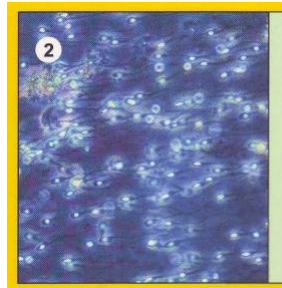


1) Voyage of Ovum:-
Ovum sailing through the fallopian tube to get fertilized with the sperm.

2) Marathon of sperms:-
of these teeming crowd of millions of sperms, only one can enter the ovum _ A Life Giving Prize.

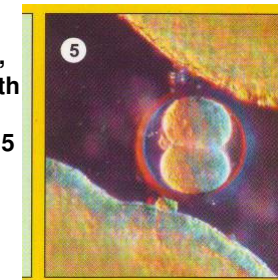


3) The Struggle of Sperms:-
Like a planet in the solar system, the ovum is surrounded by the corona radiata



4) The Winning Sperm:- The sperm with its energetic tail works like a revolving drill and the head of that winning sperm enters the ovum wall.

5) The Division :- Few hours after the fusion, the fertilized ovum divides into two cells with a powerful force, containing genes from parents. These cells divide a new every 12-15 hours while being propelled towards the uterus by millions of cilia in the fallopian tube.



6) The cleavage continues:- Four cells and perhaps eight cells altogether are on their way to reach the uterus. The clump of these cells are embedded into the nutrient cells for nourishment.

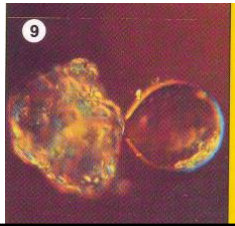
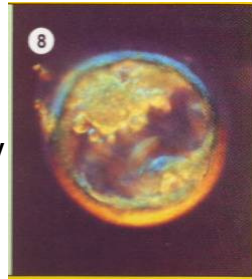


7) After two Days :-

This is the morula stage (morula means mulberry), from which the blastocyst emerges on its voyage. The morula needs a gentle push by the fallopian tube for which the progesterone secreted by the corpus luteum is required.

8) After Four Days :-

The blastocyst, surrounded by its transparent layer, zona pellucida glides into the uterus and gets ready to face new tasks.



9) Differentiation :-

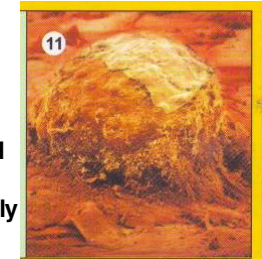
Blastocyst releasing out of the sheath and setting itself free. Soon, it differentiates into rudimentary embryo (the upper light half) and into the future placenta (the lower light half).



10) After Eight Days :-

Blastocyst, comprising of some 200 cells, secretes a mucus, that proclaims its presence in the uterus. This mucus creates a sanctuary for the embryo in the uterus.

11) After Eleven Days :- The blastocyst, with a couple of thousand cells is securely anchored in the endometrium. Some cable-like protuberance seen develop into amniotic sac, the umbilical cord and the placenta. This anchored blastocyst, exchanges nourishment & waste products in highly organised form.

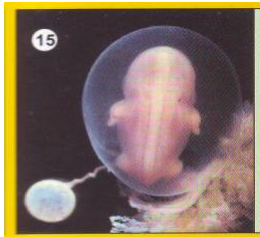


12) After Three weeks :- The human embryo 2mm long has three germ layers. The swelling above is the rudimentary brain, below it is the rudimentary heart and the bronchial arches, which will later form the face, throat & the inner ear. The neural tube is open at the top & at the bottom but closed in the middle, where the trunk of the human forms.

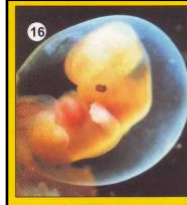


13)After Four Weeks:-The basic human design is beginning to emerge. The size of the embryo is round 6 mm with clear rudiments of brain and spinal cord. The bulge above the heart is the bronchial arch.

14) Five to Six Weeks:- The embryo measures 1 cm long. The heart and the liver are large in relation to the body. The hands and feet are yet small buds. This embryo is visible to the world through ultra_sonography.



15)Six weeks old :- Barely six weeks old and measuring 15mm, the embryo has its transparent back turned towards us, with the spinal column visible. The yolk sac hovers like a balloon, securely fastened to its stalk.



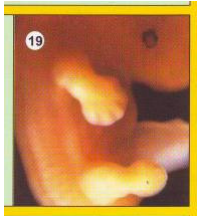
16) After Six weeks :- The embryo is seething with life, the heart is beating with 142-150 fluttering beats per minute (twice as many as its mother), the blood is being pumped, the whole embryo is in a constant motion, exhibiting the classical design for a human being.

17)Life taking Shape :-

The embryo, a hunched little creature with dark eyes that look like pits in the skull, with arms, hands and legs that grow from day to day, the head as large as the body, is encircled with its amniotic sac, with the ragged chorionic villi and the umbilical cord and the yolk sac hovers like a balloon.

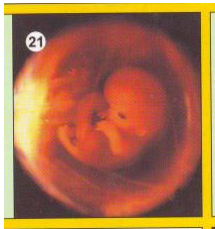


18)Development:- Every day a great deal occurs in the embryo's development. The hands still look like a shapeless paddle and fingers are formed. From the placenta blood rich in oxygen and nutrients passes to the embryo through the umbilical cord, while the waste matter passes back into the placenta.



19) Arm development :- the hand is clearly in advance of the foot in its development, and the finger buds are visible.

20) Seven weeks old :- The brain undoubtedly one of the nature's most remarkable creations, develops. The posterior lobes of the cerebrum shimmer through the skin of the forehead. 1,00,000 new nerve cells are created every minute and by the time the baby is born there will be some 100 billion cells.

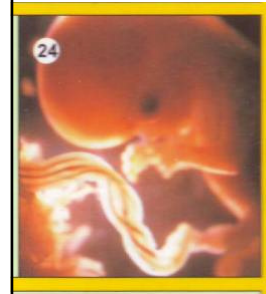
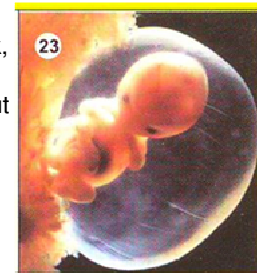


21) Eight Weeks old :- The embryo measuring 4 cm long lies suspended in the amniotic fluid. This fluid with the salinity of primeval sea protects the embryo's delicate organs and tissues against impacts and pressures.



22) The Graduation:-The embryo graduates and becomes a fetus, it weighs 13 grams including the auxiliary organs. The design work of it is complete. All its organs have been formed and contains about 1,00,000 genes, precisely programmed for specific tasks, a fantastic development.

23) During Ninth Week :- During this week, the mother's growth is monitored by her weight. Many stories have been told about the pica syndrome (irresistible craving for certain kinds of food).



24) During Tenth Week :- The fetus measures 3-3.5 cm from crown to rump and still enjoys ample space to be warm and comfortable in the amniotic fluid. The temperature inside is 37.5° C (99.5° F). It's body jerks and moves, it hiccups, it flexes its arms and tiny legs, while testing its new found abilities.

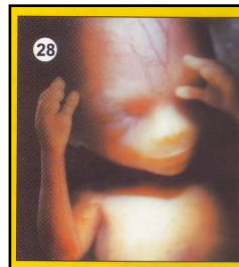


25) During Eleventh Week:- on the left side, the ball shaped blood cell factory, has served its purpose by this period when the liver spleen, bone marrow take over production. Its stem will soon become detached during this time. The cervix is blocked with a plug of mucus as a protection against invading bacteria

26) After Twelve weeks:- The foetus is seen as a symbol of mankind advent – a space traveler in the capsule, complete with life line. The ragged halo is the chorionic sac which adheres to the placenta. The mankind is a new comer to the universe.

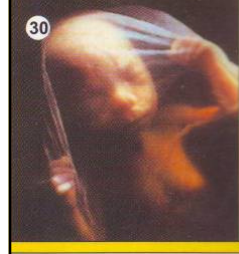
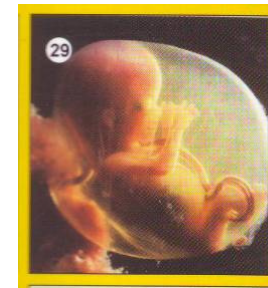


27) After Thirteen weeks:- The foetus with well developed eyes and lids closed, which open only after seven months. The nail beds are distinctly appearing on the fingers. The external sex organs of both sexes remain similar during eight week and may be determined during this time.

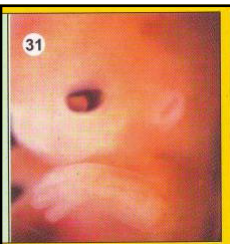


28) After Fifteen weeks :- The facial features of the foetus are being modelled. The forehead is growing with thread like blood vessels. The eye lids, the lips and the nostrils(future nose) are distinctly visible. The arm have grown long enough for the hands to grasp each other.

29) during Sixteenth Week:- creation proceeds at a pace, silently, in the shelter of the placenta, which not only provides nutrients and oxygen but also **removes waste products**

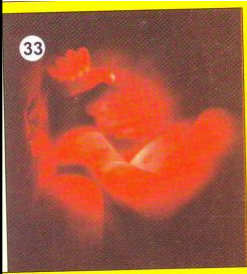


30) Development Continues :- The foetus 16 cm long is becoming more lively, turning its head, moving its face and making breathing movements. An ossified long bone in the middle portion of the left hand is visible while the rest of the skeleton is still composed of cartilage.

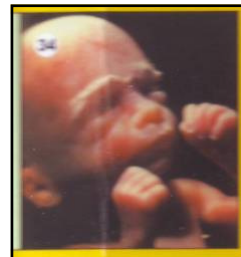


31) Auditory Organ:- The outer ear begins to take shape in about eight week or so, but does not resemble a fully formed ear until the fifth month.

32) Creation at Test:- as exquisite work of art, the systems of the foetus are now being tested, it moves and waves its arms with a finger touching its lips, precipitating a slight sucking reflex.

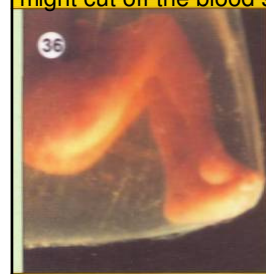
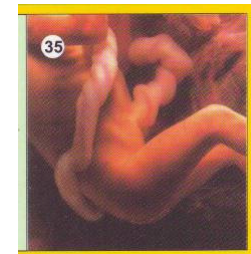


33) During Fifth Month :- The foetus starts reacting to sounds from the external environment. If the mother sings to her unborn child before birth, she may later find that the new baby recognize the tune.

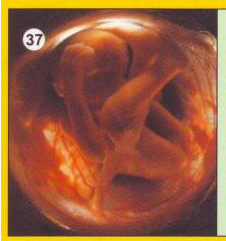


34) During Sixth month:-The foetus is covered all over the downy hair(lanugo)like a furry covering, a residual link with the beginning of human evolution.
By the time of the birth, the downy hair disappears from all over the body and only the hair on the head remains.

35) During Seventh month:- The fetal lifeline, the umbilical cord, is strong & tough and assumes impressive dimensions by the end of pregnancy. The blood vessels are embedded in a firm, gelatinous substance that prevent kinks or knots in the cord that might cut off the blood supply.

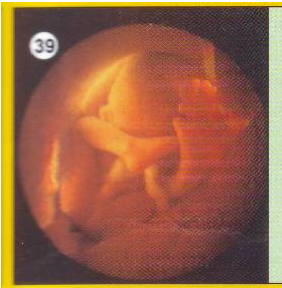
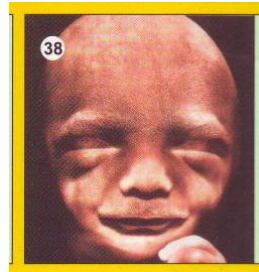


36) The Remnant :- The tail is a link with the human being's ancestral past, and it is host as early as seventh or eighth foetal week but humans retain several small shrunken tail vertebrae even after birth.



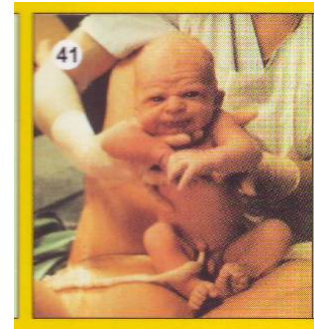
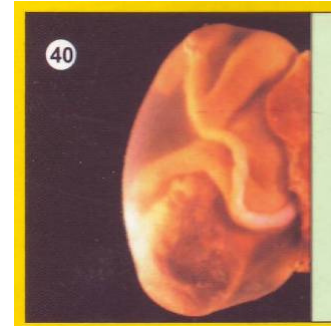
37)The reflexes:- though the first kicks are an extraordinary sensation for a woman, who never felt them before, by this time the kicks become strong enough to make themselves felt. The woman notice that these kicks are perceptibly reduced for a day

38)Deliberate Reflexes:- For a long time, the motion of the foetus consist of primitive reflexes in the arms and legs, but by this time, they become more deliberate and coordinated. This is a sign that the nerve fibers are



39) The Somersaults:- Until 7th month of pregnancy the foetus can move freely and even turn a somersault, but at this time it becomes a squeeze and almost all the available room in the uterus is used up.

40)The Position :- A new weeks before the delivery, the foetus swallows the amniotic fluid and gives a practice to the alimentary canal. At the end of pregnancy(the time of delivery) the foetus



41)Happy Movements :- At last, out in the real world, a world of dazzling light, cold air and loud noises, almost immediately comes the first cry. For the mother, this is a miraculous moment. Such a tiny human being, so full of life-obviously, her own child.