

**A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A),**  
(Re- Accredited by NAAC with B Grade)  
**Jagannaickpur, Kakinada-533002, East Godavari, APS**

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY & AQUACULTURE**  
**TECHNOLOGY**

**2020-2021**



**National Science Day**

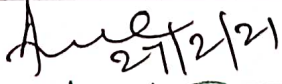
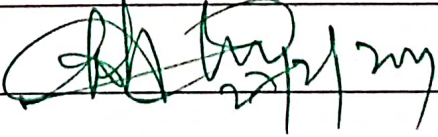
**By the**

**Zoology Department**

# ASD Govt. Degree College for Women (A)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

## Activity register 2021

Date	27-02-2021
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/NCC/NSS/Department)	Zoology
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Ext. Lecturer etc.)	Model and poster presentation
Title of the Activity	Model and poster presentation
Name of the Department/Committee	Zoology
Details of Resource Persons (Name. Designation etc.)	U. Satyanarayana B. Sonia
No. of Students Participated	135
Brief Report on the Activity	To raise the spirit of the students developing their skills to prepare models and charts to improve their knowledge .
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & Conducted the Activity	U. Satyanarayana B. Sonia N. Veera chanti
Signature of the in Charge	 27/2/21
Signature of the Principal	 27/2/21
Remarks	

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

2020-2021



## MODEL PRESENTATION & POSTER PRESENTATION

The Department Of Zoology Had Organised A Model And Poster Presentation On The Occasion Of National Science Day. The Following Students III B.Sc, II B.Sc and I B.Sc Students Had Participated In the Model and Poster Presentation on 28-02-2021 At 2pm In Zoology Lab.

Signature of the lecturers

# National Science Day

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**National Science Day** is celebrated in India on 28 February each year to mark the discovery of the Raman effect by Indian physicist Sir C. V. Raman on 28 February 1928.

For his discovery, Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.

## History of National Science Day

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In 1986, the National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) asked the Government of India to designate February 28 as National Science Day. The event is now celebrated all over India in schools, colleges, universities and other academic, scientific, technical, medical and research institutions. On the occasion of the first NSD (National Science Day)(28 February 1987) NCSTC announced the institution of the National Science Popularization awards for recognizing outstanding efforts in the area of science and communication.

## Celebration of National Science Day

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National Science Day is celebrated in India every year on 28 February. The celebration also includes public speeches, radio, TV, science movies, science exhibitions based on themes and concepts, debates, quiz competitions, lectures, science model exhibitions and many more activities.

## Objectives of Celebrating National Science Day

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National Science Day is celebrated to spread a message about the importance of science used in the daily life of the people. To display all the activities, efforts and achievements in the field of science for human welfare. It is celebrated to discuss all the issues and implement new technologies for the development in the field of science. To give an opportunity to the scientific minded citizens in India. To encourage the people as well as popularize science and technology.

## Themes of National Science Day

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Meenu Khare receiving the National Award from Kapil Sibal.

The theme of the year 1999 was "Our Changing Earth".

The theme of the year 2000 was "Recreating Interest in Basic Science".

The theme of the year 2001 was "Information Technology for Science Education".

The theme of the year 2002 was "Wealth From Waste".

The theme of the year 2003 was "50 years of DNA & 25 years of IVF – The Blue print of Life".

The theme of the year 2004 was "Encouraging Scientific Awareness in Community".

The theme of the year 2005 was "Celebrating Physics".

The theme of the year 2006 was "Nurture Nature for our future".

The theme of the year 2007 was "More Crop Per Drop".

The theme of the year 2008 "understood the Planet Earth".

The theme of the year 2009 was "Expanding Horizons of Science".

The theme of the year 2010 was "Gender Equity, Science & Technology for Sustainable Development".

The theme of the year 2011 was "Chemistry in Daily Life".

The theme of the year 2012 was "Clean Energy Options and Nuclear Safety".

The theme of the year 2013 was "Genetically Modified Crops and Food Security".

The theme of the year 2014 was "Fostering Scientific Temper".

The theme of the year 2015 was "Science for Nation Building".<sup>[1]</sup>

The theme of the year 2016 was on "Scientific Issues for Development of the Nation".

The theme of the year 2017 was "Science and Technology for Specially Abled Persons"<sup>[2]</sup>

The theme of the year 2018 was "Science and Technology for a sustainable future."

The theme of the year 2019 is "Science for the People, and the People for Science"<sup>[3]</sup>

The theme of the year 2020 is "Women in Science."<sup>[4]</sup>

The theme for NSD of the year 2021 is 'Future of STI: Impact on Education Skills and Work'.<sup>[5]</sup>

On 28 February 2009, five institutions in India were presented the 'National Award for Science Communication' by the Indian Department of Science and Technology (IDST). These awards are presented to recognize the efforts of individuals and government and non-government bodies for the popularization of science in India.

The highest award was given in 2009 to the Vikram Sarabhai Community Science Centre for its contribution to science-related learning material and conducting training programs on science education.<sup>[6]</sup>

A Festival of Measurement and Space Fair was held at the Nehru Planetarium, New Delhi.<sup>[7]</sup>

Dr. Pramod Kumar Mohapatra, G.S. Unnikrishnan Nair and Ms. Meenu Khare were awarded ₹1,00,000 for their individual contributions to the field.<sup>[8]</sup> Jidnyasa Trust of Thane also received ₹1,00,000 for setting up a science activity centre. It is to make people aware about the science and technology.

## 2012

The focal theme for 2012 National Science Day was "Clean Energy Options And Nuclear Safety"<sup>[9]</sup> As India observed National Science Day on 28 February, the citizens saw a slew of activities at Science City which had planned a five-day Science Carnival on theme of youth and science.

"The Science Carnival is going to be an event with a series of scientific activities and programs involving school and college students, eminent scientists and faculties of the state and country. We want to provide a real platform for budding scientists to make their career and profession in science," said a senior Science City official. Officials said that they are expecting nearly 1 Lakh students and science enthusiasts to visit Science City during this period.

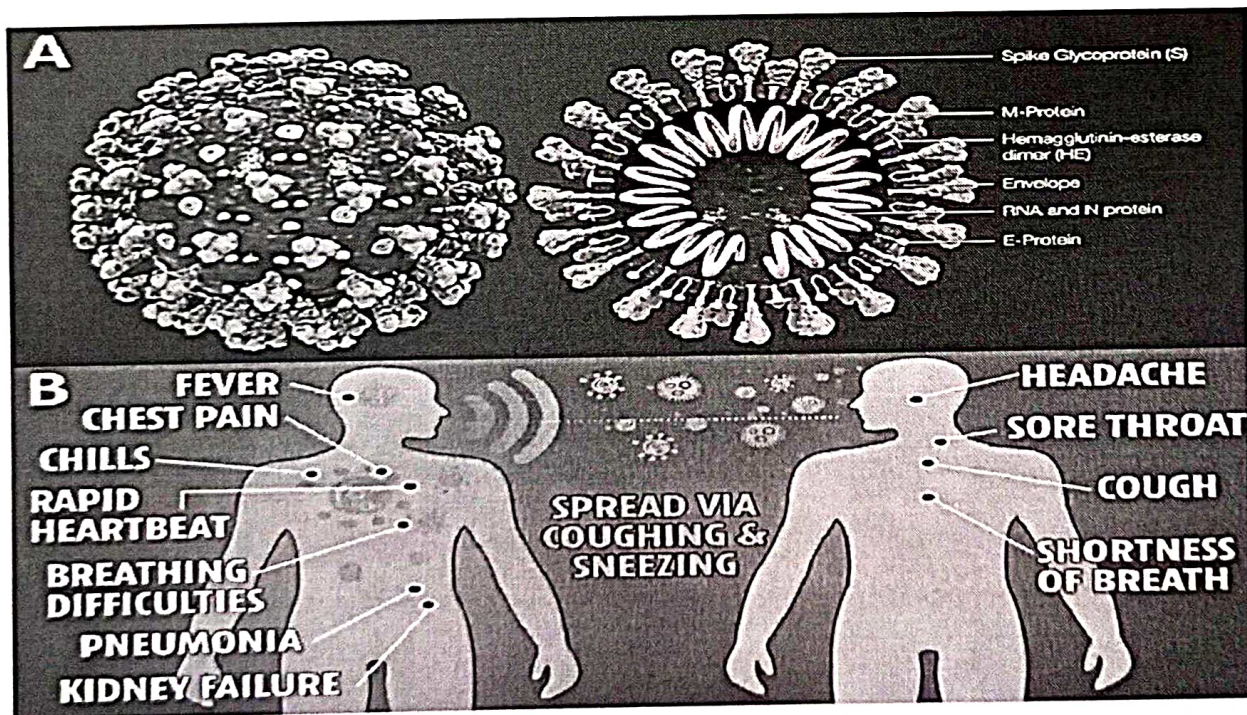
# Coronavirus:

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).



To prevent infection and to slow transmission of COVID-19, do the following:

- Wash your hands regularly with soap and water, or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub.
- Maintain at least 1 metre distance between you and people coughing or sneezing.
- Avoid touching your face.
- Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Stay home if you feel unwell.
- Refrain from smoking and other activities that weaken the lungs.
- Practice physical distancing by avoiding unnecessary travel and staying away from large groups of people.

COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

Most common symptoms:

- fever.
- dry cough.
- tiredness.

Less common symptoms:

- aches and pains.
- sore throat.
- diarrhoea.
- conjunctivitis.
- headache.
- loss of taste or smell.
- a rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes.

Serious symptoms:

- difficulty breathing or shortness of breath.
- chest pain or pressure.
- loss of speech or movement.

Seek immediate medical attention if you have serious symptoms. Always call before visiting your doctor or health facility.

People with mild symptoms who are otherwise healthy should manage their symptoms at home.

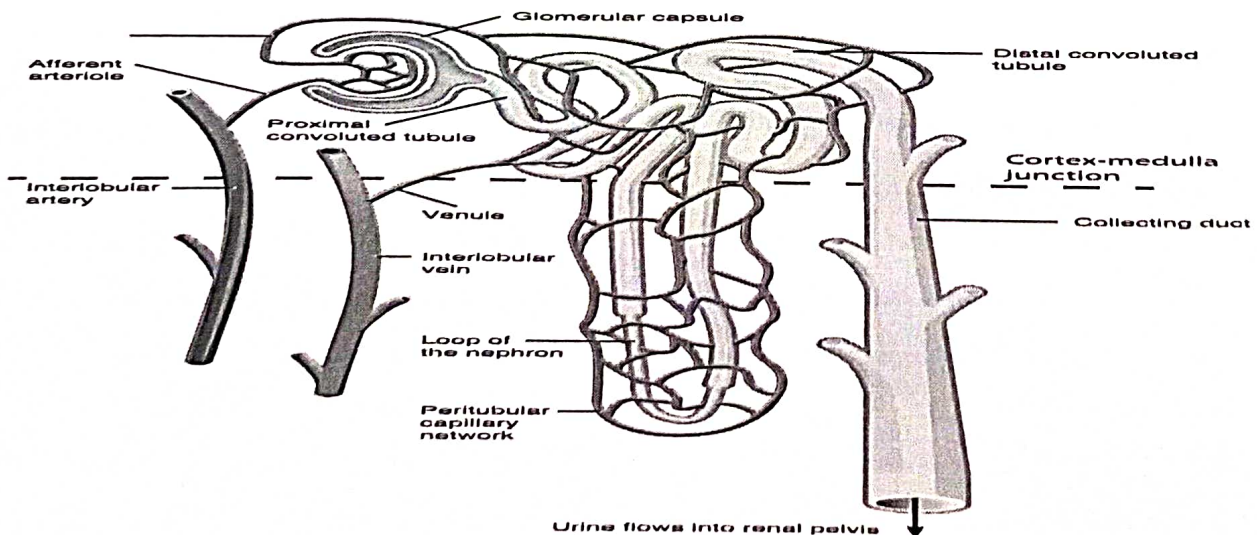
On average it takes 5–6 days from when someone is infected with the virus for symptoms to show, however it can take up to 14 days.

## Nephron structure:

**Nephrons** are the “functional units” of the kidney; they cleanse the blood of toxins and balance the constituents of the circulation to homeostatic set points through the processes of filtration, reabsorption, and secretion. The nephrons also function to control blood pressure (via production of renin), red blood cell production (via the hormone erythropoietin), and calcium absorption (via conversion of calcidiol into calcitriol, the active form of vitamin D).

Each nephron consists of a blood supply and a specialized network of ducts called a tubule. For each nephron, an **afferent arteriole** feeds a high-pressure capillary bed called the **glomerulus**. Blood is filtered by the glomerulus to produce a fluid which is caught by the nephron tubule, called **filtrate**. The proximal end of the tubule that surrounds the glomerulus and catches the filtered fluid is the **glomerular (Bowman’s) capsule**. The glomerulus and glomerular capsule together form the **renal corpuscle**. Filtered fluid caught by the glomerular capsule (**filtrate**) travels through the rest of the tubule to the **proximal convoluted tubule (PCT)**, **loop of Henle** and **distal convoluted tubule (DCT)**, in this order, before exiting the nephron into common **collecting ducts** shared by many nephrons. Though all nephron glomeruli are in the cortex, some nephrons have short loops of Henle that do not dip far beyond the cortex. These nephrons are called **cortical nephrons**. About 15 percent of nephrons have very long loops of Henle that extend deep into the medulla and are called **juxtamedullary nephrons**.

Blood exits the glomerulus into the **efferent arteriole** (Figure 25.2.1). The efferent arteriole then forms a second capillary network around the tubule, called the **peritubular capillaries**. For juxtamedullary nephrons, the portion of the capillary that follows the loop of Henle deep into the medulla is called the **vasa recta**. As the glomerular filtrate progresses through the tubule, these capillary networks recover most of the solutes and water, and return them to the circulation. Since a capillary bed (the glomerulus) drains into a vessel that in turn forms a second capillary bed, this is another example of a portal system (also seen in hypothalamus-pituitary axis and hepatic portion of the digestive system).





National Science day Celebrations  
Dept. of Zoology organise  
"Model and Poster Presentation"



Name of the student	class	Signature
G. Dhanalakshmi	III BSC CBZ	G. Dhanalakshmi
R. Bhagya Sri	III BSC CBZ	R. Bhagya Sri
M. Sudhamounika	III BSC (CBZ)	M. Sudhamounika
B. Mamatha Sivani prasanna	III BSC (CBZ)	B. M. S. prasanna
T. varalakshmi	III BSC (CBZ)	T. varalakshmi
Ch. Varalakshmi	III BSC (CBZ)	Ch. Varalakshmi
M. parimala	III BSC (CBZ)	M. parimala
V. Bhavani	III BSC (CBZ)	V. Bhavani
B. Hanika	III BSC (CBZ)	B. Hanika
K. Mahalakshmi	III BSC (CBZ)	K. Mahalakshmi
K. Janila	III BSC (CBZ)	K. Janila
A. Satya Veni	III BSC (CBZ)	A. Satya Veni
Ch. Durga Bhavani	III BSC (CBZ)	Ch. Durga Bhavani
P. Anjali	III BSC (CBZ)	P. Anjali
Chitika. Vasa lakshmi	III BSC (CBZ)	Ch. Vasa lakshmi
G. Krishna Veni	III BSC (CBZ)	G. Krishna Veni
Ch. Devi	III BSC (CBZ)	Ch. Devi
K. Devi	III BSC (CBZ)	K. Devi
K. Snehalatha	III BSC (CBZ)	K. Snehalatha
K. Umadevi	III BSC (CBZ)	K. Umadevi
K. R. L. KUMARI	III BSC (CBZ)	K. R. L. KUMARI

Name of the Student	Class	Signature
K. Devi	III B.S.C (CZAGT)	K. Devi
B. Chandu.	III B.Sc (CZAGT)	B. Chandu.
K. Vatsani	III B.Sc (CZAGT)	K. Vatsani
G. Bhanu Deepthi	III B.Sc (CZAGT)	G. Bhanu Deepthi
K. Srisisha Durga Maha Lakshmi	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc (CBZC)	K. S.D. Maha Lakshmi
R. Sravani	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc (CBZ)	R. Sravani
P. Konda Devi	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc (CBZ)	P. Konda Devi
A. Pavani naga. Durga.	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc (CBZ)	A. Pavani naga. Durga.
D. Vari Soti	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc (CBZ)	D. Vari Soti
A. Sita Maha Lakshmi	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc (CBZ)	A. Sita Maha Lakshmi
Y. Divya Sri	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc (CZAGT)	Y. Divya Sri.
K.S Durga	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc [CZAGT]	K.S Durga
Ch. Durga Bhavani	III <sup>rd</sup> B.Sc [CBZ]	Ch. Durga Bhavani