

CHAPTER-3

Human Reproduction:-

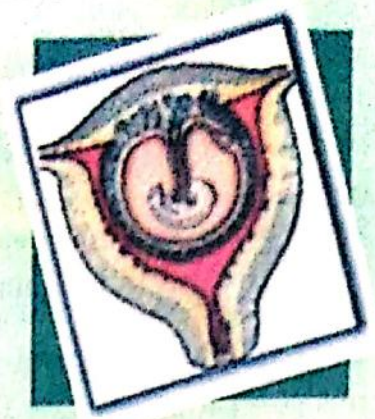
The Male Reproductive System:-

- located in the pelvis region
- A pair of - testis
- accessory ducts
- glands
- external genitalia

Testis

- Situated outside the abdominal cavity within a pouch called scrotum.
- helps in maintaining the low temperature of testis
- help (necessary) for spermatogenesis.
- oval in shape, length 4 to 5 cm & width about 2 to 3 cm.
- covered by dense covering
- about 250 compartments called testicular lobules.
- Each lobules contains one to three highly coiled seminiferous tubules
- produce sperm.

CHAPTER 3



HUMAN REPRODUCTION

- 3.1 *The Male Reproductive System*
- 3.2 *The Female Reproductive System*
- 3.3 *Gametogenesis*
- 3.4 *Menstrual Cycle*
- 3.5 *Fertilisation and Implantation*
- 3.6 *Pregnancy and Embryonic Development*
- 3.7 *Parturition and Lactation*

As you are aware, humans are sexually reproducing and viviparous. The reproductive events in humans include formation of gametes (gametogenesis), i.e., sperms in males and ovum in females, transfer of sperms into the female genital tract (insemination) and fusion of male and female gametes (fertilisation) leading to formation of zygote. This is followed by formation and development of blastocyst and its attachment to the uterine wall (implantation), embryonic development (gestation) and delivery of the baby (parturition). You have learnt that these reproductive events occur after puberty. There are remarkable differences between the reproductive events in the male and in the female, for example, sperm formation continues even in old men, but formation of ovum ceases in women around the age of fifty years. Let us examine the male and female reproductive systems in human.

3.1 THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

The male reproductive system is located in the pelvis region (Figure 3.1a). It includes a pair of **testes** along with **accessory ducts**, **glands** and the **external genitalia**.

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

The testes are situated outside the abdominal cavity within a pouch called **scrotum**. The scrotum helps in maintaining the low temperature of the testes (2–2.5°C lower than the normal internal body temperature) necessary for spermatogenesis. In adults, each testis is oval in shape, with a length of about 4 to 5 cm and a width of about 2 to 3 cm. The testis is covered by a dense covering. Each testis has about 250 compartments called **testicular lobules** (Figure 3.1b)

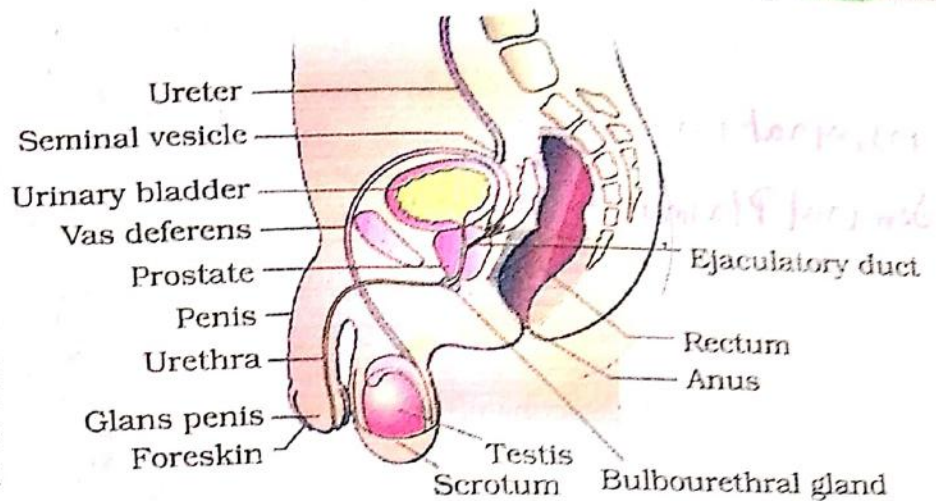


Figure 3.1(a) Diagrammatic sectional view of male pelvis showing reproductive system