

# REUNION

*24th Annual*



Department of Zoology  
Narasinha Dutt College, Howrah

## ଆହୁତ୍ତା ବାଣୀ

ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଶାନ୍ତି ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ମାୟା  
ପାରିବାହୀ ଆତ୍ମାକୁ ଆଜ୍ଞାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ କରିବା । ଶାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରଦାନର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମନୋହର  
ଅଭିଜ୍ଞାନର ସଂଗ୍ରହରେ ଏହି ମିଳନ ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ଗଠନ କିଛିକ । ମିଳନସାଗର  
ପ୍ରସରିତ ଶାନ୍ତି ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ, ଗାନ୍ଧୀ, ବୁଦ୍ଧିଜୀବୀମାନେ । ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ  
ସବୁକିଛିରୁ ଅବିଚଳିତ ଭାବରେ । ଜାତୀୟତା ମଧ୍ୟ ଆତ୍ମାତ୍ମାରେ ଶାନ୍ତି  
ସଂଗ୍ରହରେ ଏହି ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ମଣିଷମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ଶୁଣିବ ।

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଭାବରେ ମନୋହର ।

ମୋରୀ ସଂଗ୍ରହାବଳୀ

ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ

୧୦ ମଇ, ୧୯୫୦

ମନୋହର ମହା କଲେଜ, ବାଲିଆ

## সম্পাদকীয়

কোথায় সে যাবে ? কোথায় হারাবে ?

দূর সে তো দূর নয় -

যাকে প্রাণে মনে, রেখেছি যতনে,

সে তো হারাবার নয় ।"

মানুষের জীবনের সবচেয়ে বর্ণময় দিনগুলি বোধ হয় এই কলেজ জীবনে কাটানো কয়েকটা বছর । স্কুলের গতি পেরিয়ে মনের মাঝে যখন হাজারো স্বপ্নের ভীড় তখন আমরা এই কলেজের চৌহদ্দির মধ্যে উপস্থিত । আর আমাদের সঙ্গী এবং পথ প্রদর্শক হল আমাদের এই প্রিয় প্রাণী বিদ্যা বিভাগ । স্কুলের নিয়মে বাঁধা জীবনের থেকে এই কলেজে যেন এক স্বাধীনতার স্বাদ পাওয়া যায় ।

এসবের মধ্যেই প্রতিবছর আমরা আমাদের অগ্রজদের দেখা পাই যা 'নরসিংহ দত্ত কলেজ'-এর 'প্রাণীবিদ্যা বিভাগ' পরিবারের এক বিশেষ এবং সবচেয়ে প্রিয় অনুষ্ঠান, যা হল এই পুনর্মিলন উৎসব । এই অনুষ্ঠানের অপেক্ষায় প্রাঙ্গণীরা থেকে শুরু করে আমরা সকলেই সারা বছর অধীর আগ্রহে দিন গুণতে থাকি । এই সেই উৎসব যেখানে প্রবীনদের অমূল্য অভিজ্ঞতার ভাঙারে সমৃদ্ধশালী হয় নবীনরা এবং এক অদৃশ্য বন্ধনে মিলে মিশে একাকার হয় নবীন প্রবীন হৃদয়গুলি ।

অবশেষে সেই বহু প্রতিক্ষিত দিনটি আজ উপস্থিত । -আজ ২৪শে নভেম্বর, ২০২৪ পুনর্মিলন উৎসবের প্রাককালে মহাবিদ্যালয়-এর অধ্যক্ষা মহাশয়া, বিভাগীয় প্রধান এবং অধ্যাপক ও অধ্যাপিকা সহ সকলকে তাঁদের সহযোগিতার জন্য কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই । বিভাগীয় ছাত্রছাত্রীগণ এবং প্রাঙ্গণীদের ধন্যবাদ জানাই এই বিশেষ অনুষ্ঠানকে সাফল্যমণ্ডিত করার জন্য ।

সকলের প্রিয় এই অনুষ্ঠান-এর সার্থকতা কামনা করি এবং প্রাণীবিদ্যা বিভাগের প্রাণের স্পন্দন হোক চিরস্থায়ী ।

নমস্কারান্তে

সুমিত অধিকারী, শুভম সাধুখাঁ ও দেবলীনা নন্দী

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2023-2024  
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Narasinha Dutt College, Howrah**

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### **Essential Person :**

Sri Krishnendu Maity, Sri Dibyendu Pakhira

## The Animal Olympics

Hrithik Bhuiya,  
Sem - III

One sunny morning, in the heart of a lush, green forest, the animals of the forest gathered for the special event they had been waiting for four years: The Animal Olympics. Word had spread across the land that every animal, huge or tiny, would get a chance to show their skills and talents, each hoping to win a medal and make their species proud.

The African lion *Panthera leo*, began the opening ceremony, his golden manes glowing in the sunlight as he roared loudly, shaking the trees nearby and the ground seemed to tremble. The lion roared as if to say, "I am the king of this forest." The participants nodded with respect.

First up were the European rabbits *Oryctolagus sp.* Though tiny, compared to the many participants weighing only 2kg, they were not to be underestimated. It was amazing how they could leap 90 cm at once. The rabbits evolved with this ability to avoid predators. All the animals cheered for the tiny competitors, who hopped right to the finish line.

Then arrived the cheetahs, *Acinonyx jubatus*, every eye was on them. Swift like shadows, they raced each other over a hundred yards reaching top speed 104 Km/hr, leaving trails of dust behind. The crowd cheered and whistled, amazed by the cheetahs speed as they crossed the finish line in a flash. "No one's faster than a cheetah on this land," they said.

After that came the kangaroo *Macropus sp.*, who had traveled from Australia for the event. With a short run up reaching a speed of 70 Km/hr, she leaped, reaching a height of 10 feet. Her long tail balanced her midair, making it look as if she was floating. She landed to wild applause, a champion in leaping.

The tug-of-war contest between African elephants, *Loxodonta africana* and Asian elephants, *Elephas maximus* began, with the giants wrapping their strong trunks with over 40,000 muscles, around thick ropes. When they pulled, they barely budged. Then, taking a deep breath, the African counterparts dug in and pulled with all their strength, winning the tug-of-war. The other animals gasped and clapped, no one is as massive like an African elephant with so much power.

As the sun began to set, all the animals gathered together. "You've all done so well," said the lion, his wise eyes beaming. "You've shown great strength, speed, and skill and most of all, you've brought wonder to all of us watching.

"Each animal was given a medal for their efforts, and the crowd cheered and roared once more. They had all been champions in their own way, proving that every animal, big or small, has something incredible to share.

## পরিবেশ পরিবর্তন

Ankita Ghosh  
Sem - I

অনুভূত হচ্ছে না পূজো পূজো ভাব,  
দেখে আবহাওয়ার হাবভাব ।  
পূজো মানেই বুঝতাম আমরা শরৎকাল,  
বাঙালির আনন্দের শুরু সময়কাল ।  
শরৎকাল মানেই বুঝতাম আমরা-  
টুকরো টুকরো মেঘ জমে,  
ওই বৃষ্টিধোয়া নীল আকাশে,  
শিউলির সুগন্ধ ছড়ায় এই সুন্দর পরিবেশে ;  
কিন্তু বর্তমানে এসেছে পরিবর্তন ;  
হয়েছে আবহাওয়ায় বিবর্তন ।  
কখনো যাচ্ছে দেখা বর্ষাকালে অনাবৃষ্টি,  
তো কখনো শরৎকালে মুমলধারে বৃষ্টি ।  
উপেক্ষিত করছে মানুষ পরিবেশকে,  
তাই পরিবেশও করেছে শায়েস্তা মানুষকে ।  
কিন্তু এভাবে চলবে আর কতদিন ?  
তাই দায়িত্ব নিতে হবে প্রত্যেককে  
এই সুন্দর রূপময় বিশ্বকে রক্ষা করতে ।।

## **Hormonal Harmony**

**Tulika Dhar  
Sem - V**

In Secret chambers, hidden deep,  
Glands whisper signals, hormones creep.  
Chemical messengers, swift and true-  
Regulating life, in all we do.

Hypothalamus, conductor's lead.  
Pituitary's chorus, hormones proceed.  
Thyroid's hum, metabolic pace,  
Growth and energy in every place.

Adrenals call, in stress and strife,  
Cortisol's surge, life's vital life.  
Insulin's whisper, sugar's gentle flow,  
Pancreas balance, glucose's ebb and go.  
Ovaries' song, estrogen's refrain-  
Progesterone's lullaby, reproductive gain.  
Testes rhythm, testosterone's beat.  
Hormonal harmony, life's repeat.

Parathyroids' gentle, calcium's sway,  
Vitamin D's dance, bone health's way.  
Growth hormone's surge, development's might.  
Prolactin's nurture, maternal delight.

Research unravels, mysteries unfold,  
Endocrinology's tale, yet untold.  
Hormonal symphony, life's grand play-  
Endocrine system, conducting the way.

## উপলব্ধি

Sneha Das  
Sem - V

ছেউবেলা থেকেই জীববিদ্যা ছিল আমার গহ্বরের বিষয়,  
সবসময় জানতে ইচ্ছে হত প্রাণীদের কেমন হয় আশ্রয়।  
T for Tiger মানেই ভয় পাওয়া সেই হালুম হালুম গর্জন,  
শাকসজ্জি ফলমূল খাওয়া মানেই অনেক শক্তি অর্জন।  
একটা ছোট্টো অ্যামিবা যেমন খুব ধীরে ধীরে চলে,  
একটি জীবাশ্ম তেমন সেইসময়ের গুরো গল্প বলে।  
পরিযায়ী পাখিরা প্রয়োজনে পাড়ি দেয় বহুদূর,  
মাঝেমধ্যে প্রকৃতি হয়ে ওঠে তাদের ওপর বড়োই নিষ্ঠুর।  
মনুষ্য জাতির বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ডে pollution বেড়ে যাচ্ছে,  
নিজেরাও জানে না ভবিষ্যতের জন্য কি কষ্ট বাড়াচ্ছে।  
সকলের কাছে একটি অনুরোধ যদি শান্তিতে বাঁচতে চান,  
“গাছ লাগান, প্রাণ বাঁচান” সবাই মেনে চলুন এই স্লোগান।

# Honey Badgers - The Most Fearless Animal of The Jungle

Meghjit Chowdhury  
Sem - V

Honey badger, a mammal also known as Ratel, are related to skunks, otters, ferrets & other badgers. These omnivores got their name from their fondness for feeding on honey & honey bee larvae. They also eat insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds & mammals, as well as roots, bulbs, berries & fruits. Their prominent, sharp teeth, long foreclaws allow them to easily reap meat from bone. With an average life span of about 7 years, Honey badgers can be found throughout most of sub-Saharan Africa, Saudi Arabia, Iran & Western Asia. They are also spotted in several parts of India including western & central India, in eastern states, in southern state of Karnataka & was also spotted in the Terai forest of Uttarakhand in the recent years.

Some unique characteristics of Honey badgers are :-

1. Honey badgers have exceptionally thick skin. Their skin is atleast 6 millimetres thick & has a rubbery quality. Their thick skin protects them from spears, arrows, bee sting & the sharp teeth of predators, including snakes.
2. Honey badgers are well known for their ferocity & toughness & are not afraid to attack other species. They are often seen facing large predators like lion & hyenas, which makes them "the most fearless animal of the jungle".
3. They are also good swimmers & can climb trees. Their average weight is about 6 to 14 kg. With their long claws, they can dig burrows upto 9 feet long & upto 5 feet deep.
4. They are very intelligent animals & very good at solving problems. They can be easily recognised by their distinctive black coloring and a greyish-white stripe that runs from the top of their head to the tip of their tail.
5. They are completely resilient to snake bites. Upto 25% of their omnivorous diet is made up of venomous snakes. They have evolved some natural protection against venomous bites. Even if bitten by largely venomous snakes like cobra, which would be deadly for other animals, they just sleep for a while & after waking up, they seem to be completely fine.

Scientists have now found, that they carry molecular mutations, that prevent the venom from entering the cells, where the damage is done.

This discovery may lead to more effective anti-venoms & treatment for us.

How did I came to know about this animal ?

Even a few months ago, I was not familiar with the animal, but soon after. I came across the name of "honey badger" in a movie named " Leo ", that intrigued me about this animal and I collected information from various books and websites and grasped this opportunity to write about this unique species.

## অবশেষে

সামিরা মনসুর

Sem-I

তুমি যাকে আপন ভাবো  
সে কি তাহা ভাবে হয় ।।  
দিনের শেষে কেউ যে কারোর আপন নহে,  
ওই সে দূরে দাড়িয়ে আছে  
দীর্ঘদিনের আপন যারা  
ডাকছি সে হয়, তবু তারা দেয় না যে  
কোনো সাড়া ।।  
কঁদছে যে মন, মরছে গুমরে....  
কি করি বড়ো অসহায় ।।  
হারিয়ে যাচ্ছে অনেক কিছু  
অন্ধকারের অতল গুহায় ।।  
ভাবছি এবার ডুব দেবো সেই  
অতল গুহার অন্ধকারে ।।  
ধীরে ধীরে শেষ হবে যে  
এক অকৃতির অধ্যায় ।।

# All about ALLIGATORS

Rupsha Kanman  
Sem - I

**Introduction :** Alligators are a group of Crocodilians (large predatory semiaquatic reptile including : Crocodiles, alligators, Caimans and gharial).

- Alligators are one of the most dangerous species found in the Southeast United States as far north as North Carolina and as far west and eastern Texas, they are also found in a small section of northeastern Mexico.
- They are belonging to, Kingdom - Animalia; Phylum Chordata, Class - Reptilia, Order - Crocodilia, Family - Alligatoridae, Genus species - *Alligator mississippiensis* (American Alligator), *Alligator sinensis* (Chinese Alligators)

**Habitat :** Alligators are native to the United States and are well suited for life in the water including, Rivers, Lakes, swamps, Marshes Ponds, Ditches, Drainage canals, Roadways, swimming pools. Due to wetland loss and altered hydrology Alligator's habitats have changed, Sometimes they are found in human habitat.

## Characteristics :

1. Alligators are large, cold-blooded reptiles with long bodies, short legs and powerful tails.
  2. They have armored skin with bony plates called Osteoderms or scutes.
  3. They have a long, rounded snout with nostrils that face upward.
  4. They can weigh up to half a ton.
  5. Their front feet have five toes and four webbed toes on their back feet.
- **Behavior** - Alligators are carnivores that eat fish frogs birds, invertebrates, and mammals They are great swimmers and also can run up to 35 miles per hour for short distances. They are naturally afraid of humans and will quickly retreat if approached.
  - **Reproduction** : They mate once in a year during the spring breeding season. Male alligators make loud throaty, bellowing roars to attract females. After a successful reproduction in the time of laying their eggs during June and July, females make nests of Plant debris and rotting vegetation to lay their eggs.
  - The sex of offspring is determined by the temperature of the nest.
  - **Conservation** : Management of alligators includes Protective laws that prevent the intentional killing or harming of the animals by establishing national parks to protect the habitat of native wildlife and plants.

- **Interesting fact :** Very usually, peoples cannot differentiate Crocodiles and Alligators. They both are large reptiles with many similarities, have some key differences like - Alligators have broad, rounded, U-Shaped snout; While crocodiles have narrow, pointed, v-shaped snout. They share difference in Colour, Habitat, and etc. It also informed that, Alligators and crocodiles are 93% identical in DNA.
- **Bibliography :** I am very thankful to my teachers for getting the chance to write abo about my most favourite species, Alligators. "Reptile study", "Alligators Dragons in Distress", Google and wikipedia helped in getting those information.

# **The Moonlight Protein**

Purba Chakraborty  
Sem - III

Throughout the living world, proteins perform pivotal roles in different physiological activities. They are complex molecules made up of one or more polypeptide-chains of smaller units called amino acids. The chains fold in specific manner to enable the proteins carry out their specific roles.

In this context we are talking about unique and special kind of proteins called 'Moonlighting proteins'. Protein moonlighting occurs when the protein carries out a second function without curbing the primary function.

Joram Piatigorsky and Graeme Wistow discovered the first moonlighting protein in the late 1980s. They discovered that crystallins that form lenses in the eye can also function as enzymes when expressed at low levels in some other tissues of ducks. Other examples of Moonlighting proteins include enolase, primarily a metabolic enzyme that also performs multiple unrelated functions like, homotypic vacuole fusion and mitochondrial tRNA import, in *S. cerevisiae*. Another protein Hexokinase, is known to play a key role in glucose metabolism. Hexokinase phosphorylates glucose to produce glucose-6-phosphate, catalyzing the first step of glycolysis. The enzyme is also found to play a role in regulating autophagy, apoptosis or immune system responses..

Moonlighting proteins are thought to have arisen by means of evolution through gene sharing, whereby, originally uni-functional proteins gained the ability to perform unrelated function as well. Indeed, the living world never fails to surprise us !

## **Dreams : An Escape From Reality**

Subham Sadhukhan  
Sem-V

A dream is a succession of images, ideas, emotions and sensation usually occur involuntarily in mind during certain stages of sleep.

But are dreams really so simple ?

Dreams offer us a tapestry of experiences unique to each individual reflecting our subconscious mind and helping us to glimpse the most deepest parts of our souls.

When does dream occur ?

During Sleep our body goes back and forth between two stages :-

- i Non Rapid Eye Movement (NREM)
- ii Rapid Eye Movement (REM)

During NREM sleep, the brain is not as active and during deeper stages breathing slows down and blood pressure drops. After NREM stage comes the REM stage, when we actually experience dreams. During this stage our brain is active and eyes below eyelid move rapidly.

During each cycle of about 90-120 minutes we go through NREM and REM stage of sleep, so about 4-5 cycles during 8 hours of sleep every night.

### **Fascinating facts about Dreams**

- (i) Waking life experiences seep into our subconscious laying the foundation of our future dream.
- (ii) Some Neuroscience professional believe short-term to long term memory consolidation happens while dreaming
- (iii) Dreams cannot weave new faces and only show faces of real people. They may be Someone who we meet frequently or only met once in our lifetime.
- (iv) We Can see more than 4 dreams in one night but may not remember all of them and end up remembering only the last dream.

### **Lucid dreams**

Another fascinating aspect about dreams are the occurrence of Lucid dreams where the dreamer's conscious mind is aware that he is dreaming and can influence it to minimal extent.

Some fun facts about lucid dreams -

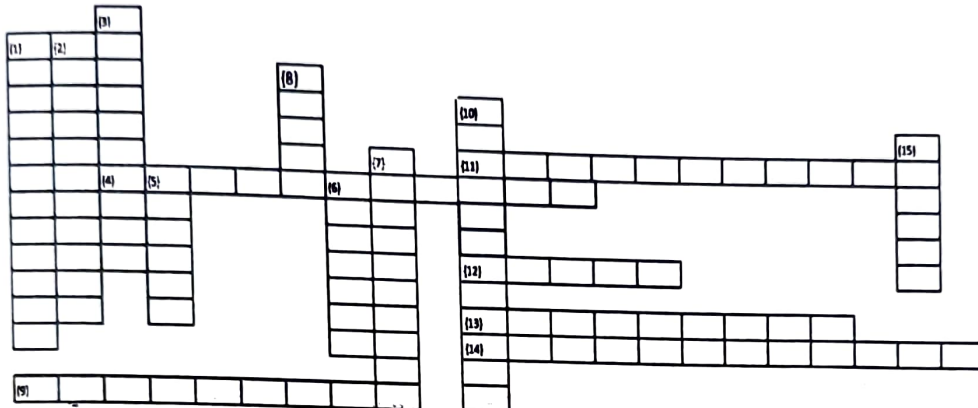
- (i) It is believed about 50% of people have experienced lucid dreams at least once or more in their lifetime.
- (ii) It is observed that prefrontal cortex of brain in lucid dreamers are generally larger.
- (iii) Lucid dreams can also help people to overcome recurring nightmares caused due to post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

Though generally lucid dreams are spontaneous many voluntarily and Psychologist are trying to find out methods to experience lucid dreams by themselves.

"Only dreams can awaken consciousness From the deepest darkness"

# Crossword Puzzle

Sumit Adhikary  
Sem - V



## Down:

1. Scientific name of Pork Tapeworm
2. Father of Ecology in India
3. Chemicals causing Cancer
5. Flightless birds are called
6. Proteins Associated with Chromosome
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to refer to no. of individuals of same species living in specific geographic location at given time
8. Single celled Microorganism essential for baking Brewing and Wine Making
10. Master of Master Gland
15. Scraping organ of *Pila* sp. In Buccal Cavity

## Across:

4. Study of Birds is known as \_\_\_\_\_
9. Movement of Population from one place to another
11. Locomotory Organ of *Amoeba* sp.
12. The First Vertebra of Mammals
13. Programmed Cell Death
14. Powerhouse of the Cell

## Answers:

1. *Tricena solium* 2. Ramdeo Misra 3. Carcinogen 4. Ornithology 5. Ratite 6. Histone 7. Population 8. Yeast
9. Migration 10. Hypothalamus 11. Pseudopodia 12. Atlas 13. Apoptosis 14. Mitochondria 15. Radula

## Expenditure of Reunion Department of Zoology 2022-2023

| Total Collection (₹)      | Total Expenditure (₹)              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| From Students : 24,300.00 | Lunch : 19,280.00                  |
| From Teachers : 3,400.00  | Decorator : 8,000.00               |
| From Alumni : 13,550.00   | Tiffin : 3,000.00                  |
| Advertisement : 5,500.00  | Decoration : 1,035.00              |
|                           | Dress & Makeup : 1,800.00          |
|                           | Souvenir & Money Reciept : 4600.00 |
|                           | Light & Sound : 3,500.00           |
|                           | Stationery : 500.00                |
|                           | Miscellaneous : 90.00              |
|                           | <b>Closing Balance</b>             |
|                           | <b>Cash in Hand : 4,945/-</b>      |
| <b>Total ₹ 46,750.00</b>  | <b>Total ₹ 46,750.00</b>           |

Sd/- Treasurer

Sd/- Secretary

## ANIMAL CALLS

Deblina Nandy  
Sem-V

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Purrs   | 11. Grunt   |
| 2. Squeak  | 12. Chint   |
| 3. Moo     | 13. Trumpet |
| 4. Buzz    | 14. Hoot    |
| 5. Meow    | 15. Chontle |
| 6. Whistle |             |
| 7. Neigh   |             |
| 8. Quack   |             |
| 9. Roar    |             |
| 10. Honk   |             |

1) Cheetah, 2) Squirrel, 3) Cow, 4) Bee, 5) Cat,  
6) Dolphin, 7) Horse, 8) Duck, 9) Lion, 10) Penguins,  
11) Camel, 12) Cricket, 13) Elephant, 14) Owl,  
15) Kangaroo

Purbasha Singha  
Sem-V

Find the words in the Box :-

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | H | E | R | B | I | V | O | R | E | C | D | Z | K | R |
| S | A | Y | M | J | N | T | E | E | P | X | K | A | D | F |
| T | B | O | A | Z | T | O | O | C | O | E | L | O | M | G |
| J | I | K | M | O | E | L | Q | A | R | S | T | P | U | V |
| V | T | W | A | O | S | X | Y | N | Z | D | G | H | A | B |
| C | A | D | A | P | T | A | T | I | O | N | D | Y | E | I |
| P | T | A | C | L | I | L | K | N | M | N | N | S | O | A |
| J | A | J | Q | A | N | E | T | E | N | E | S | I | P | Q |
| E | B | O | E | N | E | N | T | O | M | O | L | O | G | Y |
| Q | D | S | K | K | Y | Z | P | A | A | H | L | L | O | Z |
| N | E | M | A | T | O | D | A | B | N | B | U | O | P | X |
| I | E | O | W | O | L | T | D | C | T | H | K | G | S | K |
| C | N | S | O | N | P | Q | A | T | L | A | S | Y | T | O |
| H | S | I | T | X | U | V | W | R | E | T | I | N | A | S |
| E | H | S | Z | Y | A | B | D | N | W | U | V | L | B | T |

HERBIVORE, HABITAT, ADAPTATION, CANINE,  
INTESTINE, PHYSIOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY, NICHE,  
ZOO PLANKTON, MANTLE, COELOM, NEMATODA,  
OSMOSIS, RETINA, ATLAS, NEST, TOAD, RAT,  
TAIL, SKULL.