

(a) Ethophysiology:-

physiological aspects of behaviour classified into following categories

(i) Ethoendocrinology:-

which deals with the relations between hormones and behaviour of animals.

(ii) Neuroethology:-

deals with the relationship between sensory processes and nervous system with a particular act of behaviour of animal.

(b) Behaviour Genetics:-

Here genetic basis of behaviour is studied because the genetic makeup of an individual influences the behaviour patterns of an organism.

(c) Ecoethology:-

will find the behaviour of animals an important part of his understanding the natural interrelationships between organisms and environment. Thus behaviour has occupied one of the most interesting and challenging areas in biology.

Sunday 16

4002

JUNE

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			

Appointments

(d) Human Ethology:-

08.00

09.00

10.00

11.00

12.00

This is the recent branch of a ethology dealing with the human behaviour. The variability of human behaviour has occurred in evolutionary time, which has passed from generation to generation through their genes.

(e) Sociobiology:-

13.00

14.00

15.00

16.00

This is a fascinating branch of ethology standing between ethology and population biology where social behaviour of an organism is studied.

→ Significance:-

17.00

18.00

Animal behaviour is essential in animal parks, animal husbandry and when using animals in scientific research. It is also essential in all other activities, as in the use of domestic animals, for veterinarians and in animal conservation.

Appointments

MAY

S M T W T F S

30 31 1

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