

→ APPROACHES OF Animal Behaviour

2004

May

Tuesday

Wk-21 139-227

18

Behaviour is the result of interactions of the nervous system and the endocrine system with the muscles and other organs of the body, of the characteristics of the environment in which the animal lives.

Following three kinds of approaches have been found more fruitful in studying the behaviour.

① Psychological Approach:-

They have learned a great deal about the behaviour of a limited number of animals, largely under laboratory conditions and emphasizing only learned behaviour.

Hardly any psychologist has contributed to our knowledge of animal behaviour under natural conditions. ex- The rat, Pigeon, dog, chimpanzee, chicken and man. Recently, the extension of laboratory or Zoo studies into field studies has been one of the major thrusts of behavioral study.

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

NOON

Behavior occurs when stimuli cause a reaction. The secret of this process lies in the nervous system. Physiologists can probe the secrets of the nervous system with the help of electronic equipments, chemical analysis and advanced physical techniques.

S. L. SWINART has developed a technique for recording the impulses from free-flying butterflies in a large cage. By coupling the results of his electrophysiological work on tropical butterflies with field observations, he was able to show the relationships between neural activity and certain behavioral patterns. Development of miniaturized electronic equipment has helped other physiologists to monitor the kinds of neural activity associated with specific behaviour patterns in a variety of larger animals.

Appointments

MAY

S M T W T F S

30 31 1 2

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0

The study of behaviour is termed ethology.

- 08.00 → To categorize behaviour as learned.
- 09.00 → To study it under natural conditions as well as under controlled laboratory conditions.
- 10.00 → To attempt to explain it in neurological, genetic and evolutionary terms.

11.00 Ethology does not concern itself much with learned behavior and has few ties with the ~~psychological~~ psychological approach. Therefore, ethologists are most likely to work with organisms which have a variety of fixed instinctive patterns, birds, fishes, and insects rather than with rats and primates which are the subject of most psychological behavior studies.

12.00

13.00

14.00

15.00

16.00

17.00

18.00