

⇒ This theory of evolution involves five basic processes:—

① Mutation    ② Variations    ③ Heredity  
④ Natural selection    ⑤ Isolation.

⇒ In addition, three accessory processes affect the working of these five basic processes.

Migration of individuals from one population to another as well as

4 SUNDAY

Hybridization between closely related species both increase the amount of genetic variability available to a population. The effects of chances acting on small populations may alter the way in which natural selection guides the course of evolution (Stebbins 1971).

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							



(A) Mutation:

→ Alteration in the chemistry of gene (DNA) is able to change its phenotype (i.e. nature of polypeptide) is called point mutation or gene mutation.

→ Mutation can produce drastic change or may remain insignificant.

→ There are equal chances of a gene to mutate back to normal.

→ Most of the mutant genes are recessive to normal gene

and these are able to express phenotypically only in homozygous condition.

→ Thus point mutations tend to produce variations in the offspring.