

NON-DARWINIAN INTRASPECIES EVOLUTION

Man did not descend from Ape

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ABSTRACT: The 'genome organization' is not random but follows two guiding principles. The 'gene inclusion principle' decides on the inclusion of permanent genes, which determine and specify various species. These are the 'central' genes, which every one and all members of a species have in fixed positions unchangeably. According to the 'gene exclusion principle', however, no two of the billions of members of a species can have the same identical 'gene group' in the given position(s). The vestigial organs arose from the corresponding *normal* genetic expressions rather than from the lack of their use or utility. Man never had a tail and will never lose the unutilized pubic & axillary hairs because his genome so provides. The present man has not descended from the ape through Darwinian interspecies evolution but from primitive man himself through intraspecies evolution.

Here we present the '**intraspecies evolution**' as against the conventional Charles Darwin's '**interspecies evolution**' given in his book, *The Origin of Species by Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life* (London: John Murray, 1859). Particularly to retrieve the human dignity and grace we herein restore the descent of man away from ape to man himself.

For outlining this new scheme of the Non-Darwinian Intraspecies Evolution we take up the thread from the article on RNA (ribonucleic acid) by Jame E. Darnell Jr. in the October 1985 issue of Scientific American vol. **253**.

At some primitive stage of the evolving environment, formation of short RNA chains was followed, in the absence of enzyme proteins, by uncatalyzed splicing, cleaving and translation of RNA chains into proteins, including enzymes. Then came the enzyme catalyzed reverse transcriptions of RNA into DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) chains. These steps initiated the process(s) culminating in the generation of multitudinous self-organizing DNA-RNA-protein biopolymer systems, which further developed and organized into non-nucleated prokaryotic cells of many kinds. Fusion of two or more types of prokaryotic cells generated nucleated eukaryotic cells of numerous kinds, which later on acquired the mitochondrion or, in the case of photosynthetic cells, the chloroplast. The primitive germ cells produced the initial primitive generation(s) of multicellular organisms. There has also been a continuous change in the ambient temperature and the evolving environment, from the initial highly reducing to the present oxidizing properties. The changing needs of the organisms for survival and their attempts for adaptive fit by expressing latent genes resulted in the adaptive changes in the morphological, physiological and behavioural traits, that is in their 'intraspecies evolution' up to the respective period of extinction.

The RNA and DNA molecules are not static but dynamic and intelligent. Basic to their intelligence is the sharon-composed energy, which they chemically exchange during their organizational actions and reactions. We therefore here ask but cannot answer the questions of how and why of these self and nonself organizations and about the nature and functioning of the basic organizing machineries. But we cannot suppress the curiosity about the organizational machinery prior and basic to the genomic determination and organization, which ultimately

generate various organisms and species and also specify the anatomy, morphology and physiology of the organs, tissues and cells. Thus, genes and genome are not the bottom end of biological organization, we have to look for organizers basic and prior to these genomic organizers.

Every one has a nose but no two of the billions of noses are exactly alike. No two fingerprints of any two different persons completely match. Out of the billions of males and billions of females in any species any male can mate to reproduce with any female. But the male and female of different species cannot reproduce viably. We cannot resist curiosity about the organization and the organizer behind the vast diversity in unity in the first case, behind the unity in immense diversity in the second case and behind the total dissimilarity in the apparent similarity in the third case. This query is important because all animate and inanimate entities with unique and different parts in the universe are made from only two unchangeable elementary cosminos, the positrino and the negatrino. Multiple principles of inclusion and exclusion suggest themselves to operate at different levels of organization.

The 'genome organization' seems to follow two guiding principles. The '**gene inclusion principle**' decides on the inclusion of permanent genes, which determine and specify various species. These are the 'central' genes, which every one and all members of a species have in fixed positions unchangeably. According to the '**gene exclusion principle**', however, no two of the billions of members of a species can have the same identical 'gene group' in the given position(s). These genes differentiate one nose or finger print from the other in the first example of the previous para. The difference also exists in the expression of these nonspecific 'peripheral' genes. Bases of the gene inclusion and gene exclusion are not clear. At the present stage of knowledge the two principles cannot be stated inductively. The required information will be extracted deductively from the genomes of numerous species taken together when deciphered.

The actual composition of the genome of any individual is decidedly set through the operation of the gene inclusion and gene exclusion principles at the point of time when the female egg is fertilized by the male sperm. It is not clear what decides and controls this process and how? Does the offspring choose and decide the parents or the parents decide the offspring? This, willy-nilly, opens the front door for discussion on the concept of 'rebirth'. Every action has its result & fruit. The parents & family for this birth are the fruits & results of the actions of the previous life. Actions of this birth will decide the parents and the resultant actual genome for next birth.

The geologists have studied fossils of the microbes, plants and animals living in different periods of geological evolution. The molecular biologists have analyzed the sequence of bases in the DNA and of the amino acids in the proteins of these multitudinous species. Darwin and other biologists, working on the whole organisms, as well as their supporter molecular biologists, have wrongly over-interpreted this information to suggest and support 'interspecies evolution' as against the 'intraspecies evolution' outlined above. The information and data presented by Allen C. Wilson (Scientific American, 253, 148-157, October 1985) also support the herein-proposed scheme of intraspecies evolution better than Darwin's interspecies evolution. Other articles in the Oct'85 issue of Scientific American are also relevant.

The following important points can also be made:

(i) The basic building bricks of DNA-RNA-protein biopolymer from which the composite genomes of all the species eventually emerged were created during one and the same period.

(ii) The content and complexity of the genomes of higher organisms grew at some later period(s) through splicing and fusion, without or with (minor) cleavages, of the genomes of lower or simpler organisms.

(iii) In the initial stages, only few species could and did develop and survive. The self-organizing germ units of other species matured into definite organisms later at different periods in fitness with the evolving environment. All species have evolved *continuously* in parallel with one another and with the evolving environment. But Darwin's theory implies *discontinuous* and *abrupt interspecies* step-evolution mediated by mutation of gene(s), which has never been

observed. Different genes occupying the same position in different species differed from the very beginning and did NOT arise due to later mutation(s).

(iv) The initial germ units and cells and thence the initial zygote (fertilized ovum) for the multi-cellular primitive generations of all species, including the highest vertebrates like man, were created without the uterus. The perennial debate: “Who came first, the egg or the hen?” thus ends in favour of the egg !

(v) The species found at any later period(s) did not evolve or transform from the few initial species, vide para (iii) above, through Darwin’s interspecies evolution. But these could be divided into three categories:

(a). Evolved to full evolving capacity but already extinct or getting extinct due to unfitting environment.

(b). Fully evolved within their own evolving capacities themselves and adapted with the obtaining environment.

(c). Partly evolved and further evolving adaptively with the changing environment, through only intraspecies evolution.

(vi) The theory of mutations in the genome of the developed species cannot explain the *ordered* phenomena of molecular clocks, molecular trees and branches because the mutation is essentially of a random nature. But these very phenomena follow naturally, and can be expected, from the new scheme of genome cleavage, splicing and fusion encompassing both the vertical and horizontal lineage.

(vii) The theory of random mutations cannot, but the new scheme of intraspecies evolution can, explain the observation that the pattern of molecular evolution of the DNAs and proteins is ubiquitous in the microbes, plants and animals.

(viii) The new scheme of the assembly and development of the genome of various species through splicing and fusion without or with some cleavages of the genomes of lower species can explain the fact that “the molecular evolution depends more on the years than on generations”. But the theory of random mutations of the genomes of already developed species cannot explain this observation. In the intraspecies evolution, the term “years” refers to the geological period(s) conducive for the maturation of the preformed self organizing germ units into species adaptively fitting the then obtaining ambient environment, rather than to the time of accumulation of the random mutations in the genomes of pre-developed species.

(ix) The organismic and molecular differences in the species were not caused by random mutations in the genomes of pre-developed organisms but resulted naturally from the regular genomic differences in the germ units, which later developed into definite organisms.

(x) The vestigial organs arose from the corresponding *normal* genetic expressions rather than from the lack of their use or utility. Darwin’s theory tries to explain the loss of tail by man, which his ancestor ape had, because man discontinued using it. But it cannot explain the continuity of pubic, axillary and facial hairs, which man not only does not utilize, but also continually shaves. It means that man never had a tail and will never lose these unutilized hairs because his genome so provides.

(xi) The present man has not descended from the African ape through Darwinian interspecies evolution. Instead he has evolved from the primitive man himself through intraspecies evolution. However, the form of the ‘primitive man’ has continuously evolved from the self organizing molecular DNA-RNA-protein system to germ cell to zygote to multi-cellular clump and so on. If man had evolved from the ape then the species of apes would have been replaced or supplemented, at least in part, by some species intermediate between the ape and man. But this has not happened.

To sum up, all evolutions are and have been intraspecies and no interspecies evolution is possible. Various species pre-existed and no new species were created from other(s).