HIDDEN ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

AJMAL BEG

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Dedicated to my family

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

Evolutionary theory has been popular among scientists and ordinary audience since its inception. The book evaluates the evolutionary theory based on observation of nature around us and tries to show that some aspects of the evolutionary theory are very astonishing and negates the evolutionary theory itself. Figure 1.1 illustrates the methodology of the present book. The methodology consists of follow four major steps:

- Identify the hidden aspects of the evolutionary theory.
- Observe the nature around us.
- Based on the observed facts of the nature around us, evaluates the validity of the hidden aspects of the evolutionary theory.
- Propose a new theory.

The book is divided into different chapters dealing with different aspects of the evolutionary theory.

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter introduces the purpose and structure of this book.

Chapter 2: Hidden aspects of evolutionary theory

This chapter discusses the hidden aspects of the evolutionary theory.

Chapter 3: Survival strategies in the nature

This chapter shows that nature supports the survival efforts of the living beings regardless of the fact that some of them are weak and some strong.

Chapter 4: The weakest survival theory

This chapter shows that the survival of the weakest is necessary for the survival of everyone in the population when the environment is changing dynamically.

Chapter 7: Summary

This chapter summarizes the finding of the previous chapters.

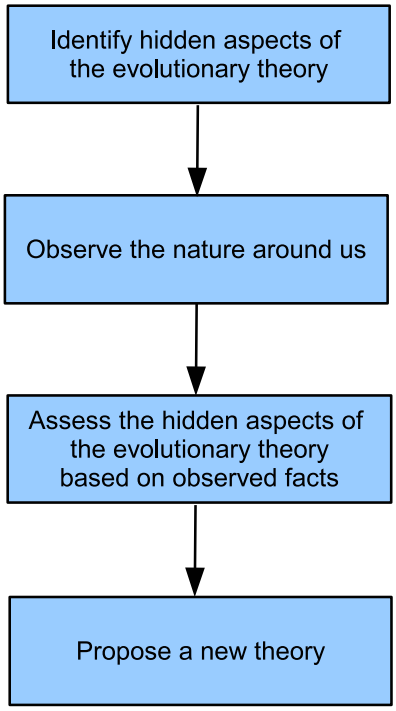

Figure 1.1: Methodology

Chapter 2

Hidden aspects of evolutionary theory

This chapter discusses the hidden aspects of the evolutionary theory.

2.1 Fittest survival theory

Fittest survival theory is an integral aspect of the evolutionary theory. The fittest survival theory says:

- The members of population that do not adapt to the existing environment cease to exist.
- The ceased members are replaced by members of the population that adapt to the environment.

Figure 2.1 illustrates the fittest survival theory in details.

- A population contains multiple members in a specific environment.
- Each member of the group has distinct DNA.
- DNA defines a specific behavior/characteristics of the member.
- Suitability of specific behavior/characteristics for each member to the specific environment can be measured.
- The specific behavior/characteristics of two members change when the exchange DNA.
- The member which is the worst performer cease to exit.

- The ceased member is replaced by a copy of the best performance member.
- Replacement of the worst performing members continue until the population only contains the members which perform flawlessly in the specific environment.

The result of the fittest strategy is that:

- The quality of the population reaches a perfect stage when weak members are eliminated by the strong members.

Figure 2.2 shows a sample population which as a whole has reached a perfect stage by eliminating the weak/unfit members.

- There are 12 members in the population.
- All the members behave perfectly/flawlessly in the specific environment and have reached the peak of the perfection.
- DNA defines the specific behavior of each member.
- All the members have exactly the same DNA.
- Each DNA contains different segment. Each segment blends the member with a specific behavior.
- Each DNA is represented by a series of 0 and 1.
- DNA exhibits the best optimal behavior in the specific environment.

The most important aspect of the fittest survival strategy is that:

- To reach to a specific level of perfection, after each cycle of the DNA exchange, the quality of the population improves gradually.
- The unfit members are eliminated gradually.
- The unfit member help the fit member improve its DNA through the process of DNA exchange.
- Although the unfit member is eliminated, the unfit member has played an important role.
- The role of the unfit member cease to exist, at the point the population has reached to the level when all members can behave in a flawless manner. However, the parts of the unfit members reside inside the fit members DNA.

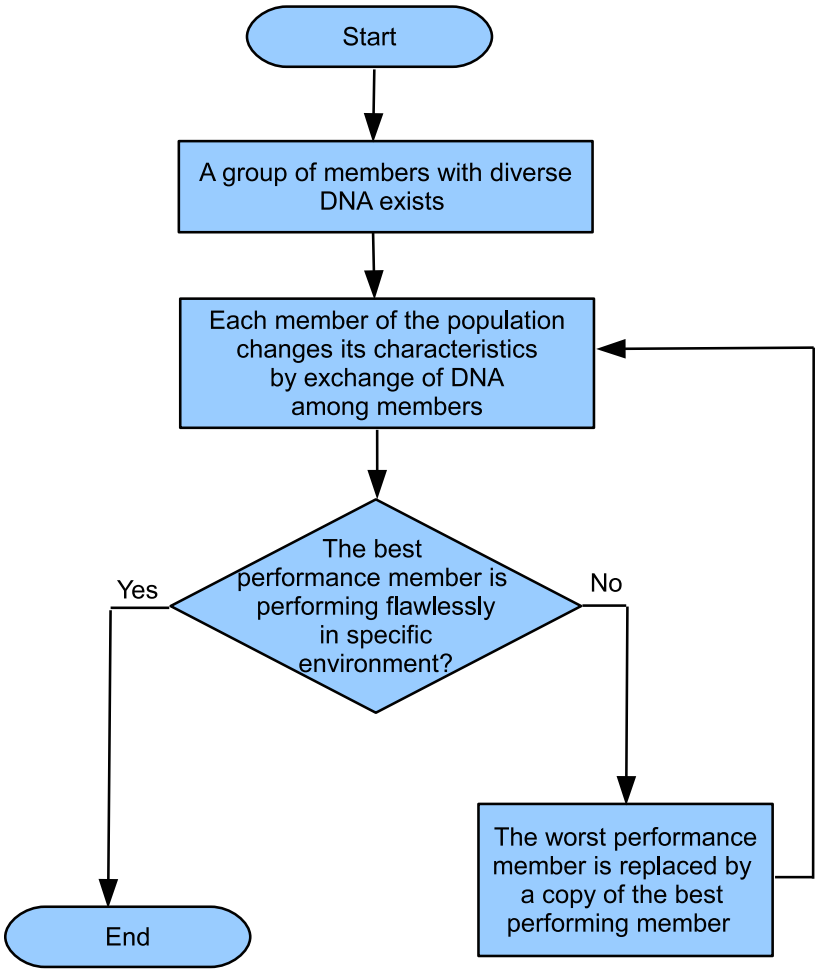

Figure 2.1: Fittest Survival Strategy

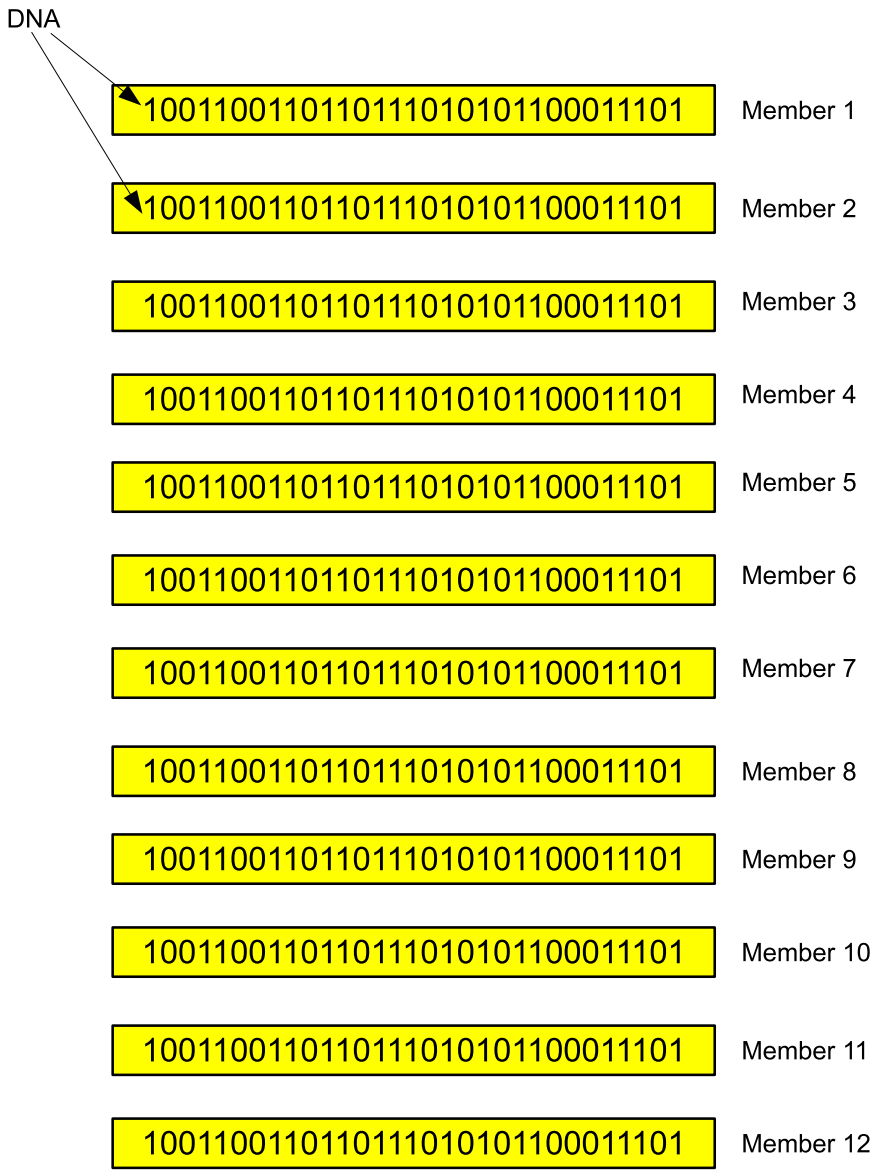

Figure 2.2: Population containing only fittest members

2.2 The impact of change in environment

In Section 2.1, the population reached to a perfect level under the assumption:

- There was no change in the environment in which the members of the population existed during the whole duration of the evolution period.
- There wont be any change in the environment once the period of the evolution process completes.
- As there is no change in the environment in future, the fittest population will be able to exist forever with their current DNA arrangement.

Now let's assume that:

- The environment in which the members of a population live is not static but dynamic.
- For simplification purpose, let's assume that the environment changed after an evolution cycle during which the population reached to a perfect stage.

There are implications of change in the environment:

- As the environment changes, the criteria that is used to measure the suitability of the population also changes.
- Each member of the population, now need to change again to move the population to a stage where each member of the population behaves in a perfect manner.
- To change again, the members of the population need to exchange DNA for one another.

Figure 2.3 illustrates exchange of DNA among fittest members when there is a change in environment.

- Member 1 and Member 2 have exactly the same set of DNA.
- Member 1 and Member 2 exchange their DNA.
- After the exchange of DNA, there is no change in DNA of Member 1 and Member 2.
- Regardless of changing the partner for DNA exchange or repeating the number of DNA exchange, all the members contain the same set of DNA.

- All the members of the population fail to improve their suitability to the new environment.
- All the members of the population cease to exist after some time as they fail to adapt themselves to the new environment.
- Once thought fittest member now faces extinction. In other words, the fittest survival strategy leads the population to extinction as soon as the environment change.

Now lets see what are the strategies left for the population to be able to survive in a new environment.

2.2.1 Exchanging DNA with members of other populations

As observed in the Section 2.1, during the process of reaching to a perfect state, all DNA has reached to an identical state. There is no DNA available in the population, exchange with it could help adjust to new environment. Under these circumstances:

- There is need of exchanging DNA with members of other population with which the exchange of DNA is biologically feasible.
- The other population can only exist, if the population which adapted the fittest survival strategy was only limited to a certain geographically area.
- The population that followed the fittest survival strategy is at the brink of extinction, the import of DNA is only feasible if the population had been at good terms with other populations during the process of following the fittest survival.
- The population may need to migrate to new land for the need of new DNA to mix with the members of different population.

In such case, there is an end to the fittest survival strategy for the sake of adaption to a new environment.

2.2.2 Drastic mutation of DNA

The other only possible way of adjusting to the new environment is the mutation. There is a very small change in case the mutation rate is low. The

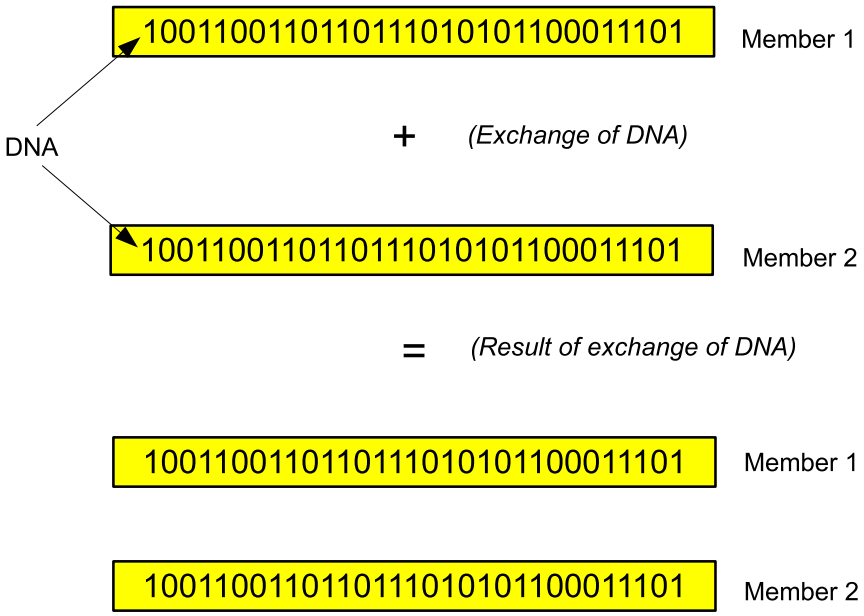

Figure 2.3: Exchange of DNA among fittest members

members of the population may face extinction in case very large number of cycles of mutations is required from the once fittest DNA to a new diverse set of DNA.

The only definite path to survival is drastic mutation of DNA to reach a unique sets of DNA which can be exchanged with one another again to reach to a population of fittest members according to a new environment. Figure 2.4 illustrates the drastic change of DNA due to drastic mutation.

Figure 2.5 illustrates an example of impact of drastic change in DNA.

- Groups of different animals are following the strategy of fittest survival.
- Due to drastic change in the environment (such as lack of food and land), the animals need to make a drastic change in their DNA.
- Due to drastic change in DNA, a dinosaur turns into kangaroo, lion turns into cat and dimorphodon turns into mosquito.
- The change happens in a very short span of time.

From the above examples it is obvious that in case of following survival strategies, the once fittest population faces extinction in case the environment changes drastically. There were two feasible strategies available:

- Exchanging DNA with members of other populations
- Drastic mutations of DNA

The strategy of exchanging DNA with members of other populations is a better strategy for survival as the members features changes only and they do not turn into completely new species.

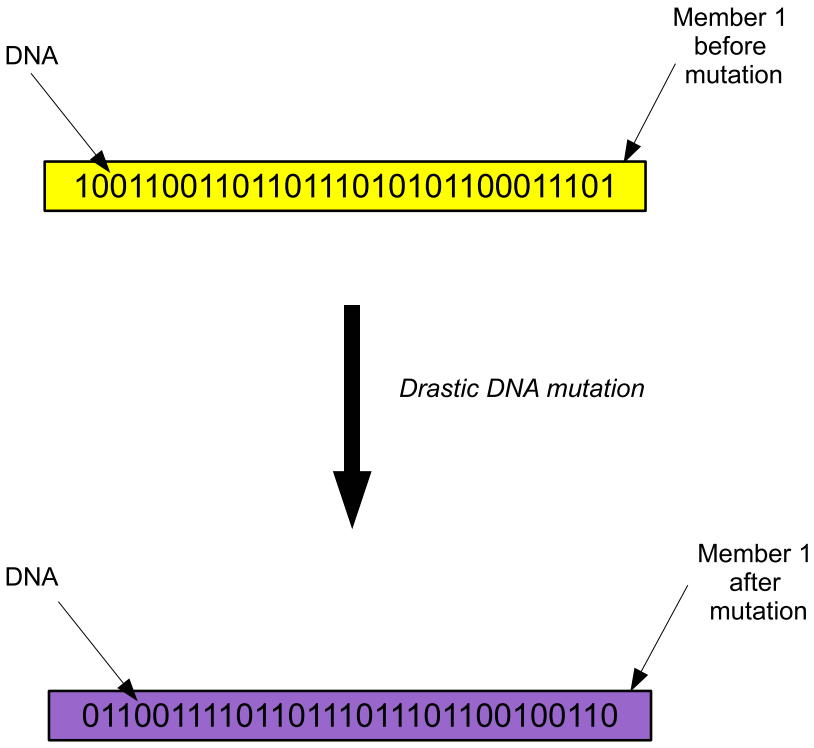

Figure 2.4: Drastic mutation of fittest members

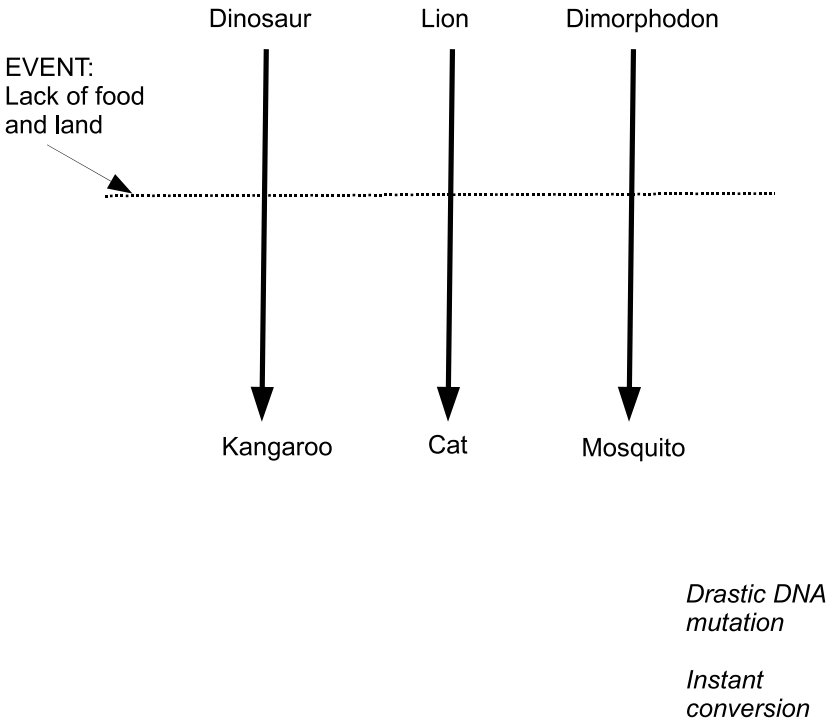

Figure 2.5: Result of drastic mutation

2.3 Existence of biodiversity

The essence of the evolutionary theory is that:

- Animals and humans adapt themselves to environment.
- The adaption effort is so intense that one kind of animals turn into another kind of animals.

Everyone can agree to the first argument that animals and humans can adapt to the environment based on our daily experience. A very obvious example of impact of environment on physical appearance is the change in the color of skin. When people with fair skin moves to hot areas, the skin turns brown/dark. Similarly, people become fair skinned when they move from hot areas to cold areas. The change that is introduced into our bodies is very limited. Let's pay attention to another example of human beings:

- Let's assume that the current population of earth is 6 billions.
- In last few hundred years, have we seen a human being who has four legs and he walks on his four legs? Most probably none of us is aware of an example of human being who has four natural legs and he uses these legs to walk.

Figure 2.6 illustrates the exemplary history of our earth. In this example, let's assume that:

- In a specific land, there existed two types of animals a very long time ago.
- As it was the start of the evolution, both animals have somewhat different 2 features.
- This land goes through a series of 5 environmental conditions change.
- Each environmental change introduces the same kind of features in both animals.
- As similar new features are introduced to the animals, the initial difference between the two animals start to become ignorable.
- At the end of large number of environmental changes, both animals should be almost identical.
- Based on this assumption, on each peace of land there should exist animal of almost identical characteristics.

All animals that existed since a specific time, need to have somewhat similar features, provided that the evolutionary theory is correct in its existing form.

Let's consider another claim that the fish moved to land and grew feet and legs. However, sea and water is full of large numbers of fish. Interesting question is why some fish need to move to land to grow feet/legs, while so many fishes lived happily in water?

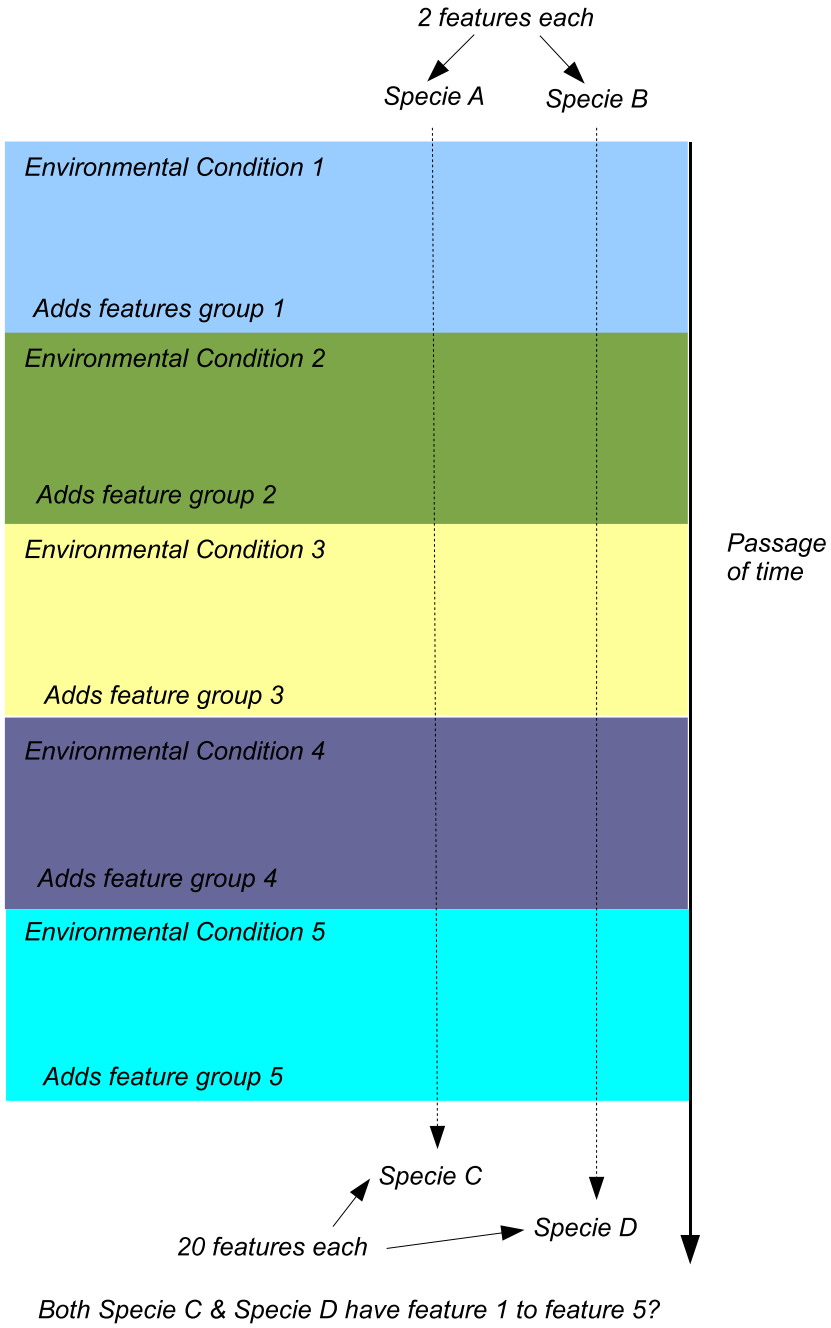

Figure 2.6: Existence of different kinds of animals

2.4 Origin of evolution

Let's assume that the purpose of evolution is to:

- Adapt to the changing environment.
- Human is the terminating point of evolution.

Let's pay attention to the humans ability to adapt.

- Let's consider Tokyo, Japan which has four seasons.
- In winter, we need warm coats, mufflers, warm trousers and snow boots.
- In raining season, we need umbrella.
- In winter we need t-shirts.

In short, the humans even do not have ability to adjust their body to weather change regardless of being a result of extensive cycle of evolution. Now let's look at the example of virus.

- Virus mutates itself to adapt to any drastic change in environment.
- Virus do not need clothes and shelters like human beings.

In short, the virus has a better capability than human beings to adapt themselves to environment. Figure 2.7 compares the capability to adjust to environment in case of humans and virus. Based on the concepts of evolutionary theory, it can be claimed that:

- Humans are the starting point of the evolution.
- Humans arrived on the earth from outer space in their current form.
- Some of the humans evolved into viruses as an effort to develop a capacity to adapt to environment.

Such argument cannot be true, as human is formed by living cells. So, it can claimed that:

- Tiny parts of the human body (like cells) spread on the earth after arrival of the human beings on the earth.
- These tiny parts evolved into different kinds of living objects like animals.

- If that is the case, the age of all animals fossils should be shorter that the oldest human being fossil.

There is only one answer to the mystery:

- Humans and all other animals are not a result of evolution.
- A zebra was always a zebra and a human being was always a human being.
- Humans and other animals have tried to adapt themselves to the environment. However, the extent of adaption was not so great that it turned one kind of animals to another kind of animals.

Let's take another example of humans and tigers. Humans need to travel faster than tigers because:

- Humans love to travel and see new places without any compelling reason.
- Humans are spread throughout the earth and there exists relationship among humans who live far away from one another.
- Humans need to travel to do goods exchange.

Based on the evolutionary theory, we needed faster legs. However, humans have failed to develop faster legs. According to evolutionary theory

- Tigers (four leg animal) evolved into humans.
- Four legged fast speed animal evolved into two leg human beings.
- Evolution resulted into downgrading of capacity to move faster.
- Again we can claim, actually human turned into tigers to meet their requirement to move faster. It means there should not exist a fossil of tiger which is older than the oldest known fossil of human beings.

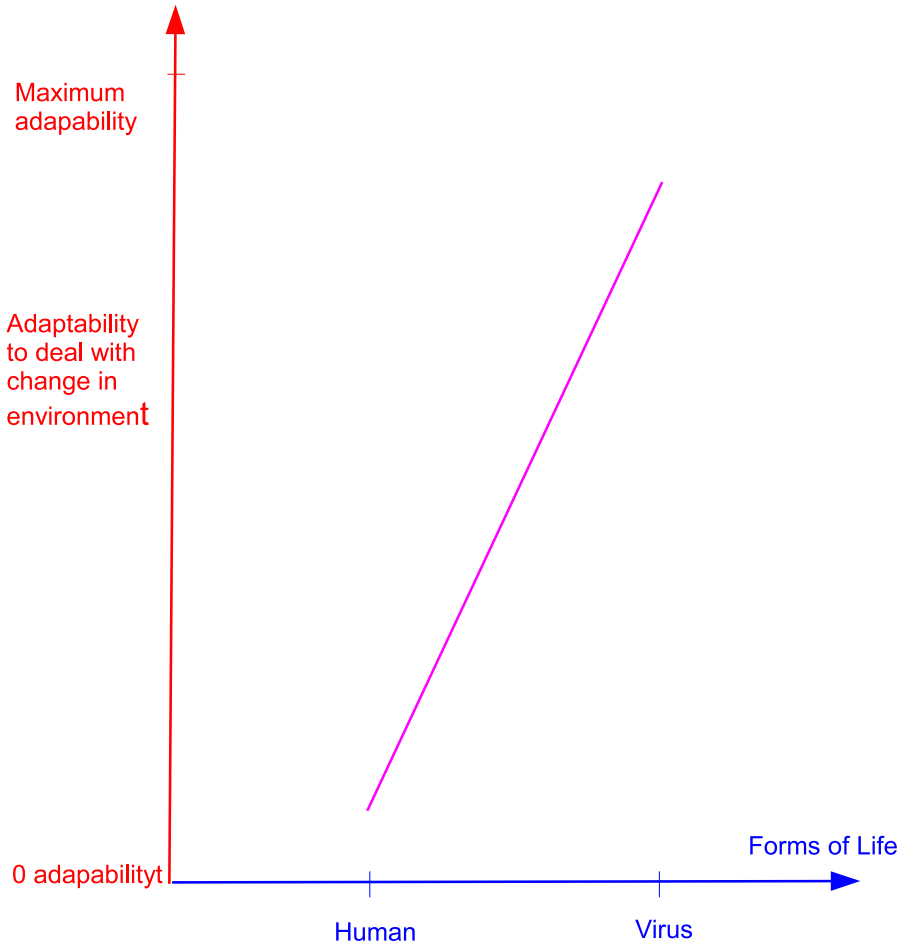

Figure 2.7: Ability to adjust to environment

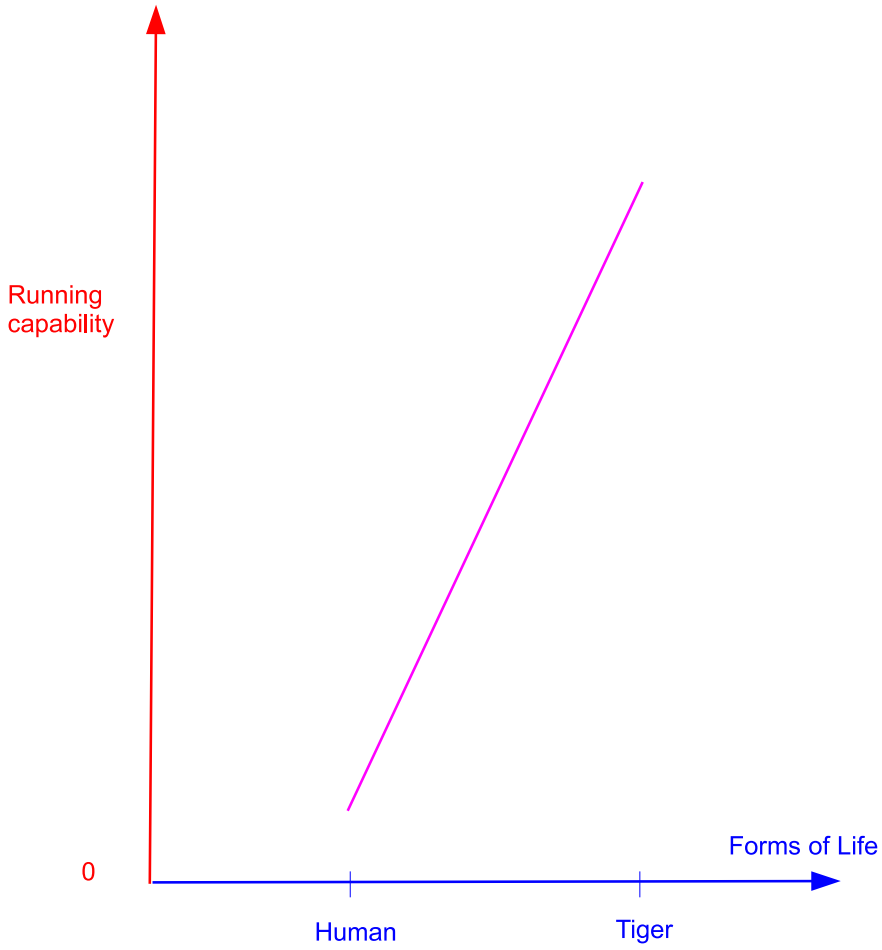

Figure 2.8: Ability to adjust to environment

Chapter 3

Survival strategies in the nature

The evolutionary theory suggests that only fittest survives and the weakest extinct. In this chapter, the different successful survival strategies in nature around us are discussed.

3.1 "Produce more" survival strategy

Evolutionary theory proposes that a weak member of the group ceases to exist and is replaced by a copy of the fittest member. However, in nature the weak member of a population continue to survive. The strategy adapted is to produce more and more offspring when the survival rate is low. This phenomena is very evident in human beings. In nations where the survival rate of small children is low, the average number of birth is higher. Producing large numbers of offspring makes it possible for the weak segment of the society to continue to survive. Similar phenomena is evident in animals. The animals whose offspring are at great risk of dying, produce large number of offspring.

3.2 "Guardianship" survival strategy

Figure 3.1 illustrates child parent relationship. The child parent relationship is another example, how weakest segment of the society is protected from extinction. When the child is small, the child is protected by the parents. When parents grow old, the children or the society provide them with protection. A person receives protection when he/she is at small age, one the

same person grows up, he/she provides the protection. At an old age the same person receives protection.

3.3 "Social security system" survival strategy

Figure 3.2 illustrates the social security system present in large number of countries. The weak segment of the society is protected by different groups, such as:

- Government social security departments
- Charities
- Friends and neighbors

Regardless of adverse environment, the weakest part of the society survive with the help of powerful segment of the society.

3.4 "Deer" survival strategy

Figure 3.3 illustrates the relationship between lion and deer. The lion is able to attack deer as they exist not very far away from lions. Deer should cease to exist as there are lions. However, it does not happen due to existence of survival protocol between the deer and lion.

- Lion only attacks deer when he is hungry.
- Lion kills only the number of deer that are essential to keep the lion alive.
- Lion chases and kills very quickly assuring that the terrified time period for the deer is short.
- The presence of lions keep away many animals who fear lions, thus reducing the effort deer need to remain safe from other animals.

In jungle, lion and deer both co-exists helping one another.

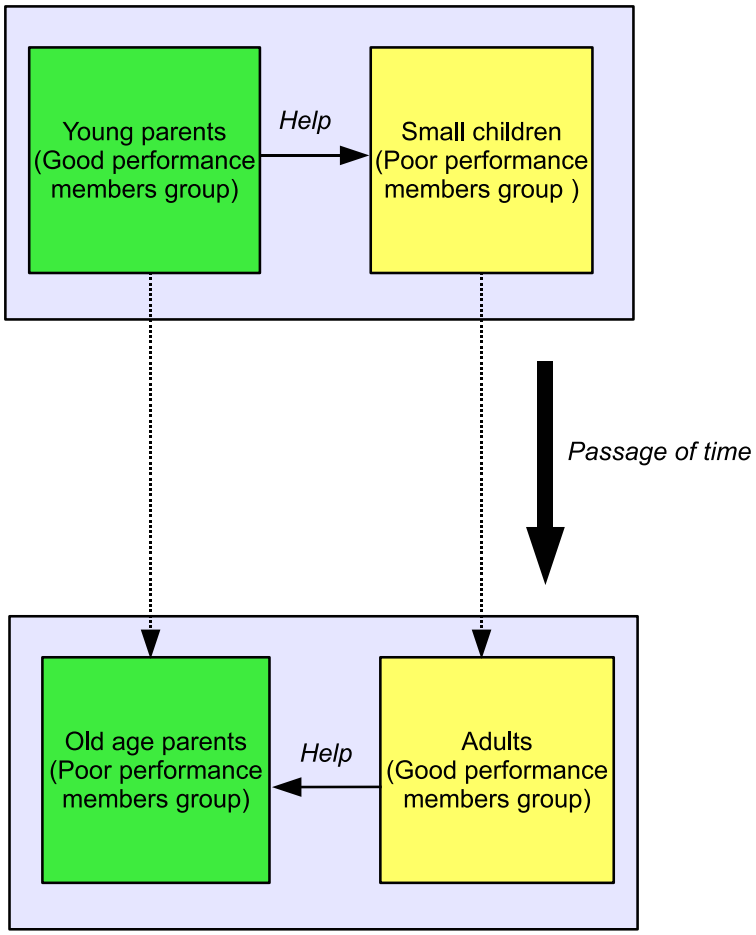

Figure 3.1: Parent child relationship

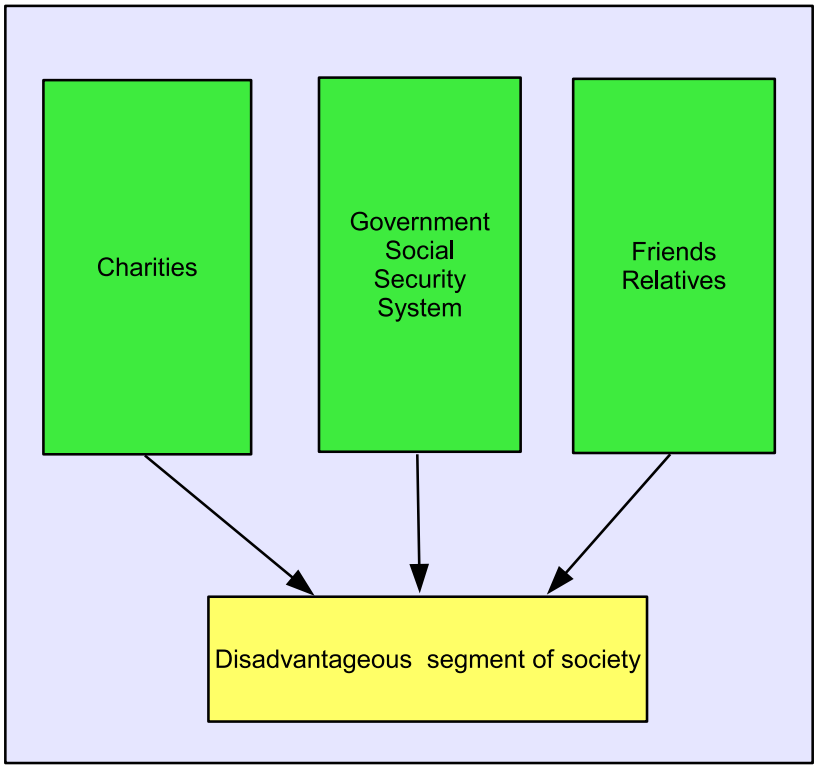

Figure 3.2: Modern human society

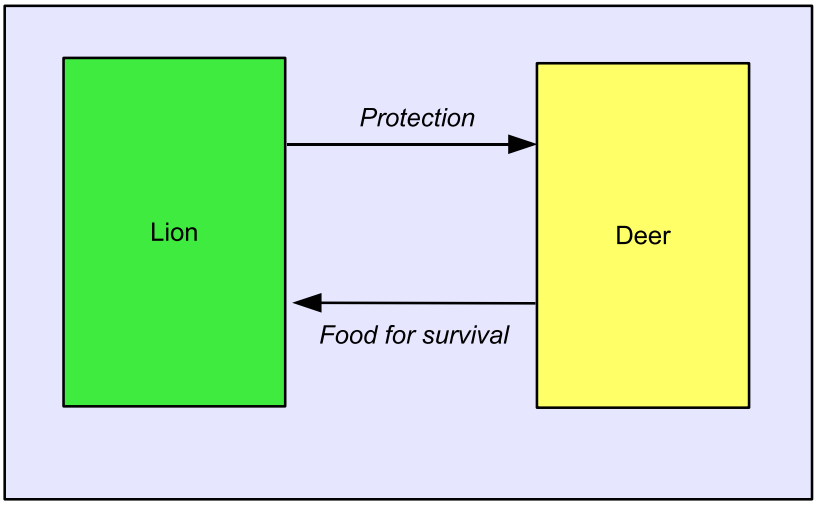

Figure 3.3: Lion and deer relationship

3.5 "Role assignment" survival strategy

In humans and also in animals, in a single community there exists members with different sets of diverse capabilities. For examples, in group of bees there exists a queen bee and a large number of working bees. The queen bee has higher capability and it leads the working bees which do not have high intellectual capability. Not all members of a group of monkeys have the same role. Members of different capabilities perform their duties according to their capacity and all members of the group survive. Figure 3.4 illustrates "Role assignment" survival strategy.

3.6 Summary

From the observation made in this chapter, it can be said that:

- Survival is not an exclusive right of the fittest.
- Members of weak capability also survives in nature.
- Nature has different types of mechanisms to protect the weak members.

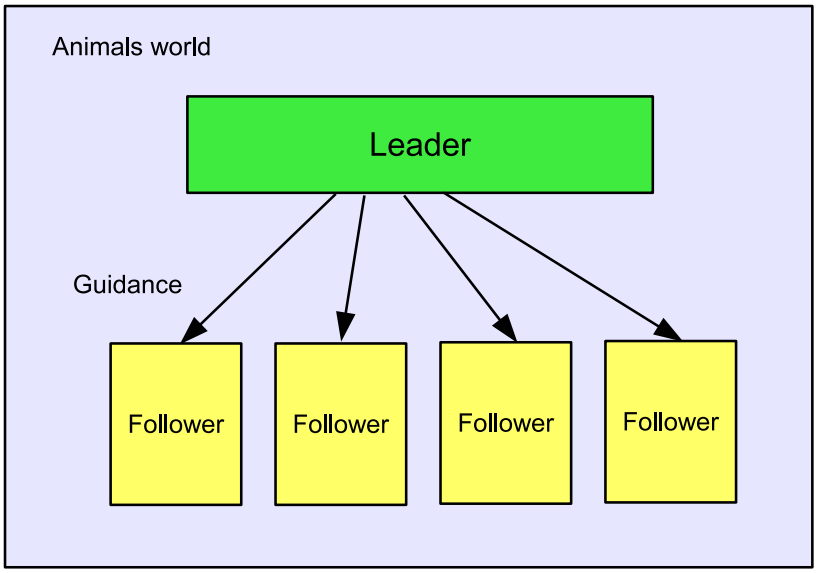

Figure 3.4: Community of animals

Chapter 4

The weakest survival theory

This chapter presents a theory which shows that the best policy for survival is to help the weakest survive in the when the environment dynamically changes.

4.1 "Weakest survival theory

In Subsection 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 follow two survival strategies are discussed.

- Exchanging DNA with members of other populations
- Drastic mutation of DNA

Serious issues with these survival strategies have been identified. These strategies could be avoided if rather then eliminating the weakest member, the weakest members were allowed to survive. In this case, the presence of weakest members is very useful as the weakest members can provide the DNA that can help all members of the population to survive. Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 illustrates the survival strategies in dynamic changing environment. In this strategy:

- The population divides into two groups; poor performance group and good performance group.
- The member from poor performance group and good performance group exchange DNA.

This strategy evolves a population that is very resilient and that can adapt to dynamically changing environment. The fittest survival strategy may also exists in the nature but with certain limitations:

- Fittest survival strategy is for short period of time and adapted In very extreme circumstances.
- Fittest survival strategy confines itself to a small group only.

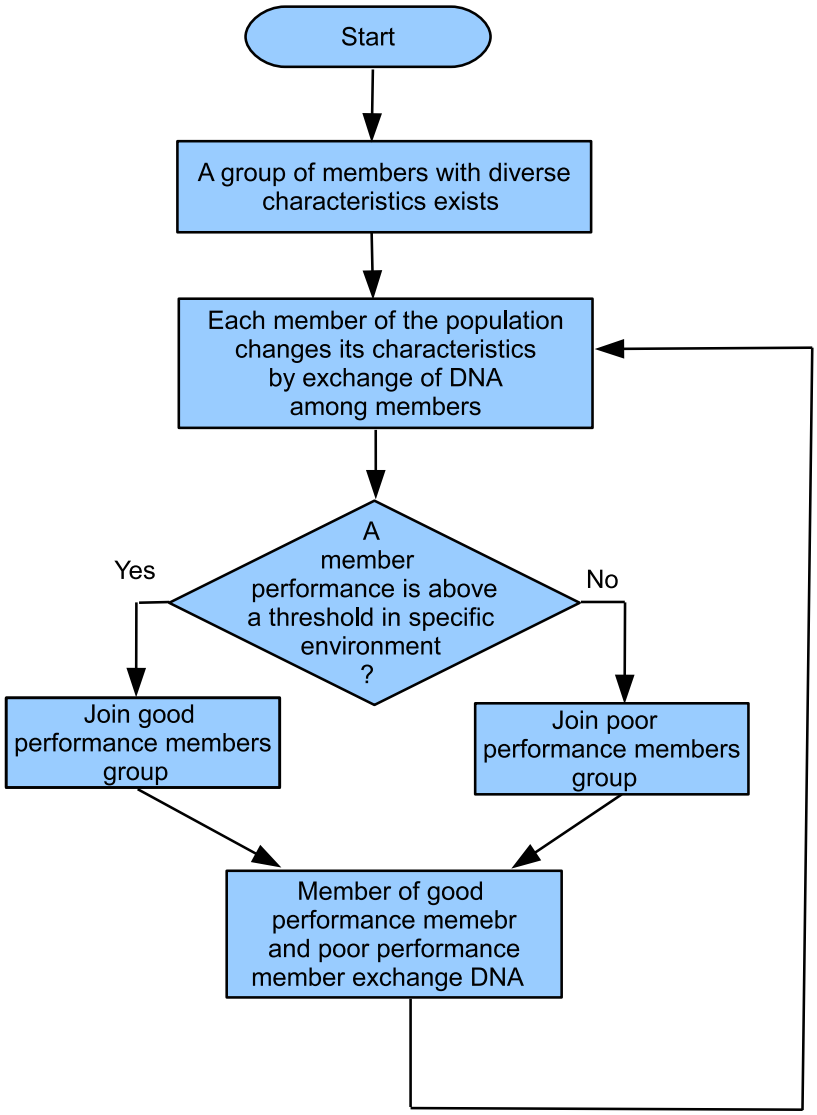

Figure 4.1: Weakest survival strategy for dynamic changing environment

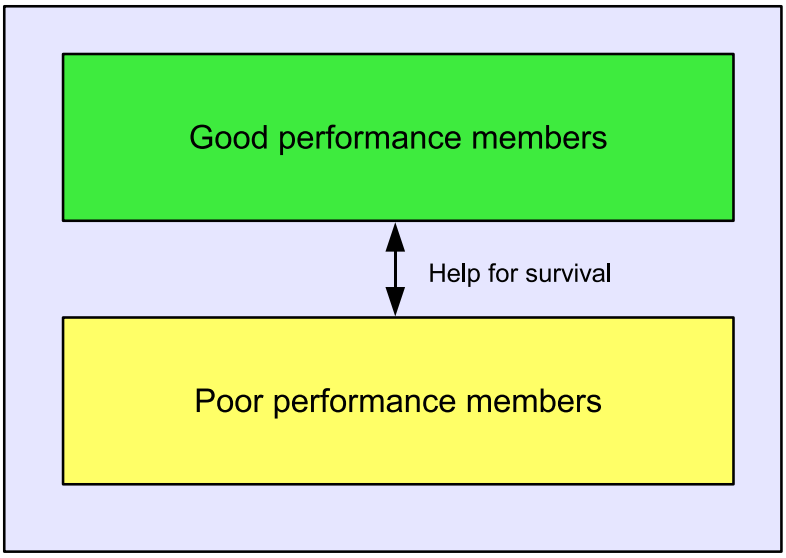

Figure 4.2: Best population

Chapter 5

Summary

This book tries to prove that:

- Fittest survival strategy cannot be sustained over a long period of time.
- Fittest survival strategy need to be confined to a sub-group only and for a limited period of time.
- The only way to survive in the dynamically changing environment is to help the weak member survive.