



No man has evolved from apes: hacks in Darwinism

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ABSTRACT:

Darwin had a working theory of species origins because of his grasp of them, according to historians and scientific philosophers. Darwin believed that species did not fundamentally differ from "varieties" within species, but were distinct due to the development of gaps in formerly continuous morphological variation. Similar arguments can still be made in support of current population genetics.

The main goal is to show that the pan genus of apes did not evolve into humans. Pan apes and people descended from the same extinct ancestors. In addition, we still belong to the ape family (Hominidae).

A portion of the position of homo sapiens in Darwin's theory is described. The consequences of the theory of evolution are one of its most contentious elements.

Keywords: Darwin's theory, apes, human evolution,

Introductions:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

In the context of the current stage of species evolution, particularly human evolution, this article seeks to demonstrate that the claim made by Charles Darwin that species evolve from earlier species is untrue (as is considered from apes). Although they are not considered to have evolved from the original species, they are thought to have shared ancestors. The species are not descended from a single common ancestor; rather, each species has an ancestor that was more likely to survive and procreate for that species alone. Thus, over many generations, small changes develop and add up, finally transforming into superior generations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

In this study, we focused on how organisms changed over time as a result of diverse environmental stresses. whether the first organisms came from an egg or another source, and how they started. Our information was gathered from several old Indian books as well as other online articles. As the theory cannot be experimentally verified, these sources can only be utilised on the following topic.

Review of Literature:

The Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection-

The manner by which evolution has occurred in the past and is continuously occurring is the subject of the theory of evolution by natural selection. Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913) both contributed to the development of the fundamental hypothesis, but Darwin provided a considerably more thorough justification.

According to the hypothesis, biological transformation has two main characteristics:

- 1) **Variation:** Individual organisms' traits occasionally exhibit random changes, which are passed on to the offspring.
- 2) **Competition for existence:** This competition guarantees that positive qualities are retained and negative traits are eliminated.

Are humans evolved from apes?

No living primate, including monkeys, is the ancestor of humans. Chimpanzees and humans did not descend

from the same ape progenitor. Between 8 and 6 million years ago, it was alive. However, from that distinct origin, humans and chimpanzees evolved in separate ways.

This question makes the assumption that chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans should be evolving toward becoming more like us due to natural selection. No, not always. Natural selection favours adaptations that provide organisms the highest chance of surviving in their environment. Therefore, camels have water-storing humps, whales have reinforced airways to prevent their lungs from collapsing when they dive to vast depths, and emperor penguins have developed warm, wind- and water-proof coats. These characteristics develop as a result of their use in those organisms' surroundings.

However, if you relocated a penguin to a savanna or a whale to a shallow lake and waited a few hundred thousand years, you might observe them losing those features in favour of new ones or going extinct entirely. According to this, neither whales nor penguins will develop into terrestrial or amphibian species. As with salmon, which developed the ability to survive in both freshwater and saltwater, it means that either that species will go extinct or they will develop advantageous adaptations. Similarly, apes will exhibit adaptations to various weather conditions and their bodies will change in accordance with the circumstance, but they will continue to be apes throughout their generations. No circumstances will change

them from apes to humans because each species has a completely different number of chromosomes and DNA structure.

Theory of chemical evolution

Earth was initially just a mass of fire that became cut off from the sun. On its surface, there were only a great deal of chemicals. We discovered that even Banyan tree seeds are incredibly small, and that a hospitable environment helps them replicate and grow into a huge tree. This is because the favourable environment converted a few nucleotides binding them together to form the DNA and RNA structure, which were due to a hospitable environment get converted into the first genetic substances at the same area from where life originated. The same thing occurred at the beginning of time. With the favourable climatic conditions on Earth, several amino acids in various varieties bound together and began to multiply.

This idea contends that the chemical makeup of the universe created life. This describes how the primaeval atmosphere's ammonia and nucleotides make proteins, DNA, and RNA, respectively. Protocells and then actual cells are created from these proteins.

Species evolving due to various stress factors.

It can be challenging to pinpoint the genetic changes brought on by climate change. Long-term research can reveal whether the species is actually evolving, but it is very difficult to determine whether any genetic variations were solely selected for climatic factors. Not all genetic

adaptations may ultimately be advantageous.

Here is an example of modification that has been mentioned for a clearer grasp of the subject.

Shell coloration in banded snails (*Cepaea nemoralis*) is influenced by both genes and body temperature; snails with lighter shells tend to be cooler consumers. Scientists believe that Europe's rising temperatures may increase the prevalence of the lighter colour. In the Netherlands, 16 sites were tested for banded snail populations in 1967 and again in 2010, and yellow shells predominated over brown ones. The region's yearly temperature has increased by 1.5° to 2°F over the past 43 years. Even in shady places, where one might anticipate that darker shells would offer better camouflage, the pattern persisted.

Beneficial mutations

Apolipoprotein AI, a protein that helps remove cholesterol from artery walls, is a gene that is present in all individuals. It is known that a small community in Italy has a mutant form of this protein called Apolipoprotein AIM (m for Milano), which is even more effective than AI at removing cholesterol from cells and dissolving arterial plaques and also functions as an antioxidant, preventing some of the damage from arteriosclerosis. They are therefore at lower risk than the overall population for heart-related disorders.

The shell of the snail and the genetic mutation in the second scenario are examples of the two cases above. The

cause of these modifications was external influences, or, let's say, stresses, which aided in their better adaptation to their environment. The smallest changes occurred in both situations, but no significant ones. These small alterations were necessary, and as a result of many of these changes, they can be said to be the most adaptable species among all others since they have a higher rate of success in altered environments.

Evolution in oviparous and viviparous animals as per Ayurveda

- *Jarayuja* – placental origin. Ex-human, animal etc.
- *Andaja* – eggs Origin. Ex- birds, serpents etc
- *Swedaja* – sweat Origin. Ex-insects, *Yuka*, *liksha* etc.
- *Audbhija* – soil origin. Ex – frogs, *indragopa* insect etc.

The egg ('*aṇḍaj*' in Sanskrit) appeared very early in Hindu mythology as one of the first elements of its cosmogony. The progenitor *Prajāpati*, the 'Lord of creatures', emerged from an egg.

The *Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa*, written between the 10th and 7th centuries BCE, is one of the most important Vedic texts. It relates and explains the main Vedic rites and hymns, and describes the origin of the world: "Verily, in the beginning, this [universe] was water, nothing but a sea of water. The waters desired: 'How can we be reproduced?' They toiled and performed fervid devotions, when they were becoming heated, a golden egg was

produced. The year, indeed, was not then in existence: this golden egg floated about for as long as the space of a year. In a year's time, a man, this *Prajāpati*, was produced therefrom." (Eggeling, 1979). In a different hymn from the same scripture, *Prajapati* is credited with creating the waters and entering them with the aid of *vēda* (wisdom), where the egg later grew. *Agni*, the god of fire and the source of all sacrifices, was born from its embryo, and the Earth was formed from its shell.

Discussion and Conclusion:

Although dogs have been domesticated for many years and have been travelling with humans for thousands of years, it has been observed that neither dogs nor monkeys have ever evolved into flying or very tall animals as a result of all the hanging around. In addition, the *Zona Pellucida* of Ova is constructed in such a way as to prevent the admission of sperm from other species. Therefore, all of the aforementioned claims demonstrate that while one species can adapt to its environment, it cannot change into another. Thus, rather than any ape species like chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, or orangutans, the cave man may have been our hypothetical ancestor.

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