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Law of ten generations gap in Heredity

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ABSTRACT

Heredity is the transfer of physical or behaviour characters genetically from one generation to another through genetic material. During the transfer of the genetic material only half of them from both the parents will be transfered to the offspring. The question here is, how many generation genes that was transferred from our forefathers exist in our genetic material, If present how much it will be and what all ways genes from the forefathers can be moved. For finding a suitable answer and explanation to this I put forwarding some new ideas in relate to this.

Keyword: *Zoology, Evolution, Heredity, Evolutionary Zoology, Law, 10 Generations*

1. THEORY

Heredity is the passing on of traits from parents to their offspring either through asexual or sexual reproduction. There are total 46 chromosomes in us, in which 23 pair of them had been acquired from father and another 23 from the mother. In those 46 chromosome there are all round more than 20000 gene present in it each individual gene will have a specific function, There will be coding and non coding genes present in it. It is the genes, which are responsible for our physiological and behaviour features.

During the time of reproduction equal amount of genes from both the parents will be transferred to the offspring. This process will pass on generations. Here we are taking the case of the genetic (heredity) transfer from a single parent belonging to first generation and we are comparing how much of them are present in a individual belonging to the 10th generation belonging.

GENERATION	HERIDITORY TRANSFER
GENERATION 1	100
GENERATION 2	50
GENERATION 3	25
GENERATION 4	12.5
GENERATION 5	6.25
GENERATION 6	3.12
GENERATION 7	1.56
GENERATION 8	0.78
GENERATION 9	0.39
GENERATION 10	0.1

Fig. 1: The percentage of heredity that is transferred from each generation with respect to the first generation from a single parent

Consider that if suppose there are 100 genes in a person belonging to the first generation the amount gene that was inherited to the second generation will be 50 and from second generation to the third generation the amount of gene inherited will be 25,with respect to the first generation. As the generation pass by the amount of gene which had acquired from the first generation will goes on decreasing. At the tenth generation the amount of genes (characters) that was inherited from first generation will be around 0.1 only and rest of it will be different from that of first generation (when compared with first generation)

In the 10th generation the difference of the heredity (genetic constituency) will be large when compared with first generation. This can lead to the formation of new characteristic features and behaviour or the inter mixing of both them when compared with the first generation. While we take this into account we could identify that a small evolutionary change had been taken place with respect to the first generation. We wont be able to identify this small change in the character, behaviour or other visible changes easily. Because only small change can be observed in it. This periodicity can be seen at a regular interval of time (10 generation gap)

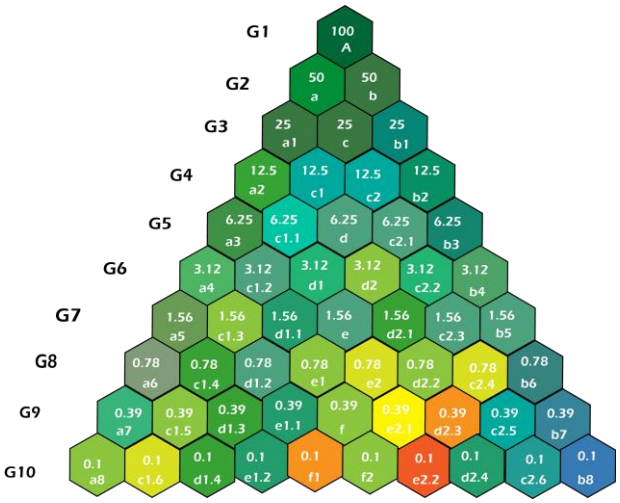

Fig. 2: The possible traits that can be formed formed from the person a belonging to first generation (only single person is taken into account)

This is a chart showing the possible traits that can be formed from a single parent belonging to the first generation. As we move down along the chart the amount of heredity that is transferred will reduce to half (column wise) and when we move along from left to right there will be a change in each column which represent a different traits each one them will be having a individual genetic difference of 0.1%.

(G represent the generation, the character such as a1, c, b1 represent different traits) When it reaches 10^{th} generation there will be many traits derived from the person A of first generation and the amount of heredity that had transferred from person A will be 0.1% only

2. MATHEMATICAL EXPLANATION

We can depict the hereditary transfer in a arithmetic pattern in which considering the first generation as 0.1 and at each generation a value increases, i.e a value of 0.1 is added each time as a representation of each generation along with the value of the first generation. This will show the heredity difference in each generation when compared with the first generation. Here only the heredity transfer from a single person belonging to first generation is taken into account.

GENERATIONS	MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATION
GENERATION 1	0.1
GENERATION 2	0.2
GENERATION 3	0.3
GENERATION 4	0.4
GENERATION 5	0.5
GENERATION 6	0.6
GENERATION 7	0.7
GENERATION 8	0.8
GENERATION 9	0.9
GENERATION 10	1

Fig. 3: the mathematical representation of the generation

If we take the first generation to the generation in an account we can represent the first generation as 0.1 like wise for second generation as 0.2 and third generation as 0.3…. etc. At tenth generation the value will become 1.

Here 1 is considered as the evolutionary frequency
And the numbers 0.1,0.2,0.3…. are considered as heredity frequency difference (Hf)
In other way we can represent it as ΔHf

If the value of the Hf value is numeric (1,2,3…etc) it will represent evolutionary frequency.

When the value of Hf factor become numeric, The difference in the hereditary character will be large

When the value of Hf value becomes numeral there will be a small change in the genetic constitution and hereditary characters with respect to the previous generations which can results in small evolutionary change

Consider the case of comparison between the first generation with the tenth generation, That is,

At the tenth generation the value of the Hf will be come one, Hf =1

This can be result in the small change in characteristic feature and behaviour feature of the person belonging to tenth generation when compared with the first generation
This theory is based on anthropology

3. SOME FACTORS WHICH CAN INTERPRET THIS RULE

The hereditary characters, some time more than half of the heredity will be passed on to a generation. There will be chances of occurrence of mutation in certain generation which may interpret and may lead to change in the characteristic feature if suppose the mutated gene is transferred to other generation. Some time there is a chance that a particular hereditary character may be expressed more than the other hereditary characters.

4. REFFERENCES

EARLY INDIANS -written by Tony Joseph

