

Neo-Darwinism

JUNE '2000

SATURDAY

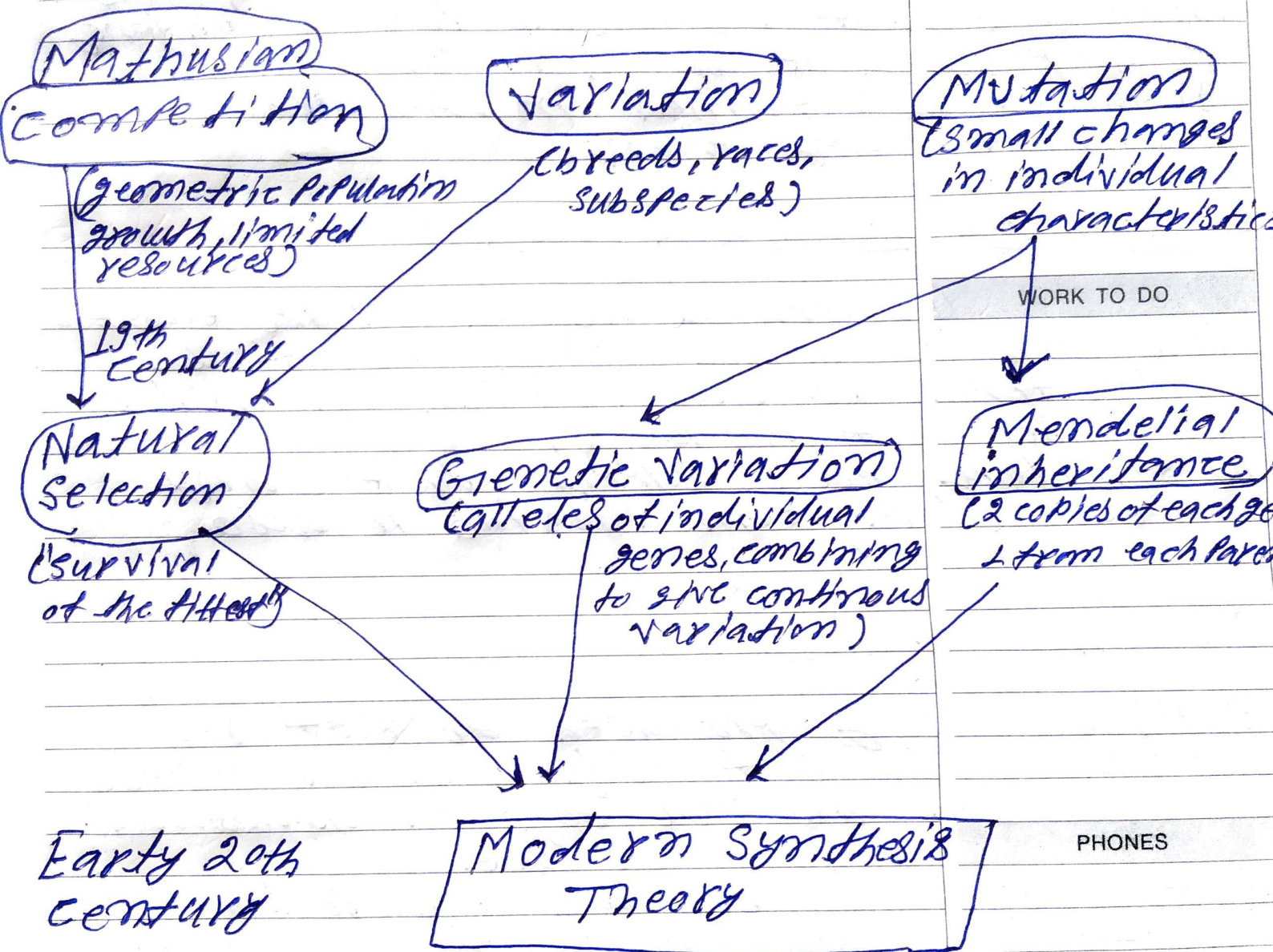
3

APPOINTMENTS

Introduction:-

- DARWIN'S theory of Natural Selection was accepted on account of its direct approach and practical nature
- Darwin had not given any importance to the process of mutation.
- Many Scientists performed various experiments in support of his theory of natural selection.
- All these advancements in cytology, genetics, cytogenetics, population genetics and evolution gave a way for the formulation of a coherent theory called modern synthetic theory around 1930s by S. Wright, H. J. Muller, Th. Dobzhansky, R. B. Goldschmidt, J. S. Huxley, A. A. Fisher, J. B. S. Haldane, E. Mayer and G. L. Stebbins.

WORK TO DO



WORK TO DO

PHONES

JULY 2000

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

POSTULATES OF NEO-DARWINISM

(Results)

(अभिधारणा)

① Overproduction:

This point of Darwinism that says that organisms have a tendency to reproduce at much higher rate than required is retained in this theory without any change.

② Limited space and food:-

WORK TO DO

- ① Earth as well as all its ecosystems has limited space, which cannot be stretched to accommodate unlimited number of animals.
- (ii) Similarly food supply that any ecosystem can provide is also limited.

③ High death rate:-

① All offspring produced do not reach maturity but only a small number of them manage to gain adulthood and reproduce.

PHONES

(ii) A large number die due to limitations of space and food, which imposes struggle for existence among them.