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Class - XII

1. Primary organs of sex.. are pair of gonads, the testes in the male and the ovaries in the female. They have (a) gametogenic function i.e. production of the male and female gametes and (b) endocrine function i.e. production of hormones which regulate sex functions.

They activity begins at puberty.

2. Accessory sex organs: are organs other than gonads which are the external and internal genitalia. They include the ducts which transport the gametes, the glands which pour secretions into the ducts. In the male the external genitalia are the penis and urethra, scrotum, and the internal genitalia are the epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate, Cowper's glands. In the female external genitalia are the vulva which includes the labia majora and minora, clitoris and the internal genitalia are the vagina, uterus, Fallopian tube (uterine tube) Bartholin's glands etc. The accessory sex organs are present at birth, but enlarge at the time of puberty. (मादा के क्लिटेस जनन से हैं - अंडाशय, भ्रूण, Clitoris, जननसि (जिनके अंदर अंडे हैं))

3. Secondary sex characters: are other characteristics that differentiate the sexes, such as hair on the face, axilla, pubis and the body, muscular development, shape of pelvis, mammary gland, mental makeup etc. They are absent at birth and they appear only at puberty.

अणुजनन नलिकाएँ (Seminiferous tubules) के बीच- बीच में एक विशेष प्रकार की कोशिका पायी जाती है जिसे अंतराली कोशिका (Interstitial cells) या Leydig cells कहा जाता है। इन कोशिकाओं की physiology के

date

जन्म वैज्ञानिक Franz von Leydig 1821-
1908) ने खोज किया था। इन कार्यों के
नर सामान्य Androgen प्रभावित होता है। यह
Hormone spermatogenesis को प्रेरित करता है।
निष्पत्ति करता है। वृषणिकाएँ (Testes) का तापमान
शुक्राणुओं के लिए उपयुक्त है। इसका तापमान
(37°C) से 2°C-3°C कम होता है।