

From the Desk of the Chief Editor

The Editorial Board of Mizoram Educational Journal is proud to bring out the first issue of Volume XI. The issue has a total of nine carefully selected articles spanning various aspects of education.

In their exploration of sample size calculation methods, which is vital for the conduction of scientific research, Zairemmawia Renthlei and C. Lallawmkima tried to catalogue various methods and techniques that are utilised by academicians for calculating sample sizes in various situations and conditions. The paper has included brief discussions on Cochran's Formula, Yamane's Formula, Krejcie and Morgan's Table Calculation Procedure, Samuel B Green's Formula as well as a brief introduction to G*Power software for sample calculations. Their study shall surely pave the way for more methodical work by researchers.

Lalremsangi and Sian Lalchhandami, in their study to assess the Mizo language competency of high school students in Aizawl city found a significant gender difference, with female students displaying higher level of language competency than male students. Additionally, students from deficit schools were found to exhibit higher level of language competency in Mizo compared to those in government schools.

An interesting study related to sex education was made by Jennifer Lalmuanzuali, Mary L. Renthlei, Francis L. R. Puia Tlau and Ramngaihzuoli in their attempt to measure the attitude towards sex education among parents of middle school students in Aizawl City with respect to their gender and their occupation. Their findings showed that majority of parents have positive attitude towards sex education. The study also revealed that there are no significant differences in the attitude towards sex education among parents of middle school students with respect to gender or occupation.

An analysis of the profile of science teachers in secondary schools of Mizoram was done by H.T. Malsawmtluanga and Vanlalruatfela Hlondo focusing on their educational and professional qualifications, nature of appointment, and teaching experience across different school management types—Government, Deficit, Samagra, and purely Private. The findings highlighted significant disparities in qualifications, job security, and resources, particularly affecting Samagra and Private Schools. The study provided insights into the need for policy interventions to improve quality of science education in Mizoram.

Elcy S. Lalropeki and Lynda Zohmingliani conducted a study on integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in science education at the secondary level in Mizoram. The findings mainly showed that the integration of ICT in science education in Mizoram faces challenges like inadequate infrastructure, poor funding, teacher training gaps, power issues, and resistance to change. However, ICT offers prospects such as enhanced learning, access to resources, inquiry-based learning, and bridging urban-rural gaps. The study was concluded with a recommendation for the government to address these

challenges and leverage ICT's potential which can transform education and prepare students for the digital age.

The alignment and discrepancies between the English curriculum prescribed by the Mizoram Board of School Education (MBSE) and the question designs of the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) examinations was examined by Lalremchhungi and Lallianzuali Fanai. This qualitative research approach indicated that while the HSLC and HSSLC examinations largely align with curriculum goals, discrepancies also exist in key areas. To make assessments more effective, the study recommended adding listening and speaking tasks, translation exercises, and structured feedback. These changes, according to the researchers, would better match the curriculum and help students in Mizoram improve their English skills.

Chalthanmawii and Kabita Kumari studied the adjustment levels of institutionalized and non-institutionalized middle school children across educational, social, and emotional domains in Mizoram. The study comprised 100 middle school students (50 institutionalized and 50 non-institutionalized) from five middle schools. The findings revealed a significant difference in the educational and emotional dimensions between the two groups. However, no significant difference was found in the social adjustment of institutionalized and non-institutionalized children.

In their study to find out the life skills awareness of undergraduate students in Aizawl city, TC Rakil Ramhmachhuani and Lalchhuanmawii collected data from a sample of 110 students (male & female) using Life Skills Awareness scale. They found that undergraduate Arts students generally possessed a moderate level of awareness regarding life skills and students from joint families had a higher level of life skills awareness compared to those from nuclear families. There was no significant difference in the life skills awareness of undergraduate Arts students with respect to gender and locality.

Bhavna Rajpoot and Vinod Kumar Kanvaria considered the double-edged role of AI—both its power to revolutionize research practices and its ethical implications in their research. By analysing AI's role in literature synthesis, research design, and scholarly communication, their paper provides a balanced perspective on its role in academia. As AI keeps evolving, its use in educational research in a responsible manner is imperative. Their findings reiterated the need to leverage the potential of AI with intellectual maturity and ethical integrity to facilitate more imaginative, equitable, and enlightened scholarship. This article is one among the increasing body of literature on the revolutionary yet responsible application of AI in mapping the future of educational research.

It is the sincere wish of the Editorial Board that these articles may throw some light into various aspects of education and enrich the minds of readers with a new thirst for more knowledge.

Lynda Zohmingliani
Chief Editor