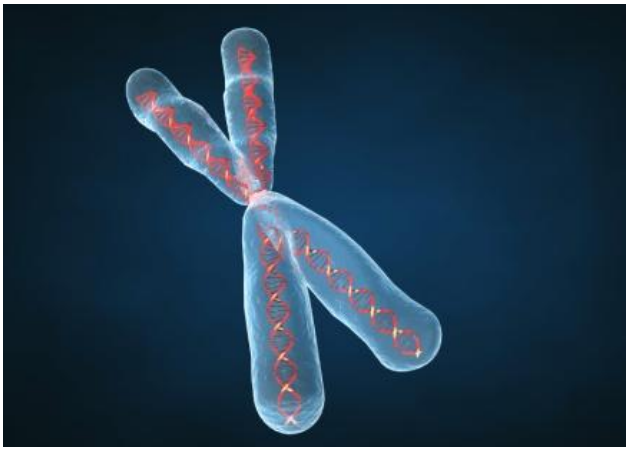
MALE CHILD BIRTH... FATHER RESPONSIBLE NOT MOTHER!!!

In India, many people think that lady is responsible for birth of a male or female child. Even people go to an extent of abusing females both physically and mentally, if female child is born in delivery. Sometimes many men tend to give divorce to wives thinking that marrying another woman they may have male child. It's a wrong notion. It's a wrong notion. In fact, studies of hundreds of years of family trees suggest that a man's genetic makeup may play a role in whether he has sons or daughters. Men were more likely to have sons if they had more brothers and vice versa if they had more sisters, according to Newcastle University researchers.

A woman will always pass a female "X" chromosome via her egg to her child, but the father effectively "decides" the sex of the child by passing on either another "X" in his sperm, making a girl, or a "Y" chromosome, making a boy.The birthrate suggests that overall men will deliver equal amounts of "X" sperm and "Y" sperm, but scientists have suspected that in some individual couples the balance is shifted in favor of either boys or girls.



The Role of Genes and Inheritance

What are genes?

Genes are located on rod like structures called chromosomes that are found in the nucleus of every cell in the body. Each gene occupies a specific position on a chromosome. Because genes provide instructions for making proteins, and proteins determine the structure and function of each cell in the body, it follows that genes are responsible for all the characteristics you inherit.

The full genetic instructions for each person, known as the human genome, is carried by 23 pairs of chromosomes, and consists of around 20,000-25,000 genes.

How inheritance works

At conception, the embryo receives 23 chromosomes from the mother's egg and 23 chromosomes from the father's sperm. These pair up to make a total of 46 chromosomes. Pairs 1 to 22 are identical or nearly identical; the 23rd pair consists of the sex chromosomes, which are either X or Y. Each egg and sperm contains a different combination of genes. This is because when egg and sperm cells form, chromosomes join together and randomly exchange genes between each other before the cell divides. This means that, with the exception of identical twins (see how twins are conceived) each person has unique characteristics.

How gender is determined

Of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that are inherited, one pair determines gender. This pair is composed either of two X (female) chromosomes, in which case the baby will be a girl, or of one X and one Y (male) chromosome, in which case the baby will be a boy.

An egg always contains one X chromosome, while a sperm can carry an X or a Y chromosome. Whether your baby is a boy or a girl will therefore always be determined by the father. If a sperm carrying an X chromosome fertilizes the egg, the resulting embryo will be a girl. If a sperm with a Y chromosome fertilizes the egg, the resulting embryo will be a boy. In the male, both the X and Y chromosomes are active. In females, however one of the two X chromosomes is deactivated early in development of the embryo in order to prevent duplicate instructions. This could be the X chromosome from either the mother or the father.

Gene variations

Each gene within a cell exists in two versions, one inherited from each parent. Often these genes are identical. However, some paired genes occur in slightly different versions, called alleles. There may be two to several hundred alleles of a gene, although each person can only have two. This variation in alleles accounts for the differences between individuals, such as color of eyes or shape of ears. One allele may be dominant and "overpower" the other recessive one.

Why genetic disorders occur

Genes usually exist in a healthy form, but sometimes a gene is faulty. Genetic disorders arise either when an abnormal gene is inherited or when a gene changes, or mutates. Genetic disorders may follow a dominant or recessive pattern of inheritance. They can also be passed on via the X chromosome. Such sex-linked disorders are usually recessive, which means that a woman can carry the faulty gene without being affected, because she has another healthy X chromosome to compensate. If a boy receives an affected X chromosome, he will be affected; a girl will be a healthy carrier like her mother. An affected male could pass on the affected gene only to his daughters.

Gender determination explanations in the past used to range from differences in the time in the woman's monthly cycle when sex happens, to the amount of time that sperm spend waiting in the testicles, which may not be true.

In most countries, as long as records have been kept, more boys than girls have been born. In the UK and US, for example, there are currently about 105 males born for every 100 females.