

EDITOR'S NOTE

This issue of *Journal of Indian Education* covers seven research papers and three analytical papers. The research papers included in this issue focus on themes, such as use of laboratory in science teaching, teaching learning material, girls education, mid-day meal, academic plagiarism, education of the children of migrant labourers and legal education.

The goal of higher education is to prepare each and every graduate so that they can take responsibility for the administration, governance and enhancement of our society. Bibha Tripathi, in her paper, 'Legal Education: Vision of Visionaries' investigates the ways through which the 'Indian vision' could become a method to reassure the eminence and reach of legal education.

Another paper by Ruchi Shukla, 'Motivational Dynamics of Educational Stress' delves to recognise educational stress by probing how the different need aspects of basic motivation are interconnected. According to the author, Self-determination Theory (SDT) puts forward an outline to comprehend the understanding of the inter-relation between academic stress and internal motivation.

Education kit depicts a series of performances for constructing the instances that commonly show, represent, and display conceptions. P.K. Chaurasia's paper, 'Using Algebraic Tiles from Secondary Mathematics Kit' shows that the introduction of algebra tiles and other manipulatives into the classroom provides mathematics teachers with stirring opportunities to empower students of all learning ways.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was started to improve the quality of secondary schools and importance was given to setting up of science laboratories in the schools. The last two articles focus on the impact of RMSA on different aspects of school education. K. V. Sridevi's paper, 'Status and Use of Science Laboratories in the Secondary Schools of Sikkim', reports the condition and utilisation of science labs in the secondary schools of Sikkim and shows that most of the schools of all the four districts of Sikkim are average in terms of utilisation of the lab facilities. The second paper titled, 'A Study of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) on Girls Education with Special Reference to Achievement, Test Anxiety and School Adjustment' by Sunita Gehlot and Divya Choudhary, reveals that while, the urban girls reported a greater number of worries, more separation anxiety and higher level generalised anxiety, RMSA has more impact on rural girls on science achievement as compared to urban girls.

Another research by Poonam Chauhan and Geetanjali Satendra Satyarthi titled 'Effect of Self-instructional Modules on Social Science (Geography)

Achievement of Secondary School Students in Relation to their Intelligence and Gender' studies the result of Self-instructional Modules on social science (Geography) achievement of Class IX students in relation to their intelligence and gender. The study locates that there is no major difference in academic achievement of boys and girls students in terms of gender or intelligence.

In India, as in most of the countries, the division of home and the outside world is principally a gendered one and within this purview, the attitude towards education of women has been found to be ambivalent. Through interviewing two 'scholar wives', Preeti Vivek Mishra in her paper 'The Scholar Wife: Examining the Gender Paradox' shows the responsiveness of these women about common codes of behaviour and their remarks on the repressive discourse of gender and its crippling effects on the academically successful women.

Furthermore, the paper by Prashant Kr. Nahak and Meenakshi Singh titled 'Education of the Left-behind Children of Migrant Labourers of Balangir: An Overview' endeavors to identify the lacunae in the conveniences and the supervision associated troubles faced by the seasonal hostels. The study reveals—inadequate infrastructure, lack of hygienic living and learning environment and non-participation of children, especially, girls, are some of the major drawbacks of these learning centres.

There are many cases in the past where Indian teachers as well as students have faced charges of plagiarism. Gaurav Singh in his paper, 'Awareness and Understanding about Plagiarism among Higher Education Teachers in India' focusses on identifying the rational understanding of plagiarism among faculty members and the ways to evade it.

An empirical paper by Seepana Prakasam, titled 'Impact of Mid-day Meal Scheme on Body Mass Index of School Children in India', which investigates the impact of mid-day meal scheme on body mass index and found the results largely unsatisfactory. Therefore, the author proposes that food menu should be kept in accordance with the benefit of the children, without compromising on dietetic values.

Academic Editor