

## EDITORIAL

This issue of *School Science* includes articles and research papers from various disciplines of science. In the article entitled 'Interlinking High School Science with Environment: Some Pedagogical Connections', the author discusses about how the environmental education is an integral part of education at all levels of schooling. In this article, the author points out gaps reflected in the attitude of students with regard to environmental awareness and sensitivity. To fulfil these gaps the author suggests that environmental education may be taught through infusion approach with other subjects rather than a separate discipline at school level. The author further elaborates that the environmental awareness is linked with science concepts and it may be taught through infusion with science concepts.

The article 'Echolocation in Bats: A Fascinating Array' is an interesting article that sequentially elaborates how the echolocation, despite of the weak vision in bats and in many blind species of animals, provides a better means to navigate in dark, to predate upon nocturnal insects and also to escape predators. The article also discusses how the echolocation mechanism was evolved with the loss of vision in bats. The article 'Physics Education Research and Teaching Strategies' explains the importance of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education system.

The issue also includes the article 'Problem-based Learning in Basic Physics – X', which

is a sequel to the ninth article in the series published in the September 2015 issue. In this article, the author considers various problems from different areas of physics including mechanics, optical instruments and electrostatics. All these have a system in which one of the parameters varies continuously and to estimate any effect, differential element has to be taken and integration should be performed separately.

The research paper titled *Facilitating Teaching-learning Practices in Science* is an action research study, where researchers have discussed their experiences in real classroom situation using an example of the concept of 'Reversible and non reversible changes'. Through this example, the authors have pointed out that the learning becomes easy when students are involved in activities. Authors also found out that when the classroom environment is learner centric, where students not only learn through their own experiences but also through peer learning, in which the teaching-learning becomes more interesting.

This issue also has its regular features including *Science News* and *Web Watch* for our readers.

We welcome comments and suggestions to enhance the quality of the journal. We also wish our readers a happy and joyous reading with the hope that the reading material will further add in enhancing the interest in the area of Science and Mathematics.