



## 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

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### Abstract

In this article it is proved that the Origin of Species means/represents the Survival of the Fittest, natural selection, the Darwin's theory (Darwinian evolution) and vice-versa but the Descent of Man (human evolution) means the Survival of the Fittest with the Lamarck's theory. So, if it is proved that the Survival of the Fittest and Lamarck's theory is not valid, the Origin of Species, natural selection, the Darwin's theory (Darwinian evolution) and the Descent of Man would be invalid. However, it is known from the several observations that many unfit animal may survives; whereas the really the fittest are died out due to various hazards. So, there is no chance for the Survival of the Fittest. Again, the Survival of the Fittest' indicates that living organisms are selfish and struggle for their existence like battle in battle. But symbiosis, obligate symbiosis, cooperation etc. are widely spread in nature from microorganisms to vertebrate; even altruism (self sacrifice) also. Again, no fittest organism developed by the slight variation/gradualism. Darwin's theory cannot explain the presence of vestigial organ. The reproductive success organisms evolved during millions and millions of years ago and still existing in their own form. How extinct organisms are fittest and produce new species? The Mendel's laws, the Hardy-Weinberg's law, the laws of thermodynamics and teleology oppose Darwinian evolution. Even all the evidences of Darwin's theory are opposite of evolution. Hence, seven theories of evolution are formulated without the effects of the Survival of the Fittest. Consequently, the Survival of the Fittest is wrong, invalidated and also meaningless. Again, Lamarck's theory is wrong. Hence, 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; many literatures support it. Additionally, the Survival of the Fittest played a nasty role of political idealism and it removes the religion (atheistic). But all religions take note of the major events of a lifetime: birth, youth, marriage and death; bind society together through ceremony of worships and to control social deviance.

**Keywords:** the survival of the fittest, darwin's theory, origin of species, descent of man, battle within battle, opposite to

### 1. Introduction

Darwin's theory is the central theme of biology and also all the theories of evolution (Alters, 1996) [16]. According to Darwin living organisms gradually evolve in this way: unicellular organism/bacterium → invertebrate → lung fish → amphibian → reptile → placental mammal → higher mammal → human (Darwin, 1882). Darwin's theory is well described in the Origin of Species and the "Descent of Man. However, in the Origin of Species Darwin indicates that evolution of all organisms evolve by the action of the Survival of the Fittest or natural selection. But the Descent of Man (human evolution) is completed by the action of survival combined with action of habit (Lamarck's theory. Thus, the Survival of the Fittest plays the key role both of the Origin of Species and of the i.e. Darwin's theory. The evidences are given here:

a. Evidence from the Origin of Species: (Darwin, 1872) used eight times Natural Selection or the Survival of the Fittest. For example: i) "This preservation of favorable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious, I have called Natural Selection, or the survival of the fittest (Origin of Species, p.86). ii) This principle of preservation, or the Survival of the Fittest, I have called natural selection (Origin of Species, 1972, p.131). iii) I have called this principle, by which each slight variation, if useful, is preserved, by the term natural selection, in order to mark its relation to man's power of selection. But the expression often used by Mr. Herbert Spencer, of the Survival of the Fittest, is more accurate, and is sometimes equally convenient (Darwin, 1972, p.71). Those quotations indicate that Darwin's theory means natural

selection and the Survival of the Fittest, the Origin of Species and vice-versa. Consequently, the process of natural selection soon became the Survival of the Fittest' (Raven *et al.*, 1980) [48]; in modern times, Survival of the Fittest is the shortcomings as a description of Darwin's theory (Curtis, 1980) [48]. So, it is proved that evolution of all organisms is based on the survival of the fittest. As a result, if it is possible to prove that Survival of the Fittest is not valid; then Darwin's theory, natural selection and the Origin of Species would be automatically opposite to evolution.

b. The evidences from the Descent of Man (Darwin, 1871): i) "In an area as large as one of these islands, the competition between tribe and tribe would have been sufficient, under favourable conditions, to have raised man, through the survival of the fittest, combined with the inherited effects of habit, to his present high position in the organic scale (Descent of Man, p.157). Therefore, the Descent of Man (human evolution) means the Survival of the Fittest with Lamarck's theory. Thus, if it is possible to prove that survival of the fittest has no function on the evolution and Lamarck's theory has no function on the evolution; then the Descent of Man (human evolution) would be automatically invalid.

Nevertheless, there are many criticisms about the Survival of Fittest. For example: i) Darwin's adoption of the Survival of the Fittest is suffered for twenty years' for the logical status of natural selection (Dutton, 1988) [31]. ii) Efforts to solve (or dissolve) the tautology problem of the Survival of the Fittest have intensified over the last decade (Paul, 1988 [43], p422).iii) Does Survival of the Fittest simply mean survival of those best

able to survive? If so, is the theory of evolution just an empty statement? It is a logical challenge to Darwinism (Leavitt, 2009) [33]? iv) Use of the Survival of the Fittest is illogicality of appealing to what is “natural” to judge right from wrong—the naturalistic fallacy and misleading notion. v) The Fittest is meaningless as the ‘fitness’ is used synonymously with ‘survival’ and, therefore, cannot affect evolution/ survival. Thus, the whole theory is a tautology, as it has no other criterion of fitness than survival (Popper, 1979) [45]. ” vi) the Survival of the Fittest is claimed to be a tautology. This reasoning is that entire Darwin's theory is fundamentally tautological, and therefore devoid of any explanatory power (Corey, 1994) [26]. vii) The Survival of the Fittest is avoided by modern biologists, because it could be misleading (Colby, 1997) [25]. Hence, there is a great doubt whether evolution of living organisms including human is completed by the action of the Survival of the Fittest’ or not. Thus, there is a great chance to work on the title “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.” As the review of literature reveals that there is no work on this title and as “Science searches which is the truth (Ahad, 2017, Ahad, 2018 and Ahad, 2019) [10, 8, 9, 7] ?” Therefore, literature demands that there is no alternate way but to work on this title. This article would be beneficial to the student of evolutionary biology and researchers of evolutionary biology as well as those who studies on the evolution to know about the evolution. So, working on title is very essential for the benefit of the biological science.

## 2. The reproductive success organisms evolved during million and millions of years ago but still existing in their own form

The reproductive success organism (which will leave the most offspring in the successive generations) is one of the key element Darwinian evolutions; the reproductive success organism produces new species with space of time (Darwin, 1866; Tamarin, 1986 [54]; Wallace, 1990) [57]. Example of the reproductive success organism: At early age a honey bee queen collects more than 5 million sperm from his mates and this queen is capable of laying up to 2,000 eggs within a single day (Anonymous, 2019) [17] and at maturity a termite may produce 40,000 eggs in a day (Wikipedia, 2018) [61]. Therefore, those insect are reproductive success organisms. But those organisms evolved during million and millions of years ago; their fossil proved it. For example- the fossils of social insects (honey bee, ant termite) are found 250 million years ago (Romoser, 1994) [49]. So, social insects evolved at least 250 million of years ago. Though “Evolution is a continuous process and at present it is occurring rapidly (WBE, 1992, p.406),” yet the social insects still existing their own form which conformed that the Survival of the Fittest is not valid.

Furthermore, the elephant (*Elephasindicas*, *E. africana*) is the slowest breeding animal, as it produces only six (6) offspring during her 30 to 90 year life time (Joardan and Verma, 1990) and humans are also a slow breeding species giving relatively small number of progenies compared to her life or generation span (Pai, 1986). So, according to Darwin, elephants and humans are actually not Fittest and therefore, those should be extinct. Yet, humans are superior of the world and dominated in all respect to other animal.

However, it is true that about all the plants and animals produce few offspring. So-called the reproductive success organisms are rare. So, it is proved that though one of the key factors of the Survival of the Fittest is the reproductive success organisms but it is not valid.

## 3. The Survival of the Fittest indicates that living organisms are selfish and they struggle for their existence like battle in battle but it is not valid

Battle within battle must be continually recurring with varying success (Darwin, 1972, p.80), the struggle will almost invariably be most severe between the individuals of the same species (Darwin, 1972,p.82). Thus, animals should behave selfishly, channeling all of their time and energy into their own survival and reproduction (Bernstein and Bernstein 1982). Thus, according to Darwin the Survival of the Fittest indicates that living organisms are selfish and they struggle for their existence like battle in battle. But it is not valid, as symbiosis, obligate symbiosis, cooperation etc. is widely spread in nature and a few evidences are placed here:

### 1. Symbiosis in animal kingdom

Symbiosis, obligate symbiosis, cooperation etc is an exceedingly widespread phenomenon in nature; there is no major group of animals that does not include symbiotic species, and there is probably no individual animal that does not play host to at least one symbiotic process (Weisz, 1968) [58]. Practically every animal (man and other mammals/ruminant) with an alimentary canal house billions of intestinal bacteria. These bacteria draw freely materials not digested by the host. The host usually gets benefits from the supplementary digestion carried out by the bacteria and is often dependent on certain of the bacterial by-products (Weiz, 1968) [58]. such as obtain many vitamins released by the bacterial symbionts of the gut, also maintain optimal level for their adequate growth and development (Wolfe, 1983) [60]. Pogonophoran worms (about 9 meters long), have no digestive system. Their nutrition comes in part from bacteria living symbiotically with the cells of the worms. In the total absence of sunlight, bacteria that oxidize hydrogen sulphide are the food bases of the community (Purves and Orians, 1987) [46]. Likewise, in the gut of wood-eating termites, live flagellates- an obligate anaerobic protozoon (*Trichonympha* sp.) secretes an enzyme capable of digesting the cellulose of wood. Termites chew and swallow wood, the intestinal flagellates then digest it. Both organisms share the resulting carbohydrates. Thus, termites can exploit unlimited food opportunities; which are not open to other animals. The protozoa get protection and ensure of a stable food supply (Weiz, 1968) [58]. So, the experience gained from rearing germ-free laboratory animals (e.g. mice) are abnormal in a number of ways, and it is now a standard practice to intentionally infect such animals with several species of microorganisms so that the animals can develop normally (Kimball, 1974) [41].

### 2. Symbiosis in plant kingdom

The legume nodule-Rhizobium symbiosis is an excellent example of plant bacteria symbiosis. Neither *Rhizobium* nor an uninfected legume can fix nitrogen and can live (Purves and Orians, 1987) [46]. Similarly, species of the blue-green algae *Nostoc* and *Anabaena* can become associated like the *Rhizobium*-legum with bryophyte, gamophyte, root nodule of cycads and leaf tissue of the angiosperms genera, and leaf tissues of the aquatic fern *Azolla* (Peters, 1978). Moreover, approximately 900 species of the widespread tropical genus of figs (*Ficus*) have a complex obligatory relationship with pollinating agaonid fig wasps (*Blastophaga psenes*) (Wiebes, 1979). The wasps lay their eggs in the developing seeds upon which the larvae feed; on the other hand figs experience 44 to 77% seed mortality, a very high cost for pollination (Janzen, 1979).

### 3. Symbiosis in animal kingdom

Symbiosis is also found in animal kingdom. For example- i) The Nile crocodile opens its mouth after feeding (Fig. 1). and it permits the Egyptian plover to feed on any leeches attached to its gums (Limbaugh, 1961). ii) The relationship between the

remora and the shark is a classic example of commensalism. The dorsal fin of the remora is modified into a sucker by means of which the remora can form a temporary attachment to the sand tiger shark (Fig.). The shark does not feel difficulty by this and makes no attempt to prey upon the remora. When the shark does not feed (i.e. at rest); however, the remora is in a position to pick up scraps the shark fails to consume (Kimball, 1974)<sup>[41]</sup>.

Hence, the living organisms are not selfish and they struggle for their existence like battle in battle and thus, the Survival of the Fittest is not valid. As a result, some nineteenth century critics believe that cooperation among living organisms cancel Darwin's theory (Dodson, 1960); countless causes of cooperation, from simple symbiosis obligate symbiosis in which a single individual voluntarily suffers self-death for the welfare of its group; and it is certainly a problem of Darwin's theory (Christian, 1977)<sup>[24]</sup>.

#### 4. Not only symbiosis/cooperation but also altruism is commonly found among the living organism, which cancel the Survival of the Fittest

Altruism (self-sacrificeness) is commonly found from invertebrates to vertebrates, which indicates that the living organisms are not selfish and they struggle for their existence like battle in battle and thus, the Survival of the Fittest is not valid. There are numerous references but a few documents placed here with various sub-heading:

a. Altruism in invertebrate: Altruistic behaviour found in many invertebrates. For example: ants, wasps, termites and in the bee societies, in which the workers are sterile. The workers have no sex, but they labour on behalf of a single fertile queen. They sting the intruders, a behavior that helps defend the hive but results in the death of the individual worker (Sakagami and Akahira 1960)<sup>[50]</sup>.

b. Altruism in vertebrate: Altruistic behaviour found in many vertebrates. For example: i) Woodchuck (*Marmotamonax*), the Western yellow-bellied marmot *M. Flaviventiri*, Olympic marmet *M. olympus* and the Naked Mole rats *Heterocephalus glaber* live in colonies and are almost similar to the social insects, as they have the most highly developed social systems. These social animals are certainly challenges to the evolutionists (Ehrhch and Ranghgarden, 1987). ii) Altruistic behavior is observed among the numerous bird species. For example, American crow has reproductive groups of up to 14 individuals. Only one male and one female are actually breeding, while all the rest adults called, the helpers, those participate in the feeding of offspring, and protective defense (Campbell, 1997). iii) Porpoises, elephants, primates, lemurs, monkeys, chimpanzees and humans take parental cares (Bernstein and Bernstein, 1982) monkeys and apes, childless adult also often take care of the infants of others for short periods; they may hold the young, groom or play with them (Keeton, 1980). In supporting: i) Recent research made some surprising discoveries of altruism in living being, which are resemble even at human level, create great doubt about the evolution through the the Survival of the Fittest or natural selection (Cider *et al.* 1984). ii) Countless causes of cooperation, from simple altruism to a higher altruism in which a single individual voluntarily suffers self-death for the welfare of its group; and it is certainly a problem of Darwinian evolution (Christian (1977)<sup>[24]</sup>. iii) Altruism seems to be common among animal. So, a more difficult question arises: How did those organisms evolve (Wallace, 1990)<sup>[57]</sup> iv) How can one account for altruism behaviour in evolutionary term (Starr and Taggart, 1989)<sup>[52]</sup>. ? v) Evolutionary biologists have been long puzzled by cases of evident of altruism in certain animal societies. Such behaviors appear to acquire a cost to the

cooperating (or altruistic organisms), which would seem to make them impossible to evolve by Survival of the Fittest/natural selection (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, SEP, 2006)<sup>[51]</sup>. So, it is documented that altruism is commonly found among the invertebrates to vertebrates, which proved that the living organisms are not selfish and they struggle for their existence like battle in battle and thus, the Survival of the Fittest is not valid.

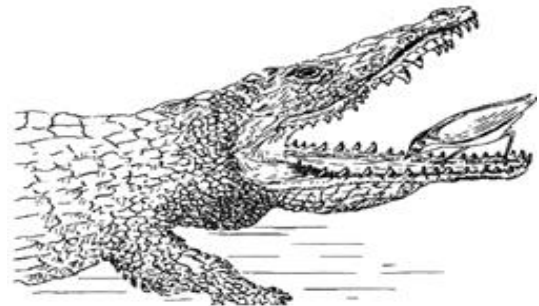


Fig 1: The Nile crocodile and Egyptian plover bird mutualism (adapted from Kimball, 1965)<sup>[41]</sup>.

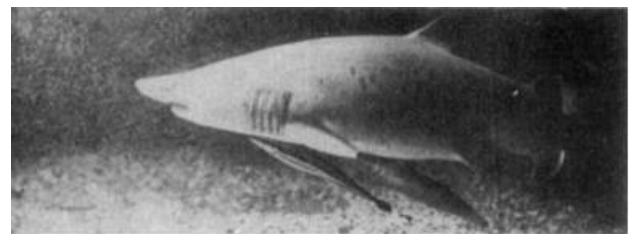


Fig 2: the sand tiger shark with two remoras

#### 5. No Fittest organism developed by the slight variation/gradualism

Darwin applied the term 'gradual' twenty three (23) times in the Origin of Species in 1872 to explain how living organism evolve gradually. Moreover, he applied the term 'gradual' thirteen (13) times in the 'Descend of Man' in 1882 to explain how human evolve gradually. So, all the living organism evolved gradually in this way: unicellular organism/bacterium → invertebrate → lung fish → amphibian → reptile (Bird arose from the Thecodon dinosaur) → Placental mammal → higher mammal → human (Darwin, 1882). So, gradual evolution means Darwin's theory. But such type of gradual/slight evolution is not possible by the slight variation if the change is not large one. In supporting, "A small change in the forelimb of reptiles/dinosaurs towards producing a bird would be of no value for flight, unless it was large at once (Bhuya and Timm, 1973)?" In addition, Invalid claims of gradualism made at the wrong scale (Gould and Eldredge, 1977). Again, if a new species may arise by an accumulation of fine graded variations, then there should have innumerable transition forms, but such form is completely absent (Vuletic, 2003). Darwin (1859) himself agreed about absent transitional organisms and informed "The first difficulty and objection of his theory, why if species have descended from other species by insensibly fine gradations, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms? Why is not all nature in confusion instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined (Origin of Species, p.140)? Moreover, recent paleontological research showed that there are no transitional fossil (Gould and Eldredge, 1977). Furthermore, an irreducibly complex system (a single system is composed of several well matched interacting parts) cannot be produced directly by slight successive modifications of a

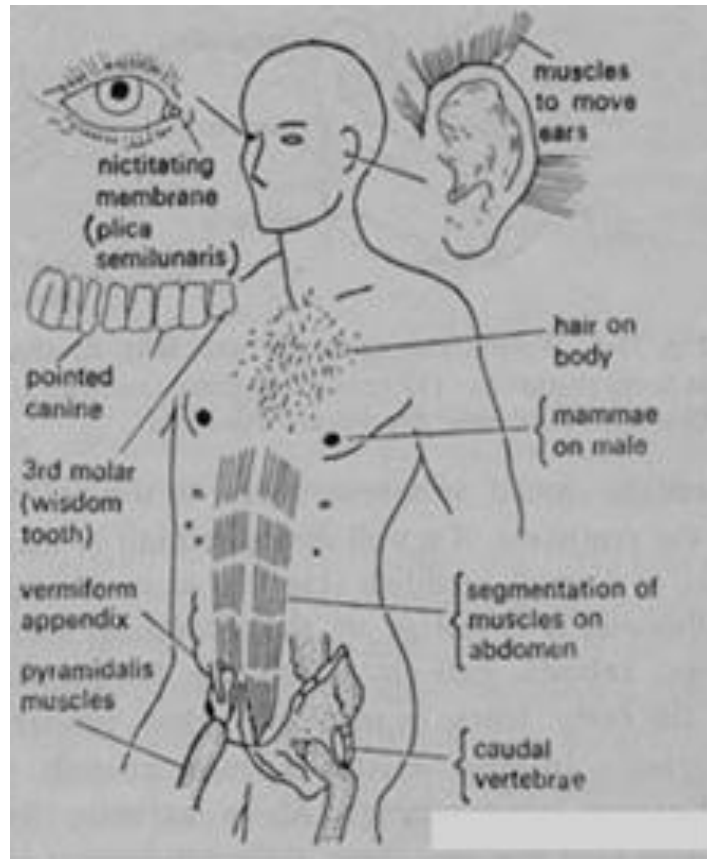
precursor system. As any precursor to an irreducibly complex system that is missing a part is by definition nonfunctional. So, the irreducibly complex biological system would be a powerful challenge to Darwin's theory (Behe, 1996). Darwin (1859) pointed out 'if could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely breakdown'.

So, Darwin's theory is absolutely broken down. Again, it could be concluded that Darwin took the idea of gradual evolution over millions and millions of years. As gradual/slight evolution

(over millions and millions of years) is not possible to observe by a man; even impossible to record in the human history.

### 6. Darwin's theory cannot explain the presence of vestigial organ

Vestigial or rudimentary organs are useless (Darwin, 1859). The presence of vestigial structures in human such as Appendix, tonsil, eyebrow, external ear, body hair etc. is the evidences of a common ancestry (Fig.) (Kaskel *et al.*, 1992).



**Fig 3:** Vestigial organs of man (adapted from Dodson, 1960)

On the contrary, modern medical research proves that there is no vestigial organ; rather all are essential for the respective organism and it justified below-

Once it was considered that in total 180 vestigial organs are found in human. But today, these are medically regarded as essential organs. For example, the appendix is able to fight infection in early life and tonsils destroy harmful bacteria (Starr and Taggart (1989) <sup>[52]</sup>, although the appendix has no known digestive functions, but it contains lymphatic tissue, which suggests a role in body defense and contributes to the immune system (Purves and Orians (1987) <sup>[46]</sup>. Hence, natural selection gives no explanation of the existence of vestigial organ generation after generation (Vidyarthi, 1992 and Rastogi, 1994). Why do so many structures exist, which seem not to be helpful in survival? Natural selection cannot explain these (Sinnott and Wilson (1963)?; if the vestigial organs are really useless to their possessors, why they did not disappear entirely (Dobzhansky,1955)? So, The presence of vestigial structures indicate Darwin's theory is not valid.

### 7. How an extinct organism produces a new species?

Darwin acknowledged: i) "The extinction of old forms is the almost predictable consequence of the production of new forms (Darwin, 1859 p.256). ii) The conclusion that man is the co-

descendant with other species of some ancient, lower, and extinct form, is not in any degree new (Darwin, 1881, p.52)." Again, the 'Cynodon reptiles' became extinct and they were succeeded by their own descendants, the adaptively superior mammals as well as dinosaur succeeded by other unrelated form such as birds (Dodson, 1960 p.65, 171). So, it is clear that the extinction is a major feature of Darwin's theory. Therefore, generally a question arise how an extinct organism could produce a new species? If extinct organisms produce new species, no need the 'Bio-diversity conservation law'. The law is developed to protect the extinction of the wild and domestic species. This law is practiced worldwide, which clearly indicates that no new species evolves through extinction of living organisms.

### 8. Darwin's theory violates the laws of thermodynamics

The most powerful and fundamental generalization that can be made about the universe is the laws of thermodynamics. These laws are fully appreciated and universally accepted by all the branches of sciences from material to spiritual world (Pitzer and Brewberk, 1961; Bernstein and Bernstein, 1982). Nonetheless, Darwin's theory violates the laws of thermodynamics and the documents are placed in a) and b):

**a. Violation of the first law of thermodynamics**

The first law of thermodynamics stated that the total amount of energy in the universe remains constant. More energy cannot be created and the existing energy cannot be destroyed; can only undergo conversion from one form to another one (Starr and Taggart, 1989<sup>[52]</sup>; Wallace, 1990)<sup>[57]</sup>. Conversely, according to Darwin a single one-celled organism has been transformed into about 10 million animal and about 2.5 million plant species. So, a one-celled organism is transformed into infinite amount of energy and such infinite amount energy. This is an enormous violation of the first law of thermodynamics.

**b. Violation of the second law of thermodynamics**

The essential feature of the second law is that every system left to itself change rapidly or slowly to definite final state (Pitzer and Brewber, 1961; Bernstein and Bernstein, 1982). But living worlds are constantly evolving without any goal or final state (Purves and Orians, 1987)<sup>[46]</sup>. Again, the second law of thermodynamics is also known as the law of increasing entropy/disorganization (Pitzer and Brewber, 1961). Oppositely, life is very complex, very ordered, non-random and negative entropy, which apparently possesses a problem for The Darwinian concept (Fitch and Upper, 1988). Hence, Darwin's theory violates the laws of thermodynamics.

**9. Darwinian evolution violates the laws of "Teleology"**

Darwin's theory violates the laws of "Teleology" and the evidences are:

Teleology (*Telos* means direction, purpose or goal) is a form of reasoning that finds a goal and a design in nature (Laetsch, 1979). Teleology as well as all known natural processes, living or otherwise a starting condition directed toward a given terminal condition; because the starting object has built into a supernatural fore-knowledge of what the end condition is to be. For example, developing eggs behave as if they knew what plan of the adult is to be. A chicken embryo soon produces two wings, as if it knew that these appendages are to be part of an adult. Clearly, this and all other forms of teleology explain an end state by simply declaring it is given at the beginning and thus in putting the future into the past, effect before the cause, teleology works against times (Weisz, 1968)<sup>[58]</sup>. Oppositely, according to Darwin theory the living world is constantly evolving without any future goals or prediction (Purves and Orians, 1987)<sup>[46]</sup>. As a result, the word teleology has left a bitter taste in the mouths of evolutionary scientist. Perhaps the most difficult issue in evolution is the problem of teleology (Christian, 1977)<sup>[24]</sup>; the followers of Darwin were far from having done away with teleology (Ho and Fox, 1988)<sup>[37]</sup>. Hence, Darwinian evolution violates the laws of teleology.

**10. Mendel's law and the Hardy-Weinberg's law opposes the Darwin's theory**

In the introduction it is proved that the Survival of the Fittest means the Origin of Species and the Darwin's theory and vice-versa. Mendel's law and the Hardy-Weinberg's law oppose the Darwin's theory. The evidences are: Mendel's law only explains how genotypic and phenotypic characters pass from parents to offspring from generations to generations as an unmodified form and express it different ratio. Mendel never opines that characters pass from parents to the next generations with modified form. So, how evolution occur? As a result, if a red-flowered plant is crossed with a white-flowered one, all the F<sub>1</sub> plants become red-flowered but both of these characters (red and white flowers) reappear in the F<sub>2</sub> generation. In all successive generations only these two colours appear (Sinha and Sinha, 1997<sup>[11]</sup>, p.205 and Ahad, 2011)<sup>[2]</sup>. So, when Mendel's work was rediscovered in 1900; then the popularity

of Darwin's theory continued to decline (Dodson, 1960; Hickman, 1984)<sup>[36]</sup>. So, Mendel's law is opposite to Darwin's theory. Again, any change of allele frequencies in the gene of a population signifies that evolution has occurred (Mader, 2001)<sup>[13]</sup>. Oppositely, according to Hardy-Weinberg's law, gene frequency remains constant generation after generation. If it is disturbed by mutation, natural selection, etc., it will be reestablished just after one generation of random mating (Tamarin, 1986, p.667)<sup>[54]</sup>. Again, one type of organism could give rises only organism of the same type (Brewer and Sing, 1983 and Strickberger, 1996). Thus, it is documented that Mendel law (modern genetics) and the Hardy-Weinberg's law opposes Darwin's idea. Thus, Mendel's law and the Hardy-Weinberg's law oppose the Survival of the Fittest the Darwin's theory.

**11. All the evidences of Darwin's theory is not valid**

The evidences of Darwin's theory have overwhelming convinced the biologists about the validity of the Darwin's theory (Ritchie and Carola, 1983). But all the evidences of Darwin's theory are not valid:

i) The direct evidences paleontology/fossils of evolution are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2015)<sup>[5]</sup>, ii) Artificial selection (hybridization) is opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2015a)<sup>[5]</sup>, iii) Darwinian classifications of plant and animal (taxonomical evidences) are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2018)<sup>[8, 9]</sup>. iv) Embryological evidences are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2018a)<sup>[8]</sup>. v) Geographical distributions (biogeography) are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2018b)<sup>[9]</sup>, and vi) The contemporary evidences are opposite to Darwin's theory (Ahad, 2011)<sup>[2]</sup>, p., Ahad, 2014a<sup>[3]</sup>, 388-389 and Ahad, 2019, p.29-30). As, in the introduction it is proved that the Survival of the Fittest means Darwin's theory. Thus, all the evidences of the Survival of the Fittest are not valid.

**12. Literatures about the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man (Darwin's theory) are opposite to Evolution**

It is proved in the introduction the Survival of the Fittest means the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man as well as the Darwin's theory. But many literatures confirm that the Darwin's theory is not valid and thus the Origin of Species, the Descent of Man and the Darwin's theory are opposite to evolution:

1. Indeed, much of reason for the instant success of Darwin's theory is that it was cut off from the very fabric of Victorian era or the English society. The symbol of natural selection was derived from the dominant socioeconomic ideology of the Victorian era, now rejected by nearly all humanity. The mechanistic conception of life, which it inspires, is equally outmoded and inappropriate. Why should one still cling to this metaphor when it can serve no other purposes than to support those injustices, which gave it birth (Ho, 1988, p. 117). Hence, the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man are opposite to evolution?
2. It is proved that Darwin's book the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man is based on wrong theory of Lamarck (Ahad, 2011)<sup>[2]</sup>. Thus, the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man is opposite to evolution.
3. Darwin applied Lamarck's dogma disuse 41 places in the Origin of Species and 15 places in 'Descent of Man'. He acknowledged that principles of natural selection is shadowed of forth principles (use and disuse) of Lamarck and the problem of human evolution can never be solved by science. Man is considered with other some ancient, lower, and extinct form, is not in any degree new, Lamarck long ago came to this conclusion. But Lamarck's is wrong

(Ahad, 2011 and Ahad, 2014) <sup>[2, 3]</sup>. Again, Darwin used unscientific idea in the Origin of Species “I believe” 244 times and “I think” 99 times and “Let us” 29 times to explain how species evolve. Again, in the ‘Descent of Man’ Darwin used this unscientific idea “I believe” 190 times and “I think” 74 times to explain how human evolved. But I believe ≈ I think ≈ let us. So, Darwin used believe 372 times in Origin of Species and 264 times in the ‘Descent of Man’ (Ahad, 2014) <sup>[3]</sup>. However, believe is not science as believe in God is not science (Ahad, 2018a and Ahad, 2018b) <sup>[8, 9]</sup>. Hence, the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man are opposite to evolution.

4. Gould and Eldredge declared that Invalid Darwin’s theory (Gould and Eldredge, 1977 and Ahad 2017) <sup>[10]</sup>. Thus, the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man is opposite to evolution.
5. Darwin used the term “Climate” about 100 times in the Origin of Species and about 32 times in the “Decent of Man” to indicate how living organisms and human evolve by the effect of climate/environment. But it is proved by numerous literatures that living organisms (even human) not evolve to match with the climate (Ahad, 2019). Thus, the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man is opposite to evolution.

### 13. Seven theories of evolution are formulated without the effects of the Survival of the Fittest on the evolution

Except Darwin’s theory, there are seven theories of evolution. But those seven theories of evolution are formulated without the survival of the Fittest. Those seven theories are: i) “Punctuated equilibrium theory, ii) Shifting balance theory, iii) Allopatric speciation theory, and iv) Species selection theory, v) Synthetic theory, vi) Neutral theory of molecular evolution and vi) sociobiology theory. However, “those theories are based pure genetics (Ahad, 2019).”

Hence, it is a strong document about the no effect of the Survival of the Fittest on evolution.

### 14. The Survival of the Fittest is wrong, invalidated and also meaningless

The phrase the Survival of the Fittest is wrong, invalidated and also meaningless. There are many literatures but a few specified here:

- i) A large number of animals die due to accidental or natural hazards such as earthquake, flood, volcano etc. but a few lucky animals may survive. So, there is no chance for survival of the Fittest. It is known from the several observations that many unfit animal may survives; whereas the really Fittest are unfit to survive and die out. The Survival is not Fittest is well proved in man-kind; as sometimes the unfit luckiest persons survives from the various accident and disease; nevertheless the really fit ones is die out (Bucaille, 1989 <sup>[21]</sup>; Vidyarthi, 1992). ii) The Survival of the Fittest leave the question: who is the Fittest; obviously the answer is that, the individual who survives. Thus, without independent criterion for fitness, other than survival, are left with the statement that Darwinian evolution is the survival of the survivors. Indeed it is a tautology (Bethell, 1976 <sup>[20]</sup>; Tamain, 1996). iii) The ‘fitness’ is used synonymously with ‘survival’ and therefore cannot affect survival. Thus, the whole theory is a not scientific (Leavitt, 2000) <sup>[42]</sup>. iv) The Survival of the Fittest is a natural preservation, but not evolution. As it only explains how an organism survive, but not how it evolves (Ranganathan, 1988) <sup>[47]</sup>. v) The Survival of the Fittest is a tautology, it is empirically un-testable and hence, unscientific (Gould, 1977a) <sup>[35]</sup>. vi) Cambridge professor Patrick Bateson pointed out that “As someone passionately interested in Darwin and evolution (fairly contemporary!), I have become a bit

perturbed by the objection that ‘survival of the Fittest’ is a non-scientific idea (Bateson, 2009) <sup>[18]</sup>. ”vii) The mechanism of the Survival of the Fittest is a tautology, an illogical statement resulting from the fact that the fittest organisms are definition the survivors. So, that the phrase Survival of the Fittest is actually means survival is survivor (Case, 179, p.291). Thus, the Survival of the Fittest is wrong (Gonzalez, 2013) <sup>[34]</sup>, it is a tautology; as a result, the whole Darwin’s theory is invalidated (Dutton, 1988) <sup>[31]</sup>. and also meaningless (Sullivan, 2009) <sup>[53]</sup>.

### 15. Darwin was a clergyman and Darwin formulate his theory to follow the idea of three clergymen

Darwin was of very dull brain, an academic rover student and always spent his time by hunting, playing cards and drinking too. That is why he failed several times to get degree on medicine from the University of Edinburgh (Verma and Agarwal, 1990). So, later, at the instigation of his father, changed to studying Divinity at Christ’s College, Cambridge University and take BA degree in theology and Darwin was brought up in the Church of England, and at one point was being trained to be an Anglican priest in the Church of England (Anonymous, 2020). Consequently, Darwin was a clergyman (Ahad, 2014) <sup>[3]</sup>. In addition, Darwin followed three classical person to formulate his theory but all are academically nonscientist even clergyman: i) Malthus was a professionally political economist as well as clergyman, ii) Lyell was a lawyer and spiritualist, and nonscientist iii) the phrase ‘survival of the Fittest’ plays the role of Darwinian evolution but this phrase was introduced by British sociologist Herbert Spencer (Ahad, 2014) <sup>[3]</sup>.

### 16. The Survival of the Fittest played a nasty role of political idealism

The Survival of the Fittest played a nasty role of political idealism and a few evidence placed here:

The Survival of the Fittest played a nasty role in the development of racist and Nazi ideas (Dobzhansky, 1955). Additionally, Darwinism characterized the development of a Zeitgeist in the nineteenth-century in Britain, which in turn lent faith to some of the most harmful political ideologies in the present century. Social Darwinism and theories of national inequality formed the backdrop to the rise of the Nazi rule (Ho, 1988).

### 17. Darwin’s idea is an atheistic

According to all religion, all animals as well as plants are created by God/Allah and mankind is His special creation. But according to Darwin’s idea all animals and plants including human arose from one-celled organism gradually and spontaneously during the billions of year. This idea contradicts the teaching of Bible (WBES, 1994). In the origin of species Darwin’s theory is the most anti-religious. This theory is created to remove the religion from the society (Bucaille, 1989) <sup>[21]</sup>. Darwin’s theory presented against the man of his superiority over variety of life and his (man) origin of divine creation (Birdsell, 1975). Darwin’s theory shocks the religion and philosophers to their core (Pai, 1986). Darwin’s theory is atheistic because it makes no reference to God (Vilutic, 2003). Hence, Darwin’s idea is an atheistic.

### 18. Importance of religions

A religion provides support and comfort, which helps to overcome the human fear of the unknown and anxiety about the future in the uncertainty of the worldly life. All religions take note of the major events of a lifetime: birth, youth, marriage and death. Through, these events grow a system of formal procedure. It binds society together through ceremony of

worships. Moreover, it helps to control social deviance (Popenoe, 1986). Besides this, religion functions as a form of social 'Cement'. It provides individuals with emotional and psychological support in the uncertainty of the worldly life (Robrertson, 1987). i) Albert Einstein himself once remarked, "Science without religion is lame, [but] religion without science is blind. All the finer theories in the realm of science spring from a deep religious feeling and the search [of science] leads to a religious feeling of a special kind"; the "Dependence of science on the religious attitude" (Jammer, 1999). ii) The beginnings of western science are from religions (Klareen, 1978). The origin of modern science is based on religious (Lindberg, 1992).iii) Science and religion have always been blood-brother (Weisz and Fuller, 1962). Quantum mechanics proves the existence of a creator, since there must have been some entity external to the universe to observe it and thus collapse in to a determinate stage. The second law of thermodynamics states that disorder in the universe always increases. This means that the universe could not have started in an ordered state unless it was created by a creator (Vuletic, 2003). Darwin's theory has no application in medical, engineering or agricultural and other sciences (Ahad, 2006) <sup>[1]</sup>. Therefore, Why should one hold such Darwinian idea when it can serve no purpose to human (Ho, 1988)?

### 19. Discussions and conclusions

It is documented (in the introduction) that the Origin of Species means/represents the Survival of the Fittest, natural selection, the Darwin's theory (Darwinian evolution) and vice-versa but the Descent of Man (human evolution) means the Survival of the Fittest with the Lamarck's theory. But it proved in the entire article that the Survival of the Fittest is not valid for evolution. Many literatures indicate that the Survival of the Fittest is wrong, meaningless, tautology and not valid. Moreover, the Lamarck's theory is wrong and it is not accepted by the modern biologists (Ahad, 2011, Cockrum and McCauley, 1965; Birdsell, 1975; Curtis, 1980 <sup>[48]</sup>; Ritchie and Carola, 1983; Wallace, 1990 <sup>[57]</sup> and Enger and Ross, 1997). As a result, 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. Many biologists are also support the Darwin's theory opposite to evolution. Again, any theory might be overturned at any time by the findings of new evidences (Starr and Taggart, 1989 <sup>[52]</sup>, p.22; Castro and Hubner, 1997, p.16) and Weisz and Keogh (1982, p.15). Consequently, 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" and this conclusion is genuine.

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