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Darwin's theory (current version), human evolution (Physical anthropology) and population genetics are opposite to Hardy-Weinberg's Law and Mendel's Laws

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Abstract

The objectives of this article are to prove that any kind of evolution is not possible by Darwin's theory (current version) i.e. this theory unfits to disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's Law and modify Mendel's Laws. In other words, Hardy-Weinberg's Law and Mendel's Laws never support any kind of evolution. However, Darwin's theory (current version) is popularly known as Neo-Darwinism/ the new synthesis/ the synthetic theory/ the evolutionary synthesis/ the modern synthesis/ population genetics/ evolutionary genetics and gene mutation is the main agent of it, which plays the key role of Neo-Darwinism. But all mutations arise by the errors of DNA replication and damage of DNA. Consequently, it is harmful for all living organisms; hence about 3,500 diseases (including cancer) are found in humans by a single gene mutation. Therefore, mutated organisms are least fitted for survival and reproduction, and thus gene mutation unfits for any kind of evolution. As gene mutation is responsible for the origin of humans (physical anthropology) from the chimpanzee; so, humans were not evolve from the chimpanzees. If chimpanzees were evolved into a human, then no chimpanzees could be found in the world. Similarly, since, evolution is a continuous process, at present, it is occurring rapidly; mutations are constantly occurring in plants and animals. Consequently, all other organisms have to transfer into another organism successively and present organisms have to be absent from the earth but not so happen. However, other agents of Neo-Darwinism are interrelated to mutation and depend on mutations for their actions on the evolution. Thus, those agents of Neo-Darwinism are also unfit for the evolution of new species. Again, it is proved separately and repeatedly that other agents of Neo-Darwinism are also unfit for any kind of evolution. So, albino and double-headed animals are very common in nature, which arise by mutations, yet an albino or double-headed animal variety/race is developed either naturally or artificially. However, if a new type arises accidentally by the agent of Neo-Darwinism; but by random mating, it returns to the original type, and by non-random mating, it produced homozygous organisms and may extinct over time. Hence, there is no evidence that a species evolved either artificially or naturally. Hence, no evolution occurs by Neo-Darwinism. So, fossil evidence opposes Neo-Darwinism, and many evolutionary biologists also reject this theory, which supports the results of the present study. Thus, Neo-Darwinism/population genetics (evolutionary genetics) is opposite to any kind of evolution and those never disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's Law and could not modify Mendel's Laws. So, Darwinists oppose the Neo-Darwinism.

Keywords: Synthetic theory, mutations, human evolution, molecular evolution, population genetics (evolutionary genetics). Mendelian genetics

1. Introduction

Current version of Darwin's theory of molecular evolution is also known as the Neo-Darwinism, the new synthesis/ the synthetic theory/ the evolutionary synthesis/ the modern synthesis^[1]. This theory is emerged around the middle of the 20th century by Fisher, Haldane, Huxley, Ford, Wright, Dobzhansky, Mayr, and many others^[2]. It is the current/ revised/ modified form of Darwin's theory^[3]. By combining data from all branches of biology and by revaluing the acceptable parts of all previous theories, this theory is formulated^[4]. So, the evolutionary synthesis combined all the branches of biology^[5]. Moreover, the field of evolutionary genetics or population genetics is dominated by Neo-Darwinism^[3, 6]. However, various kinds of literature claimed that there are many agents of this theory:

- i. Natural selection, migration, genetic drift, and non-random mating^[7].

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- ii. Natural selection, hybridization, and genetic drift ^[8].
- iii. Mutation, recombination, genetic drift, and natural selection ^[2].
- iv. Mutation, recombination, genetic drift, immigration, non-random mating, and natural selection ^[9]. Therefore, the agents of synthetic theory is the combination of gene mutation, genetic drift, recombination, and gene flow.

However, currently, Neo-Darwinism is accepted, and the explanation for the evolution of humans (physical anthropology) and also all other organisms (Ingold and Hickman) ^[3, 10]. Even, it has the same status as the Newtonian physics and the general relativity of Einstein ^[11]. Oppositely, there are many criticisms about the modern synthesis, which about discard this theory. For example, i) The New synthesis is not a scientific theory at all ^[12]. ii) The evolutionary synthesis is the so-called extended evolutionary synthesis. It is a failed paradigm ^[13 and 14]. iii) Neo-Darwinism depends on the theoretical separation between organisms and their environments and theoretical randomness of variations on which natural selection acts. Both assumptions have been cancelled in the bright of current information ^[15]. Those criticisms claim that there is a great doubt whether evolution occurs by the Neo-Darwinism or not. So, there is no alternate way but to remove the doubt. Furthermore, literature indicated that there are many works against many theories of evolutionary biology such as: the origin of species without Darwin and Wallace ^[16]; evolution without Lamarck's theory and its use in the Darwinian Theories of evolution ^[17]; Darwin's theory is a mixture of Malthus's theory and Lyell's theory and Darwin used the wrong theory of Lamarck and believed it as a mechanism of evolution ^[18]; Living organisms (even human) evolve to match with the climate or not and geographical distribution (biogeography) opposite to Darwin's theory ^[19]; The survival of the fittest is not valid: Darwin's theory of natural selection, the origin of species and the descent of man opposite to evolution (Ahad) ^[20]; invalid chromosomal speciation theory ^[21]; invalid Oparin-Haldane's theory (the soup theory) and other theories about the origin of life ^[22]; Punctuated equilibrium theory represents shifting balance theory (of macro and quantum evolution) and invalid Darwin's theory ^[23]; Punctuated equilibrium theory, shifting balance theory, allopatric speciation theory and species selection theory for macroevolution are not valid ^[24]; Sociobiology is not a theory of evolution but a branch of entomology, which deals with social insects ^[25]; seven non-Darwinian theories opposite to evolution ^[26]; the direct evidence (paleontology/fossils) of evolution is opposite to Darwin's theory ^[27]; artificial selection/hybridization is opposite to Darwin's theory ^[28]; Darwinian classification of plant and animal opposite to Darwinian's theory ^[29]; Embryological evidences opposite to Darwin's theory and Biogenetic law (Recapitulation theory) and Haeckel's evolutionary tree is valid biogenetic law (Recapitulation theory) and Haeckel's evolutionary tree is not valid ^[30]. Consequently, those literatures claim that there is no problem and also advises to work against the Neo-Darwinism. As the review of the literature reveals that there is no work against the Neo-Darwinism or the population genetics and as "Science searches, which is the truth ^[24, 29, 30]. So, the objectives of this article are to prove: "Darwin's theory (current version), human evolution (Physical anthropology) and population genetics are opposite to Hardy-Weinberg's Law and Mendel's Laws." Reviews and literature indicated

that such type of work against Neo-Darwinism is about scanty. So, to work on the propose title is essential. Moreover, a theory/law can be invalidated by new evidence ^[31]. Such literature recommends that there is no substitute but to work on this proposed title. Moreover, the article would be helpful for Darwinists, Neo-Darwinists, sociobiology, social scientists, geneticists, breeders, botanists, zoologists, anthropologists, agriculturists, and also others dealing with evolution. So, to work on the project is very necessary for the benefit of modern biological sciences.

2. Gene mutations: Again, literature indicates that there no work on the proposed heading.

Gene mutation is the main agent of Neo-Darwinism. But it is harmful to all living organisms and thus unfit for evolution of a new species and its documents are given below with various sub-headings:

2.1 Mutation is the main agent of Neo-Darwinism

Mutations are the original source and provide the raw materials for evolution ^[1]. All new genes arise by mutation ^[31] and thus eventually result the original source of genetic variation ^[32, 33]. Consequently, there is no mutation; there would be no evolution ^[9]. So, gene mutation is the main agent of Neo-Darwinism.

2.2 Mutation arises by error, accident made by DNA replication, and by damage of DNA; so, mutation is harmful to living organisms

DNA replicates a new DNA, which is highly exact copies, like to the original DNA (Watson) ^[34] and faithfully remain unchanged throughout the life ^[35]. So, production of a new DNA is completely impossible but possible due to error of DNA replication, that is, if it does not replicate the exact copies. As a result, accidental errors of DNA replication are called mutations ^[36, 37].

Hence, it is documented that mutation arises by error, accident made by DNA replication and by damage of DNA. But error and accident could not make something good; consequently, mutations must be harmful to living organisms.

2.3 Mutations inhibit the metabolic processes; so, it is destructive to all kind of living organisms

Mutations inhibit the metabolic processes of all the living organisms by blocking the metabolic pathway ^[2]. According to Garrod's model one mutant gene is one metabolic block ^[38]. Moreover, mutation inhibits of protein synthesis and also inhibits various physiological processes ^[39]. Hence, mutated organisms suffer from various dangerous diseases ^[2]. For example, more than 3,500 abnormalities are observed due to single-gene mutation in humans, which have no medical treatments ^[31]; even mutations are the cause of all death list diseases e.g. cancer ^[40, 41]. Furthermore, the effect of strong mutation causes transformation of *Drosophila* body parts. In effect, one body part is transferred into another one character of another body segment. Two examples are antennaepedia (Fig.1) mutant, in whom legs grow in the place of antenna (Fig. 26), and bizarre ophthalmoptera mutant in which wings grow in the place of eyes (Starr and Taggart, 1989) ^[31]. Besides, figs. 10, 11. and 12. Also expresses the harmful nature of mutation. Again, mutation albinism (lack of chlorophyll) (Fig.2) found in certain plants causes the early death of seedlings ^[42], Fig.3 also indicates that mutations are destructive to all plants.

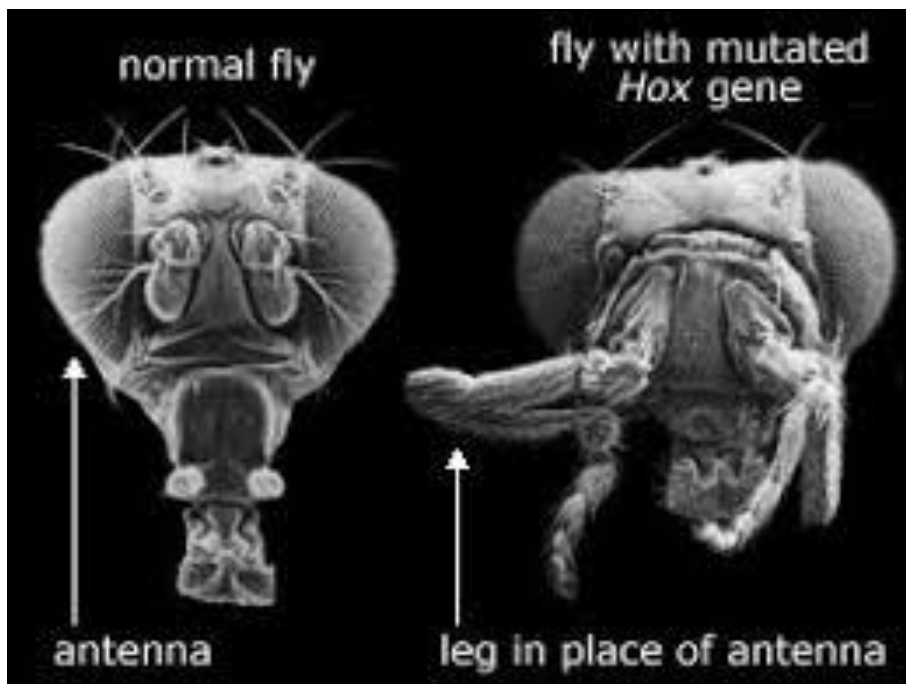


Fig 1: Antennapedia mutant in *Drosophila* (From Google)



Fig 2: Albino seedling



Fig 3: Mutated plant

So, mutations inhibit the metabolic processes; therefore, mutation is destructive to humans, all plants, and all other living organisms.

2.4 Mutations change the bases of DNA randomly but the biological systems are irreducibly complex at their molecular and cellular levels. Hence, mutations surely harm to the living organism thus no new organism evolve Mutations change the base sequence of DNA/gene randomly [2], in terms of when those will appear and which locus will be modified [31]. But the random change of the base sequence of DNA is a great problem of evolution of new species. There are many literatures about it, but a few are cited here:

- i. Mutations are random change but any such change in the biological systems are irreducibly complex (single system is composed of several well-matched interacting parts) at their molecular level as well as the cellular level. So, any change at the molecular to an irreducibly complex system would be non-functional. So, the irreducibly complex biological system is a powerful challenge to the molecular evolution by mutations [37, 43].
- ii. Mutations are harmful for living organism, because of their random characteristics (Altenburg) [44].
- iii. Most mutations are harmful, just as any random change is likely to harm an otherwise smooth operating system [45].
- iv. Mutation is a random process. So, how could a random process be beneficial to such highly ordered structures in a multicellular organism [46]? Mutations are random; which could not create something new but rather destroy as: random shuffling of bricks will never build a castles or the Greek temple, whatever time or period is available [47]; a random change of a pocket-watch or a car will not improve the watch or the car at all, rather it does harm. Again, an earthquake does not develop a city; rather it brings destruction to it [48]. Therefore, thousands of mutations that have been identified and studied by the geneticists but unfortunately all of those are very harmful to living organisms [2]. Hence, the random nature of mutation is a great problem of evolution of any new species.

2.5 Successive mutation in an individual in a successive generation is required to evolve a new species which is quite impossible

Evolution is a change in the genetic composition of a population^[38] but not an individual. Thus, the modern concept of evolution is that an individual does not evolve; rather the entire population of a particular species evolves^[49]. Again, the actions of mutations on successive generations produce new species^[49]. So, successive mutations are required in every individual of the whole population and it should be continued for several successive generations of a particular species. But mutation is rare in humans; one mutation is found in 10^4 to 10^6 people^[2], and one albino baby is found (due to mutation) in 20,000 people^[3]. As mutations are very rare and random; so, successive mutations are quite impracticable and unthinkable. Consequently, over thousands of mutations have been identified in *Drosophila*^[2], but a new *Drosophila* spp., even a race, is not yet developed either naturally or artificially as well.

2.6 There is no evidence that a species evolve either by artificial or by natural mutations

a) There is no evidence that a species/variety/race evolve by natural mutations

Organisms which arise due to natural beneficial mutations are very rare. Again, those mutated organisms are not adapted to the environment; as most organisms are already adapted, any new change would likely be disadvantageous. As a result, mutated organisms must fail to contest with the other wild types and, therefore, die^[3]. What's more, for every beneficial mutation, there will be hundreds of harmful ones; so, the net effect will be harmful ones. Thus, beneficial mutation is also problematic and is not adapted in their environments^[48]. There are many specific documents about it, but a few are specified here:

i) In the human history, the best-known evolution of the animal is the Ancon sheep (Fig.4.b), which arose due to natural beneficial germinal mutation. These sheep were then breed together and developed the Ancon breed of sheep^[8]. But it is surprising that it extinct about hundred years ago^[8, 50].



Fig 4.a: Normal sheep



Fig 4.b: Ancon sheep

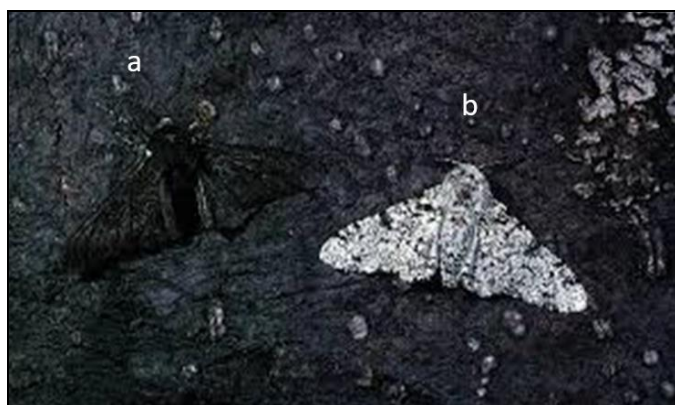


Fig 5.a: Black moth, 5.b: White moth

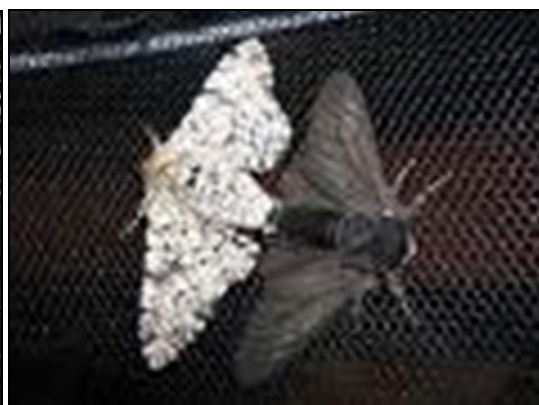


Fig 6: Black and white moth interbreeds

The best-known mutant among the farm animal is the tail-less Manx cat (Fig.13)^[49]. The tail-less Manx cat is not a new species but it is a variety/race. But due to random mating them, those back to parental type. But by non-random mating, it would be extinct over time similar to Ancon sheep. iii) It is claimed that a white moth (*Biston betularia*) (Fig. 5b) modified into a black moth (*Biston carbonaria*) (Fig. 5a) by mutation of a single gene (*Carbonaria gene*) due to industrial pollution in England and it is the best and a dramatic example evolution^[50, 51]. Oppositely, the white moth has not been

modified to a black moth, those are not two species. But it is the fluctuation of the abundance of white moths and black moths due to predation by the birds^[9, 19]. Therefore, the *B. carbonaria* interbreeds with *B. betularia* (Fig.6) and produces fertile offspring^[52]. Consequently, *B. carbonaria* and *B. betularia* are not reproductively isolated; so, it is not a new species^[19]. iv) Insect populations that develop resistance to insecticides provide another example of evolution through mutations. Again, some disease-causing bacteria have become resistant to various antibiotics by mutations^[53]. Oppositely, if

spraying of DDT is stopped, DDT resistant mutant flies will be reversed and resistant flies will largely disappear from the fly population (Smith) ^[54]. Similarly, if the application of antibiotics is stopped, resistant bacteria develop to a normal

one ^[8]. vi) The grass *Agrotis* plants grow on the polluted soils and are resistant to heavy metal poisoning *Agrotis tenuis* (Fig.7.b). But other *Agrotis* plants (Fig.7.a) growing in an unpolluted habitat (normal soil) have no such resistance.



Fig 7a: *Agrotis* plant



Fig 7b: *Agrotis tenuis*

Those two plants are treated as two separate species. But hybridization between the tolerant and non-tolerant *Agrotis*

plant produce fertile offspring ^[2, 56]. Finally, those two plants belong to the same species.



Fig 8: Albino baby

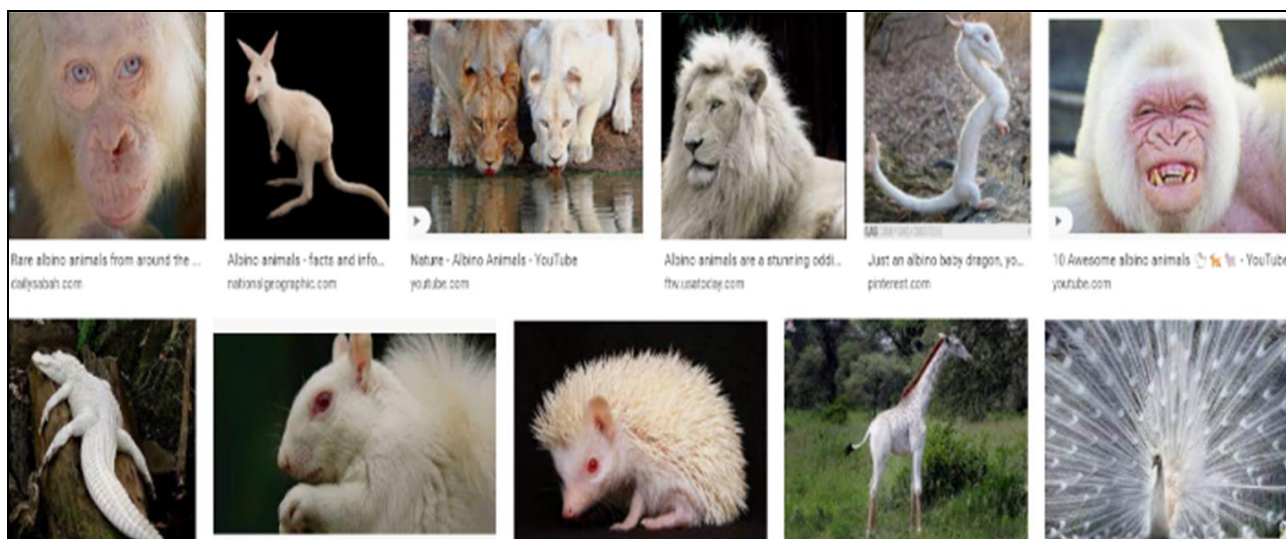


Fig 9: Albino animals (from Google)

b) Albino man, albino animals, and double-headed animals are very common in nature, which arises by gene mutation but yet those animals have not been produced a species/variety/race either naturally or artificially

Albino man (Fig. 8), albino animals (Fig. 9), and double-headed animals (Fig.10) are very common in vertebrates,

which arises due to mutation but yet those animals have not been produced a species/variety/race either naturally or artificially. However, those animals return to their normal type by random mating, and by non-random mating, those produce homozygous organisms over time and may die out in the course of time; its best example is the Ancon sheep.



Fig 10: Double headed animal (from Google)

c) There is no evidence that a species/variety/race evolves by artificial mutations

Artificial mutated organisms suffer various dangerous diseases and a series of deformities, which make the organism unfit to reproduce; even cause the death of the animals. There are many specific documents about it but a few are specified here:

Artificially developed mutant Bizarre cats (Fig.11), Sphynx cats (Fig.12), etc. suffer from dangerous diseases and a series of deformities. So, it is reared in animal's hospital. Additionally, in mutation breeding in chickens indicated that over hundreds of chicken mutants have been noted to have lethal effects e.g. blindness, wingless, missing maxillae, missing mandible, missing upper beak, nervous disorder etc.

[57, 58]. Therefore, the improvement of domestic animals through mutation breeding is hopeless from the beginning. So, mutation breeding has no practical significance at all [50]. Artificial mutations are applied plan wise and skillfully by world-renowned scientists to produce a new species. But alas! Artificial mutated organisms suffer various abnormalities, which result in the death of the animal. Thus, the breeder failed to produce a reproductively isolated new animal variety/species through artificial mutations. So, it is a strong document that no existing organism evolved through mutations. The artificial mutation is a model of natural mutation; consequently, it is indicated that natural mutation is also a harmful one.



Fig 11: Bizarre cat

**Fig 12:** Sphynx cat**Fig 13:** Manx cat

Finally, it could be concluded that gene mutation is the main agent of Neo-Darwinism but is opposite to any kind of evolution. So, living organisms including humans have not been evolved through Neo-Darwinism. Therefore, mutations are unable to disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's equilibrium.

3. Genetic drift, finite population, non-random mating, recombination, and gene flow are interrelated to mutations for their action in the evolution of new species. As mutations are very harmful to living organisms, thus, those are unfit for any kind of evolution

Genetic drift, finite population, non-random mating, recombination, and gene flow are interrelated to mutations and also depend on mutations for their action on evolution. The documents are placed here:

The evolution of a small population (a finite population) through genetic drift is dependent on mutations [59, 60]. Recombination is produced due to mutations [31, 61]. Recombination is obtained by combining mutation on an isolated population (a finite population) in various combinations and thus produce a new species [31, 32]. Thus, genetic drift, finite population, recombination, and mutations are interrelated and those agents are dependent on mutations. Again, the action of mutation on successive generations of an isolated population and thereafter hybridization with parental stock produce a new species [49]. This statement indicated that mutations, finite population, and hybridization (non-random mating) are interrelated and evolution through those agents is dependent on mutations. Furthermore, gene flow (gene migration) can increase variation within a population by introducing a new allele that was produced by mutation [32]. So, gene flow (gene migration) and mutations are interrelated. Therefore, it is proved that other agents (genetic drift, finite population, non-random mating, recombination, and gene flow) of Neo-Darwinism are interrelated with mutation and also depend on mutations for their actions on evolution. But it is proved previously that mutations are harmful to any organism and thus opposite to any kind of evolution. Thus, genetic drift, finite population, non-random mating, recombination, and gene flow are opposite to any kind of evolution.

Now, it will be separately proved that genetic drift, finite population, non-random mating, recombination, and gene flow is opposite to any kind of evolution and those are discussed below:

a) Genetic drift (neutral mutations) represents a finite population but it is opposite to any kind of evolution

Neutral mutations are changes in DNA sequence that are neither beneficial nor detrimental to the ability of an organism to survive and reproduce. This type of mutation express through genetic drift in finite population and it has great importance for the molecular evolution [62&63]. Evolution by genetic drift proceeds faster in a small population but does not proceed in a large population [64&65]. Hence, genetic drift represents a finite population and vice-versa; but those are opposite to any kind of evolution. The documents are placed here:

Both genetic drift and small population produce zero variation. But variation is the raw material of any kind of evolution. If there is no variation, there is no evolution. Hence, genetic drift and small populations are unfit for any kind of evolution. Furthermore, due to the genetic drift and small population, living organisms may become extinct over time, and its best example is the extinction of the American Heath hen. Therefore, evolutionary biologists reject the genetic drift (neutral mutations) for any kind of evolution [24, 26]. Consequently, genetic drifts are unfit to disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's equilibrium.

b) Non-random mating represents gene flow/gene migration but is opposite to any kind of evolution

Hybridization means gene flow/ gene migration and also non-random mating, and its documents are given below:

Gene flow occurs when an individual moves from one population to another population and then hybridizes [66]. Gene flow is also called gene migration [41, 67]. Gene migration occurs by hybridization [68]. So, hybridization means gene flow/ gene migration. In addition, recombination is smoothly completed through hybridization [28, 38]. Again, it is an open secret that hybridization is forced mating. Thus, hybridization means gene flow/ gene migration, recombination, and also non-random mating. But hybridization is unfit to create a new species or race and its documents are mentioned here:

Hybridization between two plant species or between two animal species is quite impossible either naturally or artificially, if it is imposed, the fertilization fails, if the fertilization is successful, the embryo may abort, or the young may suffer from various abnormalities, and it may die, if the hybrid survives to maturity, it must be sterile. However, breeders have developed some temporary plant varieties and animal races by crossing between two varieties/races. But those are not reproductively isolated [26]. For example, breeders developed varieties of dogs. "In fact, all dogs belong to the same species, as those can interbreed [33]." However, those varieties or races lost their purity just after a

few generations through segregation or by random mating [69&70]. But by nonrandom mating, those lead to homozygous organisms. Homozygous organisms are the least fit to survive and may extinct over time. So, non-random mating represents gene flow/gene migration but those are opposed to any kind of evolution. So, those factors of Neo-Darwinism are unfit to disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's principle.

c) Recombination plays a key role in Neo-Darwinism but it is opposite to any kind of evolution

Recombination generates new combinations of alleles. So, it is a major component of modern synthesis [4], and it plays one of the key role in Neo-Darwinism [71]. But recombination recombines the existing genes only. So, it never produces a new gene. Again, sexual reproduction is the direct and major source of genetic recombination [33&54]. But sexually reproducing organisms are sexually reproducing during the millions and millions of years but those are still remained unchanged. Moreover, hybridization is also a sexual reproduction. But it is proved that hybridization can never produce a new species. Thus, recombination is opposite to any kind of evolution.

So, it is documented that genetic drift, finite population, non-random mating, recombination, and gene flow are interrelated to gene mutations (the main agent of Neo-Darwinism) for their action in the evolution of new species. As mutations are very harmful to living organisms thus, those are unfit for any kind of evolution. So, those agents are unable to disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's equilibrium.

4. Darwin's theory of natural selection is unnecessary in Neo-Darwinism, as it has no function in Neo-Darwinism

Darwin's theory of natural selection combined with Mendel's theory, is known as Neo-Darwinism [2, 54]. Natural selection plays the driving force of Neo-Darwinism [3, 61]. (But it is explained that if a new type produced by the agents of Neo-Darwinism, it returns to the original type by random mating, and by non-random mating, it produces a homozygous organism. Homozygous organisms are least fitted, disease susceptible and may extinct in the course of time. Nevertheless, natural selection favors the heterozygote [72]. So, Darwin's theory of natural selection is unnecessary in Neo-Darwinism. Again, the "Balancing selection" hypothesis emphasizes on the heterozygote superiority and the homozygous inferiority [73]. But it is examined that the agents of Neo-Darwinism finally produce a homozygous organism. Hence, natural selection is unnecessary in Neo-Darwinism, as it has no function in Neo-Darwinism. About similar opinion was also provided by [74].

5. Evidence about existing plants and animals were not evolved by Neo-Darwinism and both random and non-random mating is a problem of evolution of new species

Evolution is a continuous process, and at present, it is occurring rapidly [53] and mutations are constantly occurring in plants and animals [59], yet there is no evidence that a new plant or animal species/variety/race has been evolved through mutation either by artificial or by natural mutations. However, breeders may produce some temporary varieties/races but by random mating, those return to the parental types, but non-random mating, become homozygous organisms and extinct over time. So, it draws attention that hornless cattle, pacing horses, double-toed cats, mule-footed swine, albino rats, and

other new and distinct types have appeared through spontaneous mutations (Sinnott *et al.*) [8]. Yet a variety/race/species yet develop of those animals. As, by random mating, those animals return to the original type. Moreover, Wallace (Co-author of natural selection) drew concentration that quickly fattening mutated pigs, short-legged sheep (Ancon sheep), pouter pigeons, and poodle dogs could never have come into existence in a state of nature (Wallace, 1858) [75] i.e. those animals extinct in the course of time.

Therefore, it is documented that existing plants and animals are not developed by mutation/Neo-Darwinism and both random and non-random mating is a problem of evolution of new species. So, agents of Neo-Darwinism are unfit to disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's equilibrium.

6. Neo-Darwinism stands at the opposite pole of human evolution (Physical anthropology)

Physical anthropology is a branch of anthropology concerned with the origin, evolution, and diversity of people [76, 77]. However, gene mutation is responsible for the evolution of humans from the chimpanzees (King and Wilson) [78]; as DNA hybridization experiments suggested that humans were evolved from the African apes by a gene mutation [79].

Oppositely: i) it was previously proved that gene mutations (the main agent of Neo-Darwinism) are very harmful to a living organism, there is no evidence that a species evolved by naturally or artificial mutations. Thus, gene mutations are unfit for any kind of evolution. Therefore, humans are not evolved from chimpanzees. ii) According to Physical Anthropology four factors are responsible for evolution of human from the chimpanzee: natural selection, mutation, gene flow, and genetic drift [5]. But it is formerly proved that those agents are interrelated to mutations for their action. As mutations are unfit for any kind of evolution; thus those agents are unfit for any kind of evolution. Therefore, humans have not evolved from chimpanzees. iii) Figures (14. a, b & d) indicated that mutations are very destructive to chimpanzee; so, the evolution of chimpanzees to humans is quite impossible. iv) If gene mutations or other agents would produce a new type/race/variety of humans but this new type of human by a random mating returns to the original type/parental type. Its best example is an albino baby returning to a normal man. So, it draws attention that the "Neo-Darwinian mechanisms of mutation, recombination, genetic drift, and natural selection haven't been demonstrated for human evolution—and probably never will be [77]."

v) Evolution is a change in the genetic composition of a *population* but not *individual* [38]. Thus, the modern concept of evolution is that an individual does not evolve; rather the entire population of a particular species evolves [49]. Consequently, if a chimpanzee evolves into a human, then no chimpanzee would be found in the world. Since, evolution is a continuous process, at present, it is occurring rapidly [53] and mutations are constantly occurring in plants and animals [59, 80]. Consequently, all other organisms transfer into another organism successively, but not so happen. vi) Humans evolve naturally from the chimpanzee but it has been earlier proved that if a new mutant type arises naturally, they are not adapted to the environment and extinct or return to the original form, therefore, a similar phenomenon would also happen for the evolution of humans from the chimpanzees. vi) An albino chimpanzee (Fig. 14.b, c & d) is the most common in nature but by random mating; it produces a normal chimpanzee in the next generation. "The main human races are Caucasoid,

Mongoloids (including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and American Indians, etc.), and Negroid^[81].” If marriage/mating would occur randomly among those races, then those races will be merged into one. But laws and norms prohibit marriage/mating among them. As a result, “So long as

diverging races are not yet developed and are reproductively isolated, they are potentially able to hybridize and merge back into a single population. Human races are an excellent example of such a merging process^[81].”

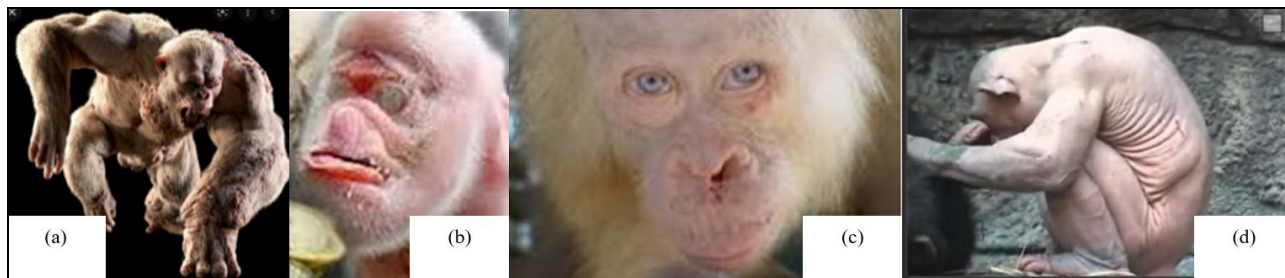


Fig 14: a, b c & d. Mutated chimpanzee

Hence, Neo-Darwinism stands at the opposite pole of human evolution (Physical anthropology).

7. Mendelian genetics /Mendel's theory is opposite to Neo-Darwinism

Mendelian genetics /Mendel's theory is opposite to Neo-Darwinism. The arguments are placed here:

Darwin's theory of natural selection combined with Mendel's genetics is known as Neo-Darwinism^[11, 54]. Oppositely: i) It is previously proved that natural selection has no function in Neo-Darwinism. In addition, when Mendel's scientific work was rediscovered in 1900, it was viewed as an antagonistic concept to Darwin's theory. Consequently, during the early part of the 19th century, the popularity of Darwin's theory continued to decline and it was an antagonistic period of evolution^[3, 82]. So, the development of Neo-Darwinism by the natural selection with Mendel's theory is quite absurd. Thus, Mendelian genetics /Mendel's theory is opposite to Neo-Darwinism. ii) Mendel's rules only explain how genotypic and phenotypic characteristics pass from parents to offspring generation to generation as unmodified forms and express a different ratio, which is the opposite to the idea of evolution. As a result, if a red-flowered plant is crossed with a white-flowered one, all the F₁ plants become red-flowered but both of these characters (red and white flowers) reappear in the F₂ generation. In all successive generations, only these two colours appear^[71]. Hence, Neo-Darwinism and Mendelian genetics stand at the opposite poles of the evolution of their activity.

8. Hardy-Weinberg's law is universal, as any agent of Neo-Darwinism is unable to disturb its equilibrium

Neo-Darwinism is opposite of Hardy-Weinberg's law. The arguments are as follows:

Hardy-Weinberg's equilibrium stated that the gene frequencies remain constant for generation after generation unless it is not disturbed by recurring mutations, natural selection, migration, non-random mating, or genetic drift^[3, 83]. But it is formerly and repeatedly proved that those agents are unfit to change the genotypic and phenotypic features of an organism and thus those factors are unfit to disturb Hardy-Weinberg's equilibrium. So, Hardy-Weinberg's law is universal, as any agent cannot disturb its equilibrium. As a result, Hardy (1908)^[84] acknowledges, “I have, of course,

considered only the very simplest hypotheses possible. Hypotheses other than [sic] that of purely random mating will give different results, and, of course, if, as appears to be the case sometimes, the character is not independent of that of sex, or has an influence on fertility, the whole question may be greatly complicated. But such complications seem to be irrelevant to the simple issue raised by Mr. Yule's remarks.” So, it is documented that Hardy-Weinberg's law is universal, as any agent of Neo-Darwinism cannot disturb its equilibrium.

9. Population genetics (evolutionary genetics) is opposite to molecular the evolution of a new species

Population genetics is the study of natural selection, genetic drift, mutation, gene flow, and recombination, which changes in genotypic and phenotypic frequencies of an organism^[37, 83]. So, the agents of Neo-Darwinism mean population genetics. But it is previously proved that the agents of Neo-Darwinism are interrelated with mutation (the main agent of Neo-Darwinism) and also depend on mutations for their actions on evolution. Again, it is proved earlier that mutations are opposite to any kind of evolution. Moreover, it is also separately proved that other agents of Neo-Darwinism are opposite to any kind of evolution. Thus, population genetics is opposite to any kind of evolution. In support: “Of course, population genetics is a fruitful subject but it is quite apart from its relation to the study of evolution. Since evolution is a change in the genetic composition of a population, the mechanisms of evolution constitute a problem of population genetics^[85]”. Therefore, population genetics (evolutionary genetics) is opposite to the molecular evolution of a new species.

10. Agents of Neo-Darwinism are working continuously on living organisms during millions of years but fossil evidence proved that those organisms are still unchanged and thus agents of Neo-Darwinism are opposite to any kind of evolution

Evolution is a change in gene frequency^[86] and it is a continuous process^[53, 87]. Even at present, evolution is occurring rapidly^[88]. But according to the geological time scale, the existing plants and animals evolved during millions and millions of years ago.



Fig 15: a & b. Bryophyte & its fossil

Those organisms are still unchanged; though the agents are continuously affecting those existing organisms during the vast period of time. A few specific examples of fossil

evidences are placed here, which proved that organisms are still unchanged during millions of years.

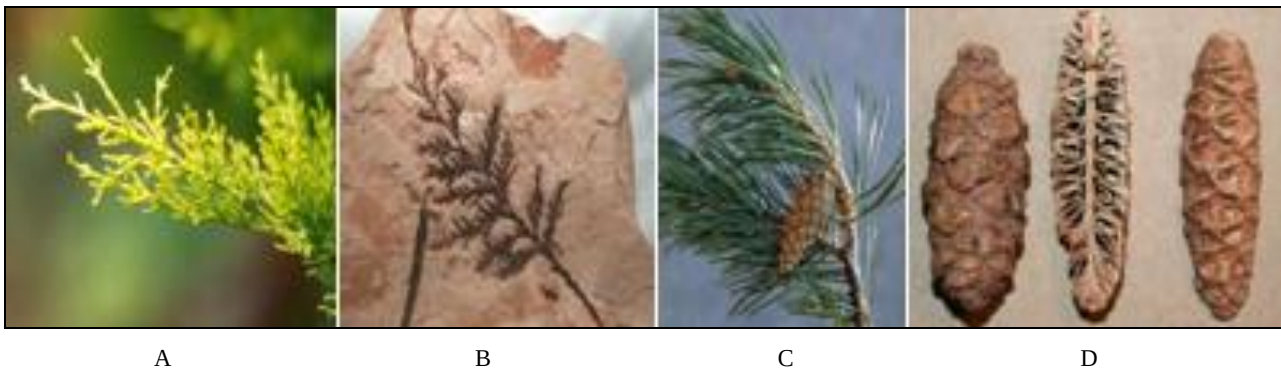


Fig 16a: Conifer leaf, b) Conifer leaf's fossil c) Conifer fruit, d) Conifer fruit's fossil

i) All obtained fossils of plants are identical to the existing plants. For example, bryophytes (Fig.15.a & b), conifers

(Figs.16.a, b, c & d), ferns (Figs.17.a & b), and gymnosperms (Figs.18.a & b), are identical to their existing forms.



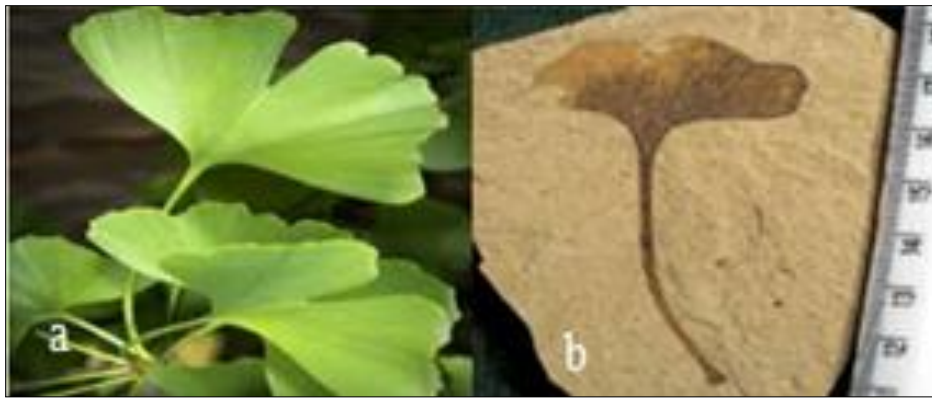
Fig 17a: Fern b) Fossil of fern



Fig 18a: Gymnosperm b) Fossil of gymnosperm leaf

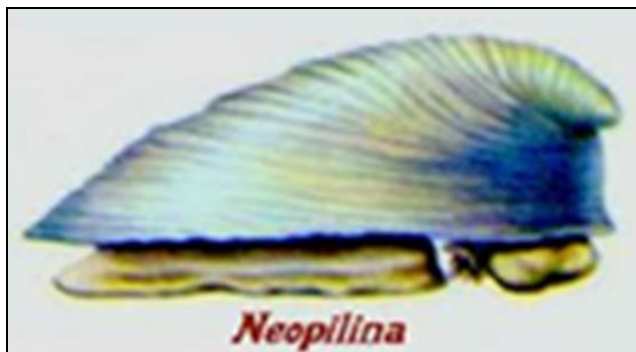
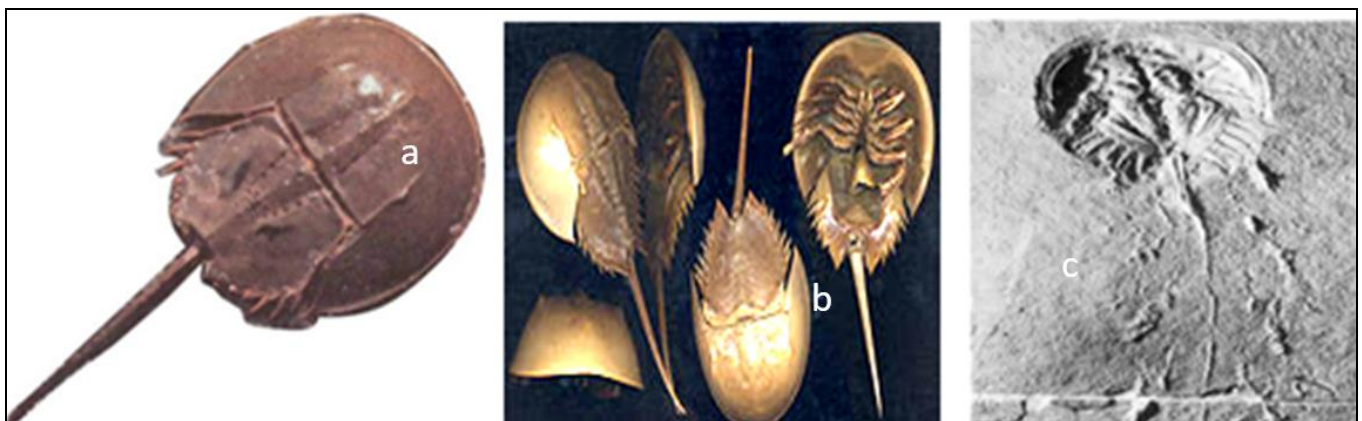
Again, it is interesting that the psilopsida is the ancestor of the whole vascular plant group^[89], but the fossil of *Ginkgo biloba*

(Figs.19.a & b) and *Psilotum* (Figs.20.a & b) are identical to their existing forms.

**Fig 19a:** Ginkgo biloba**Fig 19b:** Fossil of Ginkgo biloba**Fig 20a:** Psilopsida**Fig 20b:** Fossil of Psilopsida

ii) All invertebrate fossils are identical to the existing invertebrates. For example- *Neopilina* (Fig.21 a & b) and

horse shoe crab *Limulus* (Fig.22 a & b) are identical to their fossil (Fig.22 c).

**Fig 21a:** *Neopilina* (from Google)**Fig 21b:** Fossil of *Neopilina* (from Google)**Fig 22a:** *Limulus* (Keeton) ^[80]**Fig 22b:** Fossil of *Limulus* (Wilson et al, 1977)

iii) All vertebrate fossils are identical to the existing vertebrates. For example-

a) Crocodiles evolved during the Mesozoic era about 240 million years ago (Alter) ^[40]. But still, crocodiles look

practically alike in their fossils (Figs.23 a & b). So, crocodiles are still unchanged.



Fig 23a: Crocodile (from Google)



Fig 23b: Fossil of crocodile (from Google)



Fig 24a: *Ascaphu spp*

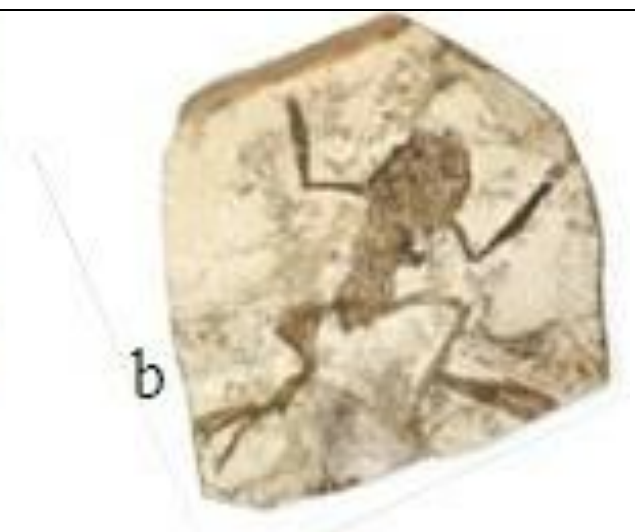


Fig24b: Fossil of *Ascaphu spp*

b) It is thought that amphibians are modified into reptiles, but the primitive amphibians (tail toad *Ascaphus* spp.) are still living in the wet forest of the Pacific coast ^[90] and it is identical to its fossils (Figs. 24 a & b).

Hence, it is verified that though agents of Neo-Darwinism continuously worked on the existing organism millions of years ago, but fossil evidences indicates that those are still unchanged. Whereas, fossils provide the most clear-cut, convincing, strongest, verified, and direct evidences of evolution ^[7, 46, 59]. Hence, Neo-Darwinism is opposite to any kind of evolution. Hence, the Hardy-Weinberg rule is universal; any factor of the synthetic theory is unfit to disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's equilibrium.

11. Evolutionary biologist rejects the Neo-Darwinism, which supports the results of the present study

Evolutionary biologists reject the evolutionary synthesis; there are many literatures but a few are mentioned here:

i) Neo-Darwinism is a tautology (true by definition only). This theory is unsophisticated and false but widespread ^[91]. ii) The whole structure of the synthetic theory is being attacked from the disciplines ranging from paleontology to molecular biology ^[92]. iii) The recent realization about genomic organization opposes neo-Darwinian theory ^[93]. iv) The mode of the synthetic theory does not give an adequate explanation of evolution ^[85]. v) Neo-Darwinism depends on the theoretical

separation between organism and environment, and supposed randomness of variation on which natural selection acts. Both assumptions have been cancelled in the light of contemporary information ^[15]. vi) The Neo-Darwinism is a high-class plan about molecular evolution but it has broken down on both of its fundamental claims: extrapolation, and nearly exclusive reliance on selection leading to adaptation ^[94]. vii) The Neo-Darwinism is not a scientific theory at all ^[12]. viii) The Neo-Darwinism is the so-called extended evolutionary synthesis. It is a failed paradigm ^[13, 14]. ix) The Neo-Darwinism has failed in maintaining a clear line of thinking, oriented by pure facts. Thus, during the second half of the 20th century, a few attempts were made in order to improve the Neo-Darwinism but it fails without the expected results ^[95]. x) Gene mutation is the only agent of synthetic theory; as other agents of synthetic theory very closely interrelated to mutation and dependent on mutations for their result of action. But mutations express only in homozygous and harmful recessive state. Mutations inhibit the metabolic processes. Randomness of mutations is contradictory to directional evolution. Successive mutations are not possible, which create new species. No major success in animal breeding through artificial mutation. Natural mutants are not adapted to the environment. If a new type arise by mutation but acquiring of a status of this variety to a species is not possible due to segregation and failure to gain reproductive isolation due to reverse mutation a mutant genotype change into wild. So,

population genetics conflicting about synthetic theory^[74]. Therefore, it is documented that evolutionary biologists reject the Neo-Darwinism, which supports the findings of the current study.

12. Conclusions

The present study indicates that: i) Mutation is the main agent of Neo-Darwinism, it is an accident and error. Neo-Darwinism means population genetics (evolutionary genetics) and Mendelian genetics. ii) Hybridization represents non-random mating/ gene flow/gene migration. iii) Agents of Neo-Darwinism (mutations, non-random mating, recombination, genetic drift, and gene flow) are interrelated to the mutation and the evolution of new species by those agents depends only on mutations. iv) Any kind of evolution is not possible through the agents of Neo-Darwinism. So, Neo-Darwinism/population genetics (evolutionary genetics) is the opposite to any kind of evolution and those never disturb the Hardy-Weinberg's Law and could not modify Mendel's Laws. v) Use of the terms "Evolutionary genetics" instead of population genetics is unwise; as any kind of evolution is not possible through population genetics. However, any theory might be overturned at any time by new evidence^[96] and theories are being modified continually in the light of new evidence^[79]; so, the conclusions of this article are acceptable.

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