

Editorial

It is our privilege to inform our readers that the existence and growth of the Loyola Journal of Social Sciences for the past 27 years has been commended by the Accreditation team of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council of the University Grants Commission of India. The third Assessment which was held on 27, 28 & 29th Nov. 2014 has brought laurels to the college by obtaining a score of 3.72 out of 4.0 giving us an increase from the earlier score of 3.70 out of 4.0. We are extremely thankful to all those contributors and peer reviewers that have supported the journal in its path forward and thus contributed to keeping the College at the top.

The current issue lays down an array of articles highlighting different methodological techniques such as case study, historical approach and other qualitative methods to comprehend specific social situations in different countries, and also delineating researcher's experience while trying to analyse with scientific vigour the concerned problem. We present in this volume two articles basing the analysis between theoretical conceptualization, the Praxis and Practice. While the other three articles use varying methods of qualitative research to relate to the subject of policy implementation in livelihood conveniences, national language adoption and network strategies for effective policy implementation in tourism.

Pradeep and Navneet in their article on "Media Anthropology: An emerging discipline in India" attempts to thread the theoretical conceptualizations of Anthropology and Visual Media in forming the discipline of Media Anthropology which was much debated during the rise of television and its global impacts in the 1980's. They have traced its emergence in the West and in India and further explores the problems and prospects of the new discipline in India. Andrea and Oliver in the second article on "Between Theory and Practice: A conceptualization of Community Based Tourism and Community Participation", shows that the practice of Community Based Tourism(CBT) is not as congruently in line with theoretical considerations of CBT as evidenced from the CBT Manuals brought out by the concerned agencies, as against their practices. The authors thereby argue that it is the CBT type of venture which is the key characteristic in either promoting or not promoting community participation.

Mark and Rigobert's study on "Policy Implementation and Policy Networks: A Case Study" is exemplified through the case of a South African Organisation for farm dwellers called AFRA. The study investigates the role of Government and informal networks in effectively tackling issues in the way of policy implementation for the farm dwellers project undertaken by AFRA. Another study dealing with policy implementation on rural workers has been dealt with by Nomkhosi Xulu, while she conducted a study on their livelihood conveniences. Her article narrates her "Experiences of studying the single-sex hostel for migrant workers" while also emphasizing the scientific rigour in the methodological choices and precautions taken to avoid biases in this qualitative study.

The third study on Policy implementation is on "Language Policy Transformation and Democratisation in Malawi" by Gregory Kamwendo. The author delineates and analyses through the historical method, the imposition of English as the official language of Malawi since the colonial times upto the event of the State becoming a national single party government recognizing one indigenous language along with English, and later to a multiparty government that recognised other indigenous languages as well. The article illustrates in detailed elaboration of the turn that the language policy took on the indigenous language transformation which was seen to be intricately interconnected to the changes in the electoral system from autocracy to democracy affecting the lives of the different language speaking sections in the country.

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