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Anthropology short notes

Serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.

UPSC Civil Services (Main) Examination · Anthropology GS 1 · Anthropology GS 1 (Paper I)

Serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.

Short notes by official syllabus heading.

Revision notes for the Anthropology optional. Confirm thinkers and examples against standard texts and recent papers.

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/anthropology-gs-1/serogenetics-cytogenetics/>

Serogenetics**Definition**

Medical Genetics: It is the standard method for understanding the inheritance patterns of Mendelian disorders such as Huntington's disease, Sickle-cell anemia, and Thalassemia.

Example / case study

Information is reconstructed almost entirely through archaeological evidence. Together they explain humans from biological, cultural, linguistic and historical perspectives. Anthropology today extends far beyond the study of tribes.

Thinkers

E.A. Hoebel: "Anthropology is the study of man and his works." Franz Boas - historical particularism and the four-field approach (biological, archaeological, linguistic, cultural). Radcliffe-Brown: Used genealogies to reconstruct descent groups and social structure in Africa. Malinowski: Used them to understand kinship and land inheritance among the Trobriand Islanders. Claude Lévi-Strauss: Used genealogical/kinship data to develop Alliance Theory, focusing on marriage and exchange between lineages.

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