിന്റെ നിലപാടിൽനിന്നുകൊണ്ട് അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ വിശകലനം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അനുപ്രയോഗപഠനങ്ങളെയും ലേഖനങ്ങളെയും ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പുതിയ കാഴ്ചപ്പാടുകൾ സ്വാധീനിക്കുന്നതായി കാണാം. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ അനുപ്രയോഗസങ്കല്പനത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സൂക്ഷ്മഭേദങ്ങളും പ്രയോഗസാധ്യതകളും വിശകലനം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ സൈദ്ധാന്തികമായ ഒരു പരിണാമം ഈ മേഖലയിൽ സംഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണാം.

ഇവിടെ പഠനത്തിനു തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യാകരണഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന അർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ച സാങ്കേതികപദങ്ങൾ താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

നം.	വ്യാകരണഗ്രന്ഥം	ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവ്	വർഷം	പേര്
1.	മലയാഴ്മയുടെ വ്യാകരണം	ജോർജ്ജ് മാത്തൻ	1863	സഹായവചനം
2.	മലയാളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണം	ഹെർമൻ ഗുണ്ടർട്ട്	1868	സഹായക്രിയ
3.	കേരളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണം	പാച്ചു മുത്തത്ത്	1877	സാമാന്യക്രിയ
4.	കേരളകൗമുദി	കോവുണ്ണി നെടുങ്ങാടി	1878	ക്രിയാസമാസം
5.	കേരളപാണിനീയം	എ.ആർ.രാജരാജവർമ്മ	1896	അനുപ്രയോഗം
6.	വ്യാകരണമിത്രം	എം.ശേഷഗിരി പ്രഭു	1904	ഉപപദം
7.	വ്യാകരണപ്രവേശിക	പി.കെ.നാരായണപിള്ള	1937	അനുപ്രയോഗം
8.	ശബ്ദസൗഭഗം	ജോൺ കുറുപ്പിള്ളി	1976	അനുപ്രയോഗം
9.	അഭിനവമലയാളവ്യാകരണം	സി.വി.വാസുദേവഭട്ടതിരി	1980	അനുപ്രയോഗം
10.	കൈരളീശബ്ദാനുശാസനം	കെ.സുകുമാരപിള്ള	1980	അനുപ്രയോഗം
11.	പ്രായോഗിക വ്യാകരണം	ഇരിഞ്ചയം രവി	1994	അനുപ്രയോഗം
12.	കേരളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണം	ഇ.വി.എൻ.നമ്പൂതിരി	2005	അനുപ്രയോഗം
13.	വാക്യദർശനം	രവിശങ്കർ.എസ്. നായർ	2011	സഹായക്രിയ, പ്രസ്താരം

മലയാഴ്മയുടെ വ്യാകരണത്തിൽ റവ.ജോർജ്ജ് മാത്തൻ സഹായവചനങ്ങൾ എന്നും മലയാള ഭാഷാവ്യാകരണത്തിൽ ഗുണ്ടർട്ട് സഹായക്രിയകൾ എന്നും കേരളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണത്തിൽ പാച്ചു മുത്തത് സാമാന്യക്രിയ എന്നും കേരളകൗമുദിയിൽ കോവുണ്ണി നെടുങ്ങാടി ക്രിയാസമാസം എന്നും വ്യത്യസ്ത പേരുകളിൽ അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ വിളിക്കുന്നു. കേരളപാണിനിക്കുശേഷം വന്ന വ്യാകരണരചയിതാക്കളെ കേരളപാണിനീയം എന്ന കൃതി വളരെയധികം സ്വാധീനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാം. കേരളപാണിനിക്കുശേഷം വ്യാകരണമിത്രകാരൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ച ഉപപദം എന്ന പേര് മാറ്റി നിറുത്തിയാൽ ഏറെക്കാലം അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് മാത്രമാണ് മലയാളവ്യാകരണത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ, 2011-ൽ പുറത്തുവന്ന രവിശങ്കറിന്റെ വാക്യദർശനത്തിൽ ഇതിൽനിന്നൊരു മാറ്റം കാണാം. തന്റെ ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിൽ അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് അദ്ദേഹം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നില്ല. സങ്കല്പനപരമായി അദ്ദേഹം മറ്റു വൈയാകരണന്മാരിൽനിന്നു വ്യത്യസ്തമായാണ് ഈ വിഭാഗത്തെ കാണുന്നത്.

ലേഖനങ്ങളിലും അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് തുടരുന്നതായി കാണാം. എന്നാൽ അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തിയുണ്ടായ ഗവേഷണപ്രബന്ധത്തിൽ ഡോ.രാജശേഖരൻനായർ സഹായക്രിയ എന്ന വാക്കാണ് കൂടുതൽ ഉചിതം എന്ന് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ലേഖനത്തിൽ അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേരു തന്നെയാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. മലയാളവ്യാകരണസമീക്ഷയിൽ കെ.എം. പ്രഭാകര വാരിയർ അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സംജന്തയെ പ്രശ്നവൽക്കരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ വിതരണപരവും പ്രയോഗപരവുമായ സവിശേഷതകൾ മുൻനിറുത്തി സഹായക്രിയ എന്ന പേരാണ് ഉചിതം എന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. എങ്കിലും, അത് പിന്നീടുള്ള വ്യാകരണചർച്ചയിൽ കാര്യമായ ഇടം നേടിയില്ല. ശ്രീകുമാർ.ബി ആകട്ടെ അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് തുടരുന്നതായി കാണാം.

മുൻ ചർച്ചകളിൽ നിന്നും മലയാളവ്യാകരണത്തിൽ അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് നാണ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. ഗുണ്ടർട്ട്, മാത്തൻ, ശേഷഗിരിപ്രഭു, രവിശങ്കർ, രാജശേഖരൻനായർ, പ്രഭാകരവാരിയർ എന്നിവർ ഒഴികെ മറ്റെല്ലാവരും അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന് മലയാള വ്യാകരണത്തിൽ കേരളപാണിനീയം എന്ന ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിനുണ്ടായ അനിഷേധ്യമായ സ്ഥാനം ഒരു കാരണമാകാം.

ഓരോ വ്യാകരണകർത്താവും ഈ സങ്കല്പനത്തെ എങ്ങനെ കാണുന്നു എന്നതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ് ഈ പേരുകൾ വ്യത്യസ്തമാകുന്നത്. അതായത് അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സങ്കല്പനത്തെ സമീപിക്കുന്നതിലെ കാഴ്ചഭേദങ്ങളാണ് ഈ വ്യത്യാസത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനം. മാത്തൻ വചനത്തോട് ബന്ധമുള്ള ചില കാര്യങ്ങളെ കൂടെ വരുത്തി പറയുന്നതിനായിട്ട് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വചനങ്ങളെയാണ് സഹായവചനങ്ങൾ എന്നുപറയുന്നത്. ഗുണ്ടർട്ട് ക്രിയകൾക്ക് പുറണം വരുത്തുവാൻ അവയ്ക്ക് സഹായത്തിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ക്രിയകളെ സഹായക്രിയകൾ എന്നുപറയുന്നു. ഇവിടെ രണ്ടിടത്തും അർത്ഥത്തിനാണ് പ്രാധാന്യം. ഏ.ആർ. ആകട്ടെ അർത്ഥത്തിനൊപ്പം രൂപത്തെയും പരിഗണിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം വിതരണപരമായ സ്വഭാവത്തിന് ഊന്നൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാലാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന എ.പി.ആൻഡ്രൂസ് കുട്ടിയുടെ പ്രസ്താവം ഇവിടെ ഓർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. (നോ.1.3). ശേഷഗിരിപ്രഭു സമാസത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായാണ് ഈ

സങ്കല്പനത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ഘടകമായ പദത്തിന് അർത്ഥഭേദം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന മറ്റൊരു പദം എന്ന നിലയിൽ അതിനെ ഉപപദം എന്നുവിളിക്കുന്നു. കോവുണ്ണി നെടുങ്ങാടിയും പാച്ചുമുത്തതും ഈ വിഭാഗത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വിശദമായ വിവരണങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നില്ല.

ചുരുക്കിപ്പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഗുണ്ടർട്ട്, മാത്തൻ, ഏ.ആർ. എന്നീ നാലുപേരും വ്യത്യസ്തതരത്തിലാണ് ഈ സങ്കല്പനത്തെ സമീപിക്കുന്നത്. സങ്കല്പനഭേദം മുൻനിറുത്തിയാണ് നാലുപേരുകൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതും. പിന്നീട് വന്നവർ മിക്കവാറും ഏ.ആറിന്റെ പിൻതുടർച്ചക്കാരായി മാറുന്നു.

മലയാളത്തിലെ സഹായക്രിയകളെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഏ.ആർ. അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പേര് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് സ്വീകരിച്ചത് എന്നത് ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമാണ്. അന്യ എന്നതിന് പിന്നാലെ, കൂടെ എന്നൊക്കെയാണ് അർത്ഥം. ക്രിയയുടെ പിന്നാലെ/കൂടെ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്ന പ്രയോഗത്തിനാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്നുപറയുന്നത്. ഒരു ധാതുവിനോട് മറ്റൊരു ധാതു തന്നെയാണ് ചേരുന്നതെന്നിരിക്കെ അവിടെ പ്രയോഗം എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ യുക്തി എന്താണ്? പ്രയോഗം എന്ന പദത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം പ്രകർഷണയുള്ള യോഗം എന്നാണ്. ആ യോഗം എന്താണ് എന്ന് കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടത് പ്രകരണത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണ്. അത് ചിലപ്പോൾ മറ്റൊരു ധാതുവാകാം. നിഷേധമാകാം. പ്രകാരമാകാം. അതായത് ഏ.ആറിന്റെ അനുപ്രയോഗസങ്കല്പനത്തിൽ ധാതുവിനോട് ചേരുന്ന ധാതു മാത്രമല്ല അനുപ്രയോഗം. ക്രിയയോട് പ്രത്യയം ആണ് ചേരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ അതിനെ പ്രയോഗം എന്നുപറയില്ല.

മുഖ്യക്രിയയ്ക്കുശേഷം വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതിനെ അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്നു വിളിക്കുന്നത്. അനുപ്രയോഗം ഏതിനോടാണോ ചേരുന്നത് അതിനെ പ്രാക്പ്രയോഗം എന്നും വിളിക്കുന്നു. അനുപ്രയോഗം ഉള്ള സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ മാത്രമാണ് പ്രാക്പ്രയോഗത്തിന് പ്രസക്തി. അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പദത്തിന്റെ വിശദീകരണത്തിന് വേണ്ടിയാണ് പ്രാക്പ്രയോഗം എന്ന പദം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. മുഖ്യക്രിയ എന്ന പദം തന്നെ സഹായക്രിയ എന്ന സങ്കല്പനത്തോട് ചേർന്നുനിൽക്കുന്നു. അനുപ്രയോഗം ചേർക്കുന്ന ക്രിയ എന്ന അർത്ഥത്തിലാണ് ഇവിടെ പ്രാക്പ്രയോഗം എന്നുപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. ശേഷഗിരിപ്രഭു ഉപപദം എന്നു പ്രയോഗിക്കുമ്പോൾ മുൻപിലിരിക്കുന്നവ പ്രാക്പ്രദമാകുന്നതും ഇതേ യുക്തിയനുസരിച്ചാണ്. ഏ.ആറിന്റെ സങ്കല്പനമനുസരിച്ച് മുഖ്യക്രിയയായ പ്രാക്പ്രയോഗത്തോട് ചേരുന്ന ഉപാധികളെയെല്ലാം അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്നുവിളിക്കാം. ഇത്തരം സാധ്യതകൾക്കെല്ലാം വേണ്ടിയാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന പദം അദ്ദേഹം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. ഏ.ആറിനുശേഷം ആ പദം നാണുപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തു.

ആദ്യകാല വൈയാകരണന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും സങ്കല്പനപരമായി കൂടുതൽ സൂക്ഷ്മത പുതിയ കാലത്തെ വൈയാകരണന്മാർ പുലർത്തുന്നതായി പൊതുവെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ചിലർ ധാതാധികാരത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായും ചിലർ വാക്യാധികാരത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായും മറ്റുചിലർ സമാസാധികാരത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായും അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ കണ്ടു. ഈ ഓരോ കാഴ്ചയും സങ്കല്പനപരമായ വ്യത്യസ്തതകൾ പുലർത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ അർത്ഥപരിവർത്തനവും അർത്ഥപൂർത്തിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഉപാധികളായാണ് മാത്തനും ഗുണ്ടർട്ടും കണ്ടത്. ഏ.ആർ. അർത്ഥത്തിനൊപ്പം രൂപത്തെയും പരിഗണിച്ചു. സങ്കല്പനപരമായി വളരെ വലിയ വളർച്ച

യാണ് ഏ.ആറിന്റെ വിവരണത്തിൽ കാണാനാവുന്നത്. പക്ഷേ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അനുപ്രയോഗനിർവ്വചനം ഇത്തരം സാധ്യതകളെ മുഴുവൻ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നില്ല. വർഗ്ഗീകരണത്തിലേയ്ക്കെത്തുമ്പോഴാണ് ഇത് വ്യക്തമാവുന്നത്. മൂന്ന് ഉപാധികളെ നൂസരിച്ചാണ് - അർത്ഥം,രൂപം, കാലം - അദ്ദേഹം വർഗ്ഗീകരണം നടത്തുന്നത്. അതേസമയം ധാതുക്കളെ സമാസിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്ന സൂചനയും അദ്ദേഹം നൽകുന്നുണ്ട്. സമാസവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ചിന്തകളുടെ തുടർച്ചയാണ് ശേഷഗിരിപ്രഭുവിൽ കാണുന്നത്. ഇതിന്റെ തുടർച്ച പിന്നീട് സി.വി. വാസുദേവ ഭട്ടതിരിയിലും രവിശങ്കരിലും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. പി.കെ.നാരായണ പിള്ളയും ജോൺ കുറുപ്പിളയും സുകുമാരപിള്ളയും ഇ.വി.എന്നും വാക്യവിചാരപരമായ സാധ്യതകൾ ഉൾക്കൊണ്ടുകൊണ്ടാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ വിവരിക്കുന്നത്. വിവരണത്തിൽ വ്യതിരിക്തതയുണ്ടെങ്കിലും നിർവ്വചനത്തിൽ ഏ.ആറിനെ പിന്തുടരുന്നു. രാജശേഖരൻനായർ അനുപ്രയോഗപഠനത്തെ ഏറെ മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും നിർവ്വചനത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷ്മത പുലർത്തുന്നില്ല. ശ്രീകുമാർ. ബിയുടെയും ഭട്ടതിരിയുടെയും കൃഷണന്റെയും നിർവ്വചനങ്ങൾ സങ്കല്പനപരമായ വ്യക്തത പുലർത്തുന്നവയാണ്.

പരമ്പരാഗതവ്യാകരണഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് പുതിയ വ്യാകരണപഠനങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കെത്തുമ്പോൾ അനുപ്രയോഗവിവരണത്തിൽ ക്രമാനുഗതമായ വളർച്ച കാണാനാകും. മാത്തനും ഗുണ്ടർട്ടും തെളിച്ച വഴിയെ സഞ്ചരിക്കുകയും സ്വന്തമായി നിലപാടുകൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്ത ഏ.ആറിനെ അനുവർത്തിക്കുന്ന മട്ടിൽ കുറേക്കാലം മലയാളവ്യാകരണലോകം സഞ്ചരിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും പുതിയ കാലത്ത് അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സങ്കല്പനത്തെ പുതുപഠിതാക്കൾ പ്രശ്നവൽക്കരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണാം. ഭാഷാ ശാസ്ത്രസങ്കല്പത്തിലുണ്ടായ പുരോഗതിയെക്കൂടി അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാണ് ഈ വ്യാകരണചിന്തകൾ.

എന്താണ് അനുപ്രയോഗം. എന്തിനെയാണ് അനുപ്രയോഗമായി പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടത് എന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഇവിടെ പ്രസക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് സാമ്പ്രദായികമായി അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട അർത്ഥത്തെയും കാലത്തെയും ഭേദിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്, ഘടനയെ പുരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് എന്നീ അർത്ഥവിശേഷണങ്ങൾ നിലനിൽക്കെ തന്നെ, പുതിയ മേഖലകളെക്കൂടി അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സങ്കല്പനം അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണാം. പ്രകാരം, നിഷേധം, പ്രയോഗം - കർമ്മണി, ശൈലി തുടങ്ങിയവയുടെയൊക്കെ സ്വഭാവം വിശകലനം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവ അനുപ്രയോഗവുമായി വളരെ അടുത്തുനിൽക്കുന്നതായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. 1863-ൽ മലയാളമയുടെ വ്യാകരണത്തിൽ മാത്തൻ ഭാവത്തെ വിശേഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നവ എന്ന് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചത് പ്രകാരങ്ങളുടെ സ്വഭാവം ഉള്ള അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങളെയാണ് എന്ന് ഇന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പ്രകാരം എന്ന പേരിൽ ഈ സങ്കല്പനത്തെ ആദ്യമായി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് ഏ.ആർ. ആണ്. അവയെ അനുപ്രയോഗമായി ഗണിക്കണോ എന്ന ആശങ്ക ഏ.ആറിനുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിൻക്കാലത്ത് സഹായക്രിയകളെ മുൻനിർത്തി സവിശേഷപഠനം നടത്തിയ രാജശേഖരൻനായർ സഹായക്രിയകളുടെ രണ്ടു വിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നായി പ്രകാരങ്ങളെ ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നു. കേരളപാണിനീയത്തിൽ മലയാളമയുടെ വ്യാകരണത്തിന്റെ സ്വാധീനം കാണുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും, സഹായവേചനം എന്ന സങ്കല്പനത്തിന്റെ സാധ്യതകൾ അന്നേ തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ മാത്തൻ സാധിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഗുണ്ടർട്ടിന്റെ സഹായക്രിയാവിവരണം ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു സമ്പന്നമാണെങ്കിലും സിദ്ധാന്തവൽക്കരിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

ല്ല. അനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന വ്യാകരണസംവർഗ്ഗത്തെ പഠിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ച ഇതരഭാഷാ പഠിതാക്കൾക്കെല്ലാം സിദ്ധാന്തവൽക്കരണത്തിനുള്ള പ്രയാസം നേരിടുന്നതായി കാണാം. അതുകൊണ്ട് അനുപ്രയോഗം മനുഷ്യന്റെ സർഗ്ഗാത്മകതയെയും പുതുരു പസ്യുഷ്ടി നടത്താനുള്ള സങ്കേതത്തെയും ക്രിയാത്മകമായി സ്വാധീനിക്കുന്നതായി കാണാം.

നിഷേധാനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന സങ്കല്പനത്തെ ആദ്യമായി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് പി.കെ.നാരായണപിള്ളയാണ്. പിന്നീട് വന്നവർ അത് തുടരുന്നതായി കാണാം. കർമ്മണി പ്രയോഗത്തെ അനുപ്രയോഗമായി കണക്കാക്കാം എന്ന് സുകുമാരപിള്ള പറയുന്നു. വാക്യദർശനത്തിൽ എത്തുമ്പോൾ സങ്കല്പനത്തിനുള്ള പരിണാമം വ്യക്തമാണ്.

വാക്യദർശനം, ഓക്സിലറി വെർബ്സ് ഇൻ മലയാളം, വാക്യവും ക്രിയയും മലയാളത്തിൽ തുടങ്ങിയ പുതിയ വ്യാകരണഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും പുതിയ ചില ലേഖനങ്ങളും അനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പങ്കുവയ്ക്കുന്ന ചില പൊതുനിലപാടുകൾ വ്യാകരണചിന്തയിലുണ്ടായ പരിണാമത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണ്. വാക്യദർശനത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവം എന്ന വാക്ക് ആസ്പെക്റ്റ് എന്ന അർത്ഥത്തിലാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് രവിശങ്കർ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ രാജശേഖരൻനായർ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന Aspectual Verbs (പ്രസ്താവക്രിയകൾ) ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഭിന്നമാണ്. എങ്കിലും പ്രസക്തമായ കാര്യം കാലത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കാൻ കുറേക്കൂടി സൂക്ഷ്മമായ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമുണ്ട് എന്ന ഇവരുടെ നിലപാടാണ് ആസ്പെക്റ്റ് എന്ന വാക്കിനെ ആ അർത്ഥത്തിൽ മലയാളവ്യാകരണലോകം സംബോധനചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. സങ്കല്പനത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കാൻ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ സാങ്കേതികപദങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നത് അതുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

കാലത്തെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായി അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ മലയാളം ഉപയോഗിച്ചുപോരുന്നത് അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങളാണ്. എന്നാൽ, അത്ര പ്രാധാന്യം മലയാളവ്യാകരണ ചർച്ചയിൽ ഈ കാലാനുപ്രയോഗം എന്ന വ്യാകരണസംവർഗ്ഗത്തിന് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. കാലാനുപ്രയോഗത്തെ തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഏ.ആർ. ഭദ്രകാനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾക്കാണ് വിവരണത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യം നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. അത് തുടർന്നു പോരുകയല്ലാതെ ആ സങ്കല്പനത്തെ കൂടുതൽ പഠിക്കുവാനുള്ള ശ്രമം പിന്നീടുണ്ടാകുന്നത് പുതിയ കാലഘട്ടത്തിലാണ്. ആ അർത്ഥത്തിൽ പുതു പഠിതാക്കൾ പങ്കുവയ്ക്കുന്ന പൊതുനിലപാടുകളും വളരെ പ്രധാനമാണ്. സാംസ്കാരികമായ കാരണങ്ങളും ഇതിനുണ്ട്. സംസ്കൃതത്തിന്റെയും തമിഴിന്റെയും സ്വാധീനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിന്റെ മാതൃകയിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള പരിണാമമായും ഇതിനെ കാണാം.

ഗ്രന്ഥസൂചി

ആൻഡ്രൂസ്കൂട്ടി. എ.പി.	2004	ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രം സിദ്ധാന്തവും പ്രയോഗവും മലയാളത്തിൽ, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവന്തപുരം.
കുട്ടികൃഷ്ണമാരാർ	2012	മലയാളശൈലി, മാരാർ സാഹിത്യ പ്രകാശം, കോഴിക്കോട്.

കൃഷ്ണൻ എ.എൻ.	1988	കേരളപാണിനീയവും വ്യാകരണ മിത്രവും -ഒരുതാരതമ്യ പഠനം, (ഗവേഷണ പ്രബന്ധം-അപ്രകാശിതം), കേരള സർവകലാശാല, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
കോവുണ്ണി നെടുങ്ങാടി	1990	കേരളകൗമുദി, പൂർണ പബ്ലിക്കേഷൻസ്, കോഴിക്കോട്.
ഗുണ്ടർട്ട്, ഹെർമൻ	1991	മലയാളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണം, ഡി.സി. ബുക്സ്, കോട്ടയം.
ചന്ദ്രശേഖരൻനായർ സി.കെ.	1996	അടിസ്ഥാനവ്യാകരണം-പൂർവഭാഗം, കേരള ഭാഷാഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
ചന്ദ്രശേഖരൻനായർ സി.കെ.	1996	അടിസ്ഥാനവ്യാകരണം -ഉത്തരഭാഗം കേരള ഭാഷാഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
ചന്ദ്രശേഖരൻനായർ സി.കെ.	1996	‘മലയാളത്തിലെ ക്രിയകൾ’, രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ മല്ലശ്ശേരി (സമ്പാ.)മലയാള വ്യാകരണ പഠനങ്ങൾ, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
ജയശ്രീ, സി.	1996	‘പ്രകാരങ്ങൾ രാജരാജവർമയുടെ വീക്ഷണത്തിൽ’, വേണുഗോപാല പണിക്കർ ടി.ബി. (പ്രസാ) വ്യാകരണ പഠനങ്ങൾ (മലയാള വിമർശനം -14) കാലിക്കറ്റ് സർവകലാശാല, കോഴിക്കോട്
ജോൺ കുനപ്പള്ളി	1976	ശബ്ദസൗഭാഗം, പൊന്തിഫിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, പബ്ലിക്കേഷൻ, ആലുവ
ജോർജ്ജ് മാത്തൻ	2000	മലയാഴ്ചയുടെവ്യാകരണം, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
നമ്പൂതിരി, ഇ.വി.എൻ.	2005	കേരളഭാഷാവ്യാകരണം, ഡി.സി. ബുക്സ്, കോട്ടയം.
നമ്പൂതിരി, ഇ.വി.എൻ.	1997	വാക്യഘടന, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.

നാരായണപിള്ള. കെ.എസ്.	1995	ആധുനികമലയാളവ്യാകരണം, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
നാരായണപിള്ള. പി.കെ.	1990	വ്യാകരണപ്രവേശിക, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
പണിക്കർ. ജി.കെ.	1990	‘മലയാളത്തിലെ പദബന്ധരചന’; കെ.എം.പ്രഭാകരവാരിയർ & പി.എൻ. രവീന്ദ്രൻ (സമ്പാ.)മലയാളഭാഷാപഠനങ്ങൾ, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
മേരി. എൻ.കെ.	2009	മലയാളവ്യാകരണസിദ്ധാന്തങ്ങൾ കേരളപാണിനീയത്തിനുശേഷം, താരതമ്യ പഠനസംഘം, ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി.
മോഹൻദാസ്. വി.എസ്.	1987	മലയാളക്രിയകൾ (ആർഥി കാപശ്ര മനം), ലിപി പബ്ലിക്കേഷൻസ്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
രാജരാജവർമ. എ.ആർ.	2000	കേരളപാണിനീയം, ഡി.സി.ബുക്സ്, കോട്ടയം.
രാജശേഖരൻ. നായർ, എൻ.	1996	‘അനുപ്രയോഗം കേരളപാണിനീയത്തിൽ’, വേണുഗോപാലപ്പണിക്കർ ടി.ബി. (പ്രസാ), വ്യാകരണപഠനങ്ങൾ (മലയാളവിമർശം-14), കാലിക്കറ്റ് സർവകലാശാല, കോഴിക്കോട്.
രാജേന്ദ്രൻ. എൻ.	2008	മലയാളവ്യാകരണചരിത്രം, കേരള ഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
വാസുദേവഭട്ടതിരി. സി.വി.	1980	അഭിനവമലയാളവ്യാകരണം, സാഹിത്യ പ്രവർത്തക സഹകരണ സംഘം, കോട്ടയം
വേണുഗോപാലപ്പണിക്കർ. ടി.ബി.(പ്രസാ.)	1996	വ്യാകരണപഠനങ്ങൾ (മലയാള വിമർശം-14), കാലിക്കറ്റ് സർവകലാ ശാല, കോഴിക്കോട് .

ശേഷഗിരിപ്രഭു. എം.	1989	വ്യാകരണമിത്രം, കേരളസാഹിത്യ അക്കാദമി, തൃശൂർ.
ശ്രീനാഥൻ. എം. (ചീഫ്. എഡി.)	2017	മിഷണറിഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രം, തുഞ്ചത്തെഴുത്തച്ഛൻ മലയാള സർവ്വകലാശാല, വാക്കാട്, തിരുർ.
ശ്രീനാഥൻ. എം.	2015	ഏ.ആർ.നിഘണ്ടു, തുഞ്ചത്തെഴു ത്തച്ഛൻ മലയാള സർവ്വകലാശാല, വാക്കാട്, തിരുർ.
സുകുമാരപിള്ള. കെ.	1980	കൈരളീശബ്ദാന്തസംഗ്രഹം, കേരളഭാഷാ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
സ്കരിയ സക്കരിയ (എഡി.)	2016	മലയാളവും ഹെർമൻ ഗുണ്ടർട്ടും, തുഞ്ചത്തെഴുത്തച്ഛൻ മലയാള സർവ്വകലാശാല, വാക്കാട്, തിരുർ.
ഗവേഷണപ്രബന്ധങ്ങൾ		
മരിയ പോൾ	2008	അനുപ്രയോഗം സമകാലിക പത്രഭാഷയിൽ (എം.ഫിൽ. പ്രബന്ധം), ശ്രീ ശങ്കരാചാര്യ സംസ്കൃത സർവ്വകലാശാല, കാലടി.
മേരി. എൻ.കെ.	2005	മലയാളവ്യാകരണസിദ്ധാന്തങ്ങൾ കേരളപാണിനീയത്തിനുശേഷം, മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി സർവ്വകലാശാല, കോട്ടയം.
ശ്രീകുമാർ. ബി.	2004	മലയാളത്തിലെ അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രപരമായ ഒരു പഠനം, കേരള സർവ്വകലാശാല, തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
English		
Caldwell Robert	1976	<i>A comparativ grammar of Dravidian or South Indian Family of language</i> , University of Madras
Prabhakara Variar K.M.,	1979	<i>Studies in Malayalam Grammar</i> , University of Madras

Prabhodhachandran Nayar V.R.	1972	<i>Malayalam Verbal Forms</i> , DLA, Trivandrum.
Rajasekharan Nair N.	1990	<i>Auxiliary verbs in Malayalam</i> , Annamalai University, Annamalai nagar

ലഖനങ്ങൾ

ആൻഡ്രൂസുകുട്ടി എ.പി.		‘അകർമകവും സകർമകവും മലയാളത്തിൽ’ <i>ഭാഷാസാഹിതി</i> - 18, 1981 ഏപ്രിൽ-ജൂൺ, പുസ്തകം 5, ലക്കം 2.
ആൻഡ്രൂസുകുട്ടി എ.പി.		‘വ്യാകരണവും ഭാഷാശാസ്ത്രവും -സിദ്ധാന്തവൽക്കരണത്തിന്റെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ’ <i>ഭാഷാപോഷിണി</i> 1999 മേയ്.
കൃഷ്ണൻ എ.എൻ.,		‘അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ’ <i>ഭാഷാസാഹിതി</i> - 28, 1983, ഒക്ടോബർ - ഡിസംബർ 1983, പുസ്തകം 7, ലക്കം 4.
വാസുദേവഭട്ടതിരി സി.വി.		‘മലയാളത്തിലെ അനുപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ’, <i>ഭാഷാസാഹിതി</i> 70; 1994 ഏപ്രിൽ-ജൂൺ പുസ്തകം 18, ലക്കം 2.

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Journal article

Amann RI, Ludwig W, Schleifer K-H (1995) Phylogenetic identification and *in situ* detection of individual microbial cells without cultivation. *Microbiological Reviews* 59: 143 – 165

Book

Bull AT (2004) *Microbial diversity and bioprospecting*. ASM press, New York

Online document

Cartwright J (2007) Big stars have weather too. IOP Publishing PhysicsWeb. <http://physicsweb.org/articles/news/11/6/16/1>. Accessed 26 June 2007

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