

Editorial

The present issue is both eclectic and multisectoral, weaving in divergent themes ranging from migration, to decentralization, education, land and livelihood, and finally, a frontier area of neuropsychiatry. Cebekhulu and Gwala's article attempts to understand and clarify the impact of cross-border migration in local economic development in South Africa. They carefully analyse the nature of conflict and cooperation that exists between South Africans and immigrants on the borderlands. G.Palanithurai's discussion on decentralization, laments on how nascent and passive the Decentralisation process in India remained, in spite of the people having lived and travelled over two decades with the theme. The article purports how proper human resource development programs could perhaps improve the scenario.

Corene de Wet evaluates the remedial Vocational Education Orientation Programme, aimed at addressing the dearth of qualified lecturers in South Africa. The article highlights various deficiencies such as dissemination, content and tutoring model; the lack of instructor commitment, poor subject knowledge, teaching skills, and the uni-dimensionality of assessment. Ngcobo and Okem's article examines how the Khomanis of Southern Kalahari, negotiated the "traditional" and "modern" livelihood and land-use strategies, in finding a suitable development model. The paper travels the expanse of the organic connection between land, economic choices, power, and identities and the implication of these for livelihood development among the Khomanis. D. Jayachandran's is a clinical, technical paper examining the effectiveness of a new technique in controlling state-trait anxiety among epileptic patients. The experimental group was exposed to psycho-education as well as pranayama-meditation. The paper extols the virtue of the combination of psycho-education and pranayama-meditation methods which was found effective in reducing state-trait anxiety among persons with epilepsy.

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