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

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY & AQUACULTURE

#### TECHNOLOGY

#### 2019-2020



## **Group Discussion**

## On Genetics

### ASD Govt. Degree College for Women (A)

#### Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

Activity regis	Activity register 2019-2020			
Date	22-8-19			
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/NCC/NSS/Department)	Department of zoology			
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Extn. Lecturer ect.)	Group Discussion			
Title of the Activity	Genetics			
Name of the Department/Committee	Department of zoology			
Details of Resource Persons (Name. Designation ect.)	U. Satyanarayana N. Veera Chanti B. Sonia			
No. of Students Participated	24			
Brief Report on the Activity	To raise the spirit of the students developing their skills on general knowledge besides learning			
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & Conducted the Activity	U. Satyanarayana N. Veera Chanti B. Sonia			
Signature of the in Charge	Dr.K.Aruna lecturer in microbiology			
Signature of the Principal	H. Suvarchals 9/9/19			
Remarks				

\* Genotypic ser determination [GSD]

The term genotypic ser determination signifies that the Sex of a developing organism is determined porimarily by its genotype - in other words, the alleles that it carries at one or more sex - determining loci.

1. <u>Sex chromosomal sex - Ditermining systems</u>: sex in many organisms is determined by a pair of chromosomes the Sex chromosome, which differ between males and yemales.

A. XX - XY Sex determination: Hany organisms, including some plants, insects, and supplies and all mammals, have the XX-XY Sex - determining system. In mammals, the Y chromosome is absolutely essential for the production of males. In the XX-XY system of sex determination, which operates in eutherican mammals, the cells of males and females have the same number of chromosomes, but the male contains one X-chrom -osome and one Y-chromosome, whereas the female contains two X chromosomes. In this case, the male is called the huterogrametic sex (XY), in contrast, the female is the homogentuetic Sex.

Human beings have 46 chromosomes out of which 22 pairs are autosomes and 1 pairs is the sex chromosomes set. B. XX-XO gex determination:

In some insects, sex is determined by the XX - XO System. In this System, females have two X chromesomes (XX), and males passes a single X chromesome. There is no O chromosome; the letter O signifies the absence of a sex chromosome. For these organisms, the number of X chromosom - is in relation to the autosomal chromosomes determines maleness or femaleress. Two does of X produce a female. One X produces a male.

In the xx - xo system.,

• Females (XX) are homogametic, which means that every gamete that the individual produces has the same set of chromosomes composed of one of each autosome and One X.

• Hales (x0) are heterogametric, Their Sperm can come in two different types. Half of a malis gameter have one set of autosomes and an x; the other half have one set of autosomes and no ser chromosome at all.

C. 22- ZW sex determination: In this system, the female is heterogametic and the male is homogemetic. To porevent confusion with the XX-XX system, the sex chromosomes in this system are labelled 2 and w, even thorough the chromo -somes do not resemble the letter 2 and w.

Females in this system are ZW; after meiosis, half of the eggs have a Z chromosome and other half have a w chromosome. Males are ZZ all sperm contain a single Z chromosome.

# Genoup discussion on genetics.





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