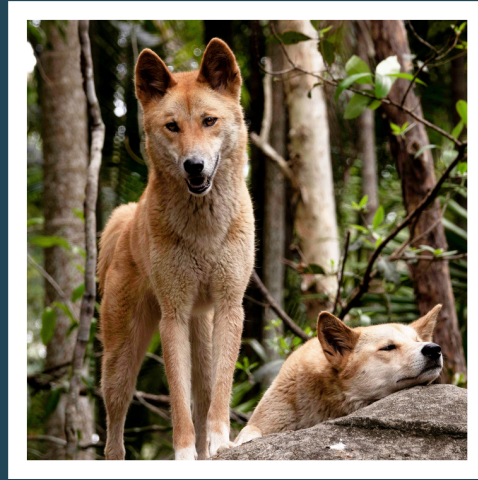




ZOOLOGIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

B.H. COLLEGE, HOWLY



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FROM PRINCIPALS DESK



I am happy to learn that the Department of Zoology is publishing the first volume of the departmental newsletter 'Zoologique' for the session 2022-2023. It is gratifying to note that such an useful newsletter is being prepared by the students of the department. It is a mouthpiece for the department to showcase the different departmental activities and achievements of the students and the teachers. It is also an appropriate platform for the students of the department to express their scientific knowledge on different interesting subject matter of animal science.

I wish success of the newsletter and extend my good wishes.

(Dr. B. C. Pathak)
Principal
B.H. College, Howly

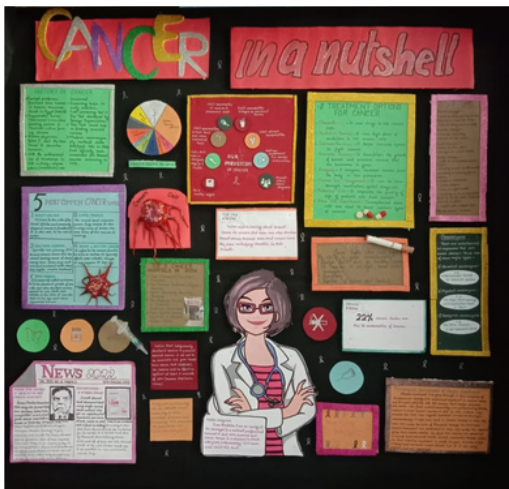


EVENTS

EDUCATIONAL TOUR

The department of Zoology had a recent visit to Gelephu for their academic educational tour. The tour was held under the guidance of Dr. Sadananda Nath and Pranab Ch. Debnath.

A group of 46 students and 8 others were on board. There, the students were introduced to different species that inhabited the locality.



WALL MAGAZINE

A major and consequential Wall Magazine was prepared by students of the Zoology department on a very sensitive and valid topic that is 'Cancer'. Choosing "Cancer in a nutshell" as their theme, the journal covers all the important facts of cancer, such as its causes, prevention, diagnosis and treatment, as well as drugs, news and hospitals. The Wall Magazine received great praise from the judges and was the most appreciated one.

CULTURAL RALLY

On the occasion of College Week, 2023, the department of Zoology took part in the Cultural Rally. The students chose "Different Roles of Women" as their subject and presented a distinctive depiction of women in the roles of mother, daughter, sister, wife, grandmother etc. The students did a fantastic job of displaying a traditional vignette of the social and professional roles that women carry the potential for.



FARM VISIT

The 4th semester students of the Department of Zoology had a farm visit to the nearby sericulture farm as their required syllabus. The visit included introduction with Mulberry and Non Mulberry leaves, the 3rd instar larva of the worms, the different techniques used in the rearing process and many more. They had an informative talk with the officials of the farm about the different facts regarding the sericulture farm.

KNOW YOUR GUT

The human body is a collective of many systems that helps it to perform all its life processes. Among them is the digestive system, which is also known as the "Gut". Our gut is a complex and dynamic system that plays a crucial role in maintaining overall health and well-being. From digesting food to regulating immune responses, the gut is a vital organ that is essential for proper bodily functions.

The gut is made up of various organs, including the mouth, esophagus (food pipe), stomach, intestine, rectum and anus. Each of these organs has a specific function in the digestive process. For example, the mouth is responsible for breaking down or chewing food while the stomach and intestine help in digesting and absorbing them.

The gut also contains a vast community of microorganisms, which includes bacteria, viruses and fungi, collectively known as gut microbiome.



“

Our gut is a complex and dynamic system that plays a crucial role in maintaining overall health and well-being.

The organisms of the gut microbiome help to digest food, produce vitamins and other essential nutrients. They also help to maintain the gut's integrity by preventing harmful pathogens from colonizing the gut.

A healthy gut microbiome has been linked to a reduced risk of obesity, diabetes and other chronic diseases. On the other hand, an imbalanced gut microbiome has been linked to a range of health problems, including inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome and even depression and anxiety. Certain factors like diet, less stress, better lifestyle habits, exercise can help in maintaining a good gut health.

Debasish Bayan

4th semester, HC

ABCD OF COMMON DISEASES

Bipanchi Das
4th semester, HC

W

With the change in lifestyle, there has been a great impact on the health of people. Nowadays, we see every person suffering from vital diseases but the sad part is that it has become common for people to suffer from these diseases. In this article we will be discussing some of these common diseases.

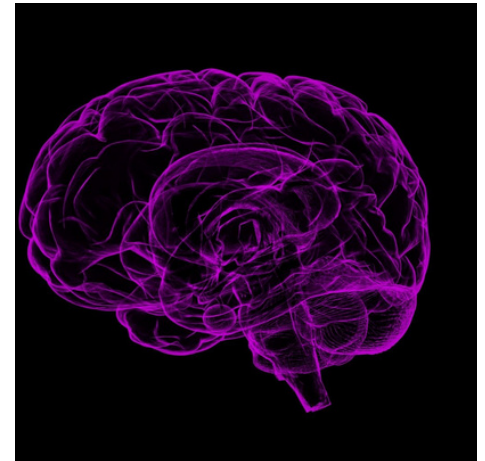
Alzheimer's:

It is a degenerative brain disease that usually starts in old age or in middle age, resulting in progressive memory loss, impaired thinking, disorientation and changes in personality. It occurs due to the degradation of brain neurons especially in the cerebral cortex and by the presence of neurofibrillary tangles and plaques containing beta amyloid. The symptoms of this disease include -

- Memory loss and double doing regular tasks.
- Lose things and unable to backtrack to find them.
- Show poor judgements.

It is mild at first but worsens over time. According to a recent survey, currently more than 55 million people live with this disease, and there are nearly 10 million new cases every year. In India, more than 4 million people are suffering from Alzheimer's. It has become a household disease among the old and middle age people.

There's currently no cure for Alzheimer's disease, but there are medicines available that can temporarily reduce the symptoms. Providing care for someone with Alzheimer's can be both caring and challenging.

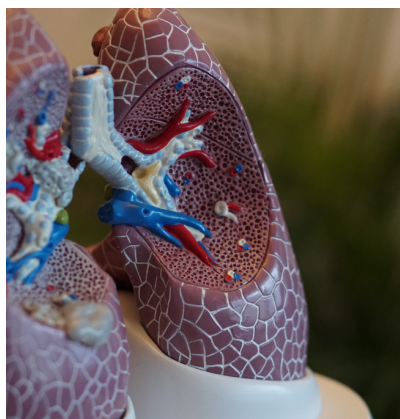


Bronchitis:

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the lining of bronchial tubes, which carry air to our lungs. It may be either acute or chronic. Acute bronchitis often develops from a cold or other respiratory infection. Chronic bronchitis, a more serious condition, is a constant irritation or inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes, often due to smoking. Common symptoms of bronchitis include -

- Cough
- Production of mucus
- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath, etc.

According to a survey, the prevalence of chronic bronchitis is 12.5% between the ages of 17-64 years in India. The severity of this disease can be prevented by taking some simple steps such as - avoiding cigarette smoke, getting vaccinated, wearing a mask, washing hands or using a hand sanitizer, etc.



Cancer:

Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to spread in other parts of the body. These contrast with benign tumours, which do not spread. The most common types of cancer in males are lung cancer, prostate cancer, colorectal cancer, and stomach cancer. In females, the most common types are breast cancer and cervical cancer. In children, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and brain tumours are most common.

Majority of cancers are due to genetic mutations from environmental & lifestyle factors or sometimes due to inherited genetics. Some common symptoms are -

- Lumps
- Sudden weight loss
- Abnormal bleeding
- Change in bowel movements
- Prolonged cough

One in nine people are likely to develop cancer in his/her lifetime. In the north-east, around 45,200 new cases of cancer are being diagnosed every year, and Assam alone contributes to 34,076 cases. Health experts said that the higher incidence of cancer in northeast is a reflection of increased tobacco consumption among the adolescents and youths of the region.

Treatment of cancer includes radiation therapy, surgery, chemotherapy, etc. However, it is necessary to take steps to prevent cancer by avoiding the use of tobacco, eating a healthy diet, maintaining a healthy weight and being physically active, protection from sun, etc.

Diabetes:



Diabetes is a chronic health condition when our blood sugar is too high. It develops when the body doesn't make enough insulin. When there is not enough insulin, too much blood sugar stays in our bloodstream. Overtime diabetes can cause serious health problems such as Kidney disease, heart disease, etc. Some common symptoms of this disease are-

- Excessive thirst
- Weight loss
- Excessive urination
- Blurred vision
- Fatigue

The burden of diabetes is high and increasing globally, and in developing economies like India, mainly fueled by the increasing prevalence of overweight and unhealthy lifestyles. The estimates in 2019 showed that 77 million individuals had diabetes in India, which is expected to rise to over 134 million by 2045. Diabetes is one of the largest global health emergencies of this century, ranking among the 10 leading causes of mortality.

Treatment for diabetes aims at maintaining normal blood sugar levels through regular monitoring, insulin therapy, diet and exercise with doctor's prescribed medicines.

It is tragic that these diseases have become a common part in our society. The treatment for these diseases are painful as well as expensive and cure is possible only if it is diagnosed at the earliest stage. So we should be cautious to not develop such fatal diseases and improve our lifestyle so as to prevent these diseases as far as we can.

Understanding animal migration

Why and how animals travel great distances?

Animal migration is the relatively long distance movement of individual animals, usually on a seasonal basis. It is the most common form of migration in ecology. It is found in all major animal groups including birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, insects and crustaceans. It is a pattern of behavior in which animals travel from one habitat to another in search of food, better conditions or reproductive needs. There are two important factors that make migration different from other types of animal movement: First, migration happens seasonally and second, migration involves a return journey. This makes it different from emigration when animals travel to find a new permanent place to live. The animals might journey by land, sea, or air to reach their destination often crossing vast distances & in large numbers. Many birds and bats in northern parts of the world fly south for the winter. Some whales swim from cold polar regions to warmer waters in winter. Other migrations are vertical, or up and down.



Mule deer in the western United States travel from higher to lower parts of the mountains in winter. Some earthworms move from the top of the soil to deeper underground.

Animals can travel a few miles or several thousand miles. Frogs go short distances to ponds to breed. On the other hand the Arctic tern spends the summer in the Arctic and the winter in Antarctica. This journey covers about 11,000 miles (18,000 km). Migrations can take place either during the day or at night. Birds such as geese migrate during the day. Sparrows, warblers & thrushes travel by night.

Migrating animals can find their way over long and complex routes. They use land features such as rivers and mountains to tell where they are. Scientists think that many animals use the position of the sun and stars to find the way too. Some animals such as Salmon use their sense of smell.

Priyanka Luintel

2nd semester, HC

VITALS

Of the human body

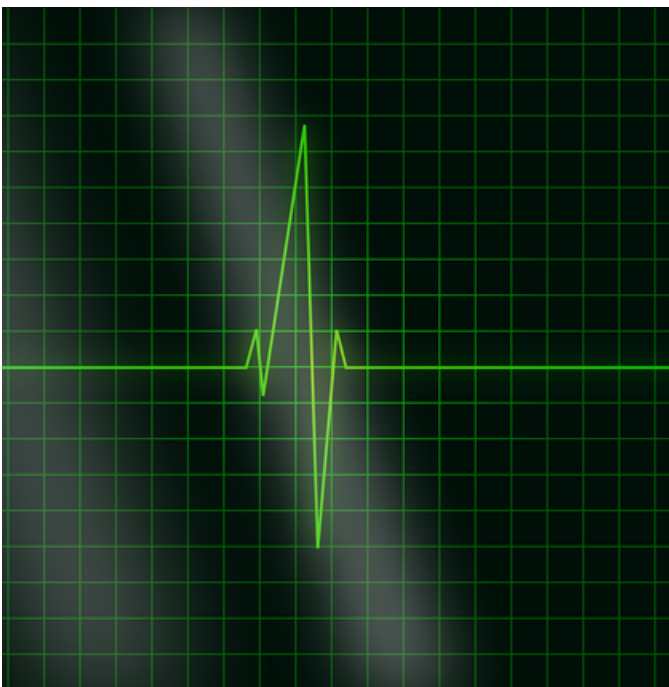
The human body is a complex system with several vital functions that help maintain optimal health. Understanding and monitoring these vitals is essential in maintaining a healthy lifestyle. These vital functions are commonly referred to as body vitals and include heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, respiratory rate and oxygen saturation. In this article we will explore these vitals and their significance in maintaining good health.

Heart rate

Heart rate is the number of times the heart beats in a minute. It is a crucial vital sign that indicates the efficiency of the cardiovascular system. The average resting heart rate for an adult is between 60-100 beats/min. However, certain factors such as age, fitness level and medication can affect heart rate. A low heart rate may indicate an underlying heart condition, while a high heart rate may indicate stress or anxiety.

Blood pressure

Blood pressure is the force of blood against the walls of the arteries as the heart pumps blood throughout the body. It is measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg) and is expressed as two numbers, the systolic pressure (the higher number) and the diastolic pressure (the lower number). The normal range for blood pressure is between 90/60 mmHg and 120/80 mmHg. High blood pressure, also known as hypertension, can lead to serious health complications such as heart disease and stroke.





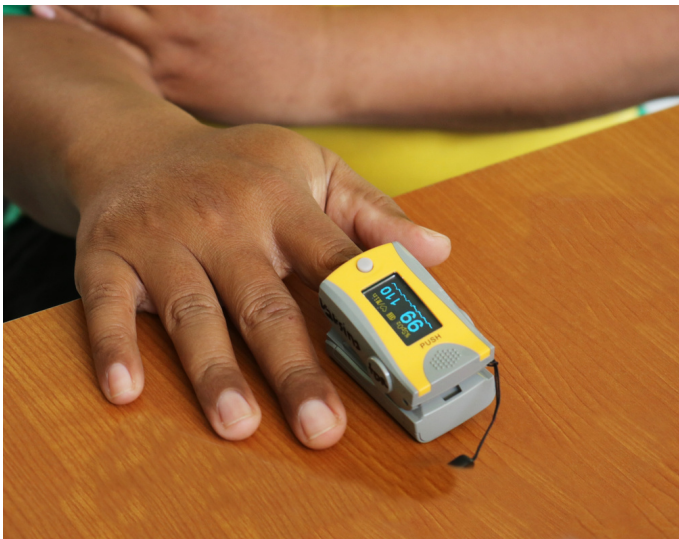
Body temperature

Body temperature is the internal temperature of the body. It is regulated by the hypothalamus in the brain and is influenced by various factors such as age, time of day and physical activity. The normal range for body temperature is between 97.8°F to 99°F (36.5°C to 37.2°C). A higher or lower body temperature may indicate an infection or underlying medical conditions.



Respiratory rate

Respiratory rate is the number of breaths a person takes in a minute. It is an important indicator of lung function and overall health. The normal respiratory rate for an adult is between 10-12 breaths/minute. However, certain medical conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and pneumonia can affect respiratory rate.



Oxygen saturation

Oxygen saturation (SpO₂) is the amount of oxygen carried by the red blood cells in the body. It is measured as a percentage and is an important indicator of the respiratory system's efficiency. The normal range for SpO₂ is between 95% to 100%. Low oxygen saturation levels may indicate lung or heart problems.

VITALS

Heart rate
Blood pressure
Body temperature
Respiratory rate
Oxygen saturation

NORMAL RATES

60 to 100 beats per minute
90/60 mmHg and 120/80 mmHg
97.8°F to 99°F
10 to 12 breaths per minute
95% to 100%

In conclusion, monitoring human vitals is an important aspect of assessing overall health and well-being. Blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, body temperature and oxygen saturation are all key measurements that can indicate underlying health issues or the effectiveness of treatment. Regular monitoring of these vitals can help individuals and healthcare providers identify health issues early and take appropriate action.

Debasish Bayan

4th semester, HC



SURPRISING WORLD OF INSECT

COMMUNICATION

HOW BUGS TALK TO EACH OTHER

5

B.H. COLLEGE

Insect communicates in ways we humans can not interpret.



Communication is a way of exchanging information between two or more individuals. Communication in humans takes place through a long learning process and just like humans, insects also communicate among themselves but the process tends to be an inborn mechanism.

In insects, communication can take place in a way that information can't be appreciated for us (humans). The emitter insect sends a message to the rest of organisms by doing some action (e.g. an acoustic signal) or maybe by developing some physical trait which informs the rest of individual of some stuff (e.g. the color pattern of wings of some butterflies), in order to induce some answer or changes on the receptors that would benefit one or both of them.

Insects communicate both with organisms of the same species (intraspecific communication) and directly or indirectly with organisms of other species (interspecific communication) for many reasons:

- ▶ Reproduction.
- ▶ Identification of members of the same species or warning other organisms of its own presence.
- ▶ To localize sources of resources.
- ▶ As an alert signal towards potential hazards.
- ▶ To defend territory.
- ▶ As a way to camouflage or to mimic other organisms.

Titiksha Ray Choudhury
&

Ankita Medhi

2nd semester, HC

*Sourced from
Google*

Acoustics is only one of the means of communication in the insect world. Chemical, mechanical, tactile and visual through mimicry are the other ways of sharing information.

In chemical communication, the emitter scatters chemical substances in the environment which are detected by other organisms. Chemical substances include pheromones, allelochemicals etc that helps them for finding their mate, acts as alarm signals or as a defensive system and sometimes helps them to travel over long distances at night. The chemical substances are detected by the presence of specialized receptors present at their antennae, legs etc.

Many insects communicate by mechanical signals propagating through a medium such as airborne sound, substrate vibration, underwater sound or water surface vibration. Vibrational signaling through substrate is most commonly used. Honey bees perform dances to show other members of their colonies the presence and quality of nectar. They dance inside their hives and the bees perceive the vibrations that the dancing bee transmits through the hive.

Tactile communication in insects is equivalent to the sense of touch in vertebrates. It is based on the principle that it must be some type of direct or indirect physical contact between the emitter and the receptor. Some ant species seem to establish a strategic physical contact system as 'tandem running' in which the ant located behind touches the abdomen of the leader before them with its antenna and if the leader stops feeling the antennae of the one behind, the leader will turn and wait for the others to follow it.



Auditory communication takes place among some species in which they emit a wide variety of sounds in different frequencies, amplitude and periodicity and each species has a very well defined pattern. Cicadas emit a wide range of sounds from sunrise till sunset during summer months. They emit these sounds by stridulatory organs located on their legs or thorax. The sounds have many purposes but mostly it serves for finding a mate or to delimitate their territory.

The visual communication in insects takes place by two main systems: body color patterns and light signals (bioluminescence).

Each species has unique color patterns, which are used for identifying members of a particular species or to attract mates or to drive away predators or to camouflage in order to hide from predators. The viceroy butterfly has adapted to look exactly like the African monarch butterfly in an attempt to prevent it from being eaten as the African monarchs are toxic and unpalatable to birds. On the other hand, there are species that emit light signals to attract other species. Fireflies are the most common example of communication mediated by bioluminescent signals.

Thus, each and every other species has their own unique way of communicating among themselves.

PLASTIC POLLUTION

A BANE TO THE ENVIRONMENT



Plastic pollution is the accumulation of plastic objects and particles in the Earth's environment that adversely affects humans, wildlife and their habitat. Plastic is everywhere; from soda bottles to cars, packaging to electronics, fishing gear to clothing and everything in between.

It's not surprising that such a widely used substance has environmental consequences. Plastic pollution is a global problem. The problem of plastic doesn't exist in a vacuum. The amount of plastic waste produced increased during the COVID-19 pandemic due to increased demand for protective equipment and packaging materials. Higher amounts of plastic ended up in the ocean, especially plastic from medical waste and masks. Several news reports point to a plastic industry trying to take advantage of the health concerns and desire for disposable masks and packaging to increase production of single use plastic.

DID YOU KNOW?

Every minute, the equivalent of one garbage truck of plastic is dumped into our ocean.

DID YOU KNOW?

There could be more plastic than fish in the ocean by 2050.

The environmental, social, economic and health risks of plastics need to be assessed alongside other environmental stressors like climate change, ecosystem degradation and resource use. Nearly three-quarters of beach litter is plastic. Around 73% of litter found on beaches all over the world are plastic products and plastic debris. The plastics on the other hand in order reduce its quantity cannot be burned. The burning of plastics releases toxic gases like dioxins, furans, mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls(BCPs) into the atmosphere and poses a threat to the environment.



5 WAYS PLASTIC HARMS THE ENVIRONMENT:

- Kills ocean life
- Kills terrestrial wildlife
- Produces Chemical Pollution
- Takes up Space
- Creates Micro-plastics

There is no exaggeration to say that we are living in the polyethylene or plastic era. Everyone seems to be knowingly becoming unaware of the side effects of polyethylene, which is a type of poison that will destroy the environment. If we want to get rid of plastic in the future, it will be too late as by then the entire environment will become contaminated by it. So, the time is to act NOW.

**GO GREEN,
PLASTIC IS
OBSCENE!**

PRANAB CHANDRA DEBNATH
(ASST. PROFESSOR)
&
TAPAJEET ROY
(6TH SEMESTER, HC)

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NEWS



A NEW "FLESH-EATING" DRUG IS TURNING PEOPLE INTO ZOMBIES:

A new drug named "Xylazine" or "Trunq" is creating havoc in major cities in the US by rotting the skin of users. Xylazine was used to cut heroin, but more recently, it has been found in other illegal substances. Repeated exposure can lead to sedative-like symptoms such as excessive tiredness and respiratory depression as well as open wounds that can develop severely and if left untreated, the crusty ulcerations can develop into dead skin called eschar and may require amputation.



8 CHEETAHS ARRIVED IN INDIA FROM NAMIBIA AS A PART OF REINTRODUCTION PROCESS:

After going extinct in India over 70 years ago, 8 cheetahs were brought to India and released into India's Kuno National Park in the state of Madhya Pradesh from Namibia as part of the reintroduction project.

DECLINE OF INSECT POPULATION:

There is a growing concern about the decline of insect populations around the world, with research suggesting that upto 40% of insect species are threatened with extinction. Thus it has significant implications for the ecosystem, as insects play a crucial role in pollination and food chains.

COVID-19 AND ITS EFFECTS ON ANIMAL BEHAVIOR:

Scientists are studying the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on animal behavior, including changes in animal movement, behavior and reproduction pattern.

ATTENTION TO URBAN PONDS TO ENSURE BIODIVERSITY:

Research from University of Helsinki suggests that aquatic plants can be utilized as a tool to enhance the coexistence between aquatic invertebrates and their fish predators in urban ponds.

DID YOU KNOW?



Only 15% of the population can wiggle their ear.

85% of people can't move their ears. According to scientists, the ability to move the Auricularis muscles in the outer ear is an evolutionary trait that helped ancestors pinpoint sounds. When people started living in groups, it eliminated the need for heightened hearing. As such, this genetic trait was eliminated from certain lineages.



Human evolution started with fire.

According to research, the evolution of life for humans began when they discovered how to cook with fire. Consuming cooked food was easier on humans' teeth and gut. Since people started cooking their meals with fire, humans evolved to have smaller teeth and digestive systems over time.



Homo sapiens are still evolving rapidly.

Homo sapiens are still evolving – and one day our progeny will be as different from us as we are from Homo erectus. Evolutionary biologists have isolated a few areas of the human genome that are under rapid selection. That means mutations in those genes are spreading rapidly throughout the population. Many of these mutations are related to brain size and development, and others have to do with our ability to tolerate certain kinds of foods (like dairy) and disease resistance.



The Purpose Of Laughter:

At first, laughter seems straightforward. Humans laugh when they find something funny (or pretend to). Looking back, it would appear that lives depended on how social and amiable one seemed. Studies have shown that laughter is a powerful social glue. Back in the day, the habit probably evolved as a verbal way to cement alliances and negate violence. While aggression was always a primary human trait, one might be less inclined to strangle the guy who laughed at your jokes during the last meeting at Stonehenge.



Brown eyes Blue eyes:

Most people had brown eyes until about 10,000 years ago when a single genetic mutation from the Black Sea switched the eyes from brown to blue. Approximately 8% of the world's population now has blue eyes.

Faculty Achievements

Week 47
Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Know all about the Species
The Bengal Slow Loris is an arboreal and nocturnal primate that inhabits tropical evergreen rainforest, semi-evergreen forest, and mixed deciduous forest. They are easily identified by their facial features i.e. large forward-facing eyes in proportion to the head. Their pelage (fur) colour varies from ash-grey to buff-yellow with a dark-coloured stripe starting from the head and ending midway along the back.

They are native to Southeast Asia and also sparsely found in North-East India. Their average lifespan is about 15 years in the wild. They live in small family groups with no dominance hierarchy and maintain territory by scent marking.

The diet consists of nectar, tree bark, fruits and small invertebrates. Bengal Slow Lorises use a variety of verbal and non-verbal signals to communicate with one another.

Habitat loss and poaching (for the exotic pet trade and traditional medicine) has led to the decline in the species population throughout its range. It has been accorded highest protection under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. There are 40 individuals housed in 10 zoos across India.

Bengal Slow Loris
Nycticebus bengalensis

Know all about the Zoo
The Nehru Park cum Mini Zoo, Doovalga is the only zoo in the Garo Hills region of Meghalaya. It was initially established as a rescue facility for wild animals by the District Administration of Tura Park. As the collection expanded the need for a permanent holding facility was realized and the zoo was shifted to its present location at Doovalga. Presently, the zoo houses 7 species of mammals, 11 species of birds and 3 species of reptiles.

Watch Live!
CZA's YouTube Channel

2nd February 2022
04:00 pm

Dr. Nabajit Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, B.H. College, Assam & Akshay Bhawan, Colaba, Mumbai University, Chandigarh, India & Wildlife Research Centre, K. J. Somaiya Institute, Gandhinagar, Assam.

Dr. Sengul Momin, Working Officer, Nehru Park cum Mini Zoo, Tura, Meghalaya.

Our faculty member Dr. Nabajit Das was selected as one of 75 experts to talk for a threatened animal species, Bengal Slow Loris, as a part of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav: Commemoration of 75 years of India's Independence', the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India through Central Zoo Authority (CZA), organized the online talk on India's 75 threatened animal species in 75 weeks. The topic of Dr. Das's lecture was 'Conservation of Bengal Slow Loris ((*Nycticebus bengalensis*)) in India' which was live telecasted on 2nd Feb, 2022 through the YouTube channel of Central Zoo Authority.

Dr. Suruchi Singh, a faculty member of our department, presented an Oral Paper Presentation during the International Conference on Biodiversity and Conservation (ICBC) organised on the 14th & 15th December 2022 by the Departments of Zoology & Fishery Science, St. Anthony's College, Shillong in collaboration with the Bio Resources Development Centre (BRDC), Govt. of Meghalaya; the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Govt. of India; the Meghalaya Biodiversity Board (MBB), Govt. of Meghalaya and the Fisheries Dept., Govt. of Meghalaya.



Dr. Nabajit Das, a faculty member of our Dept. attended by invitation in the 8th ASIAN PRIMATE SYMPOSIUM in Hanoi, Vietnam from 13th - 16th, November 2022 and presented his research paper on illegal trade and medicinal uses of Bengal Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) in NE India. The symposium is typically held every two years in Asian countries and serves to exchange experiences between international participants who are specifically active in the field of Asian primate research and conservation. Dr. Das has been regularly participating in International Conferences, and workshops since 2009 as invited as a speaker by different international conservation organizations.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT IN COLLEGE WEEK, 2023

Preety Jaiswal

6th semester, secured 1st position in Classical dance competition.



Ananya Thakuria

6th sem, (along with Deepjyoti Ray) won the 3rd prize in 'Dora-koina' competition'.



Pawan Kumar Mahato

4th sem, won 1st prize in the event of Hand Craft, for his craft of making a Hydraulic excavator.



Charchita Basumatary

2nd sem, won 5th prize in Marathon Race (Girls).





The students of batch 2019–20 of our department have displayed excellent merit in their academics. The list below shows the names of the students and their respective CGPA.

CGPA above 9

Riya Sarkar (9.05)

CGPA above 8

Neeta Das (8.69)
Jinti Mani Nath (8.66)
Siddhartha Sankar Talukdar (8.61)
Sangita Basumatary (8.58)
Tazmina Aktar (8.54)
Sushrita Pandit (8.51)
Mashud Azad Mondal (8.47)

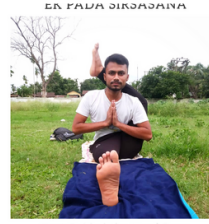
Gagan Ch Saha (8.39)
Almina Khatun (8.22)
Nilav Deka (8.16)
Payal Saha (8.16)
Kapil Boro (8.15)
Ramita Basumatary (8.05)

CGPA above 7

Souvik Ghosh (7.97)
Jewary Boro (7.93)
Sajida Khatun (7.88)
Ankita Ray (7.84)
Gobinda Ch. Roy (7.84)
Ansumwy Baro (7.77)
John Boro (7.72)
Lipi Barman (7.65)
Bhaskar Sarkar (7.64)

Kamrun Nehar Sultana (7.57)
Subham Acharjya (7.55)
Priti Narzary (7.54)
Jonasri Basak (7.46)
Rupankar Basak (7.34)
Biswajit Ghosh (7.28)
Dibakar Kherkatary (7.22)
Kamrun Nahar (7.18)
Smriti Lekha Das (7.18)

Mrityunjay Das of 6th sem scored 96% and has been awarded with a certificate of excellence for displaying proficiency in possessing knowledge about Yoga and Meditation by Advanced Institute of Education, Pawal.



Foot-Behind-the-Head Pose



One-Legged Shoulderstand Pose



Jiman Parasar and Sagarika Pathak, students of 6th semester of the department, represented the district of Barpeta at the 1st Youth20 (Y20) Inception Meeting under G20 held in IIT Guwahati from 6th-8th February, 2023. They competed in a number of contests organized in various districts of Assam. They too had an interactive session with various delegates from around the globe, including Mr. Anurag Thakur, Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs, Govt. Of India.

Barasha Kashyap, a student of 6th sem, secured 2nd position in the National level Art Competition organized by Cachar College, Silchar.



Jesmina Yesmin, a student of 4th semester of the department, won gold medal in the 2nd International Taekwondo Championship held at Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi on 24th December, 2022.

Faiznur Choudhury, 4th sem, secured 3rd position in All Assam Online Poster Competition organized by Barnagar College in association with Assam Science Society, Barnagar College; IQAC, Barnagar College & Eco Club, Barnagar College.



Samnath Muchahary(4th sem) and Luis Daimary(2nd sem), have been elected as the Vice-president (UG) and General Secretary respectively in the B.H. College Students Union Election for the session 2022-23.

Samnath Muchahary and Trishna Barman, 4th sem, participated in the inter-college Youth festival under Gauhati University in the events of Culturally Rally, Mime and Dance competition.



Moitreyee Madhu Talukdar, a student of 2nd sem of the department, won 2nd prize in All Assam Essay Writing Competition organized by Bahari Haridev Society.

Priyanka Das, a student of 4th sem of the department, won 1st prize in the Inter-district Painting Competition held at the 94th Barpeta Road Rash Mahotsav, 2022.



Smita Das, 2nd sem, won 3rd prize in the Art Competition organized at the 95th Howly Rash Mahotsav, 2022.



CREDITS

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