

## EDITORIAL

Education is a very powerful tool of the Enlightenment. But only education is not enough, right education can bring about a change. So to bring about change with education, which is very much worth the effort, the education must be built upon a solid foundation. Sometimes, just educating someone isn't enough. It's more important to show the person how to apply the knowledge he gained.

In his study Dr. Vikramjit Singh attempted to find out achievement in Science and Attitude towards Science Practical among Secondary School Students of Patna. The study has been conducted on 120 students administering standardized test on Attitude towards Science Practicals. This study used a 30-item Science Attitude scale adapted from the work of Prokop, Tuncer, and Chudá (2007). The findings showed that the differences existed in achievement in science on the basis of gender and on the basis of area of location of the schools whereas in terms of attitude towards science practicals the difference only existed on the basis of area of location of the schools. It was also found that there existed significant relationship between achievement in science and attitude towards science practical among secondary school students of Patna.

Dr. Shelly Jain conducted her study on vocational interests of tribal adolescent students (boys and girls) of Eklavya Model Residential Schools of Madhya Pradesh. 300 tribal adolescents (150 boys and 150 girls) of 16-18 years studying in Eklavya Model Residential Schools of Madhya Pradesh were selected through random sampling for the study. The Vocational Interest of students was assessed by Vocational Interest record constructed by researcher. The data were analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-test. The result drawn that there is a significant difference between the mean scores of vocational interests' scores of boys and girls in literary, household, agriculture, persuasive, constructive, scientific, social, commercial, technology, management, defense, media and medical but there is no significant difference between the mean scores of vocational interests scores of boys and girls in artistic and education.

In her study Dr. Manpreet Kaur tried to get a true comparative picture of the academic scenario of Online teaching in India before and during COVID era including content development and delivery and type of information shared with students in private schools of NCR of India. Data collected by the investigator from school teachers about their usage of online methodologies from 2017 will be compared with data collected from school teachers in August 2020 and she concluded that it became imperative to profile the changes in content of online teaching and to record its practicalities to improvise the same for a scholastic outlook of the future citizens of our country. Although teachers identified importance of online teaching but they missed the human touch and the personal connect with their students in virtual classrooms.

In their study Ms. Himanshi and Dr. Harish Kumar Tyagi aimed to identify factors that are held responsible to develop insight and knowledge in pre – service teachers. A qualitative method was used in the present study. Sample comprised of young aged pre – service teachers (18 – 22 years) and middle aged adult (25 – 29 years) of Delhi – NCR region pursuing only B.Ed. or B.El.Ed. from Public University and Private University respectively. The process of Random Sampling was carried out wherein 40 students including 20 boys and 20 girls of both age groups were selected randomly from universities situated in NCR- Delhi. The Teacher Aptitude Test carried 18 items with 4 options for each item and Self-Developed Questionnaire carried 20 items in open ended form were administered on the randomly selected sample. The finding revealed various factors and parameters laid under school experience program of different universities that are responsible to develop insight and knowledge in pre – service teachers.

In her paper, Dr. Ananya Ghosh Roy investigated the impact of spiritual intelligence on the mental health of pre-service teachers. Survey method and correlation design of research was used in the study. Simple random sampling method was used to collect the data from 100 pre-service teachers of Delhi/NCR. Integrated spiritual intelligence scale was used to find out the spiritual intelligence level of the pre-service teachers. Self-made questionnaire and focused group discussion was used to find out the mental health of the respondents in the study. Pearson correlation was used to find out the relation between Spiritual intelligence and mental health of the pre-service teachers. The results showed high level of positive correlation between Spiritual Intelligence and Mental health.