20. Understanding Darwin's evolution

It is widely believed that Darwin's evolution explains the origins and development of everything in the biological field. The expression "evolution" is used so frequently because it provides answers to every question, solutions to every problem and explanations of any new discovery.

One would suspect that people use the word "evolution" automatically and do not think about its correctness. "Evolution" must be right because everybody in the academic world is using it. It sounds "scientific" and is "politically correct". It doesn't matter how implausible our explanation is, we are always safe with "evolution". We feel secure when using this word because it is someone else's responsibility to provide the explanation of how evolution could develop this function or that structure.

When reading scientific literature describing the development of life we find non existing intelligent attributes of evolution. Writers pronounce that evolution anticipated, predicted, decided, choose the right solutions, has intuition, is dormant or accelerates, knows how to select exactly the right compounds from millions of chemicals, and can design the most advanced nano-structures which are beyond human understanding.

It is worrying that nobody provides any explanations of how all this could have been accomplished. I do not expect experiments to prove the evolutionary hypothesis. I expect at least attempts to provide some theoretical guesses, basic calculations and logical structures. One cannot find any flow charts showing how evolution could have progressed along a certain path. One cannot find any calculations of probability of the arising of certain structures through random mutations.

Evolutionists do not feel any necessity to prove Darwin's evolution any more. It is simply taken for granted that it is correct. This assumption is completely false. Darwin's evolution is only a hypothesis and still awaits to be proven. A recent article: "*Evolution as a fact? A discourse analysis,*" by Jason Jean and Yixi Lu in "Social Studies of Science", (2018) rejects the popular statement that evolution is a fact.

Most scientists and the general public support the hypothesis of evolution because they are familiar with the gradual development of the animal world. This progress is easy to grasp even for non professionals. However the process of this development has never been properly explained.

On the surface, Darwin's theory of evolution is simple. However, in order to develop many complex structures, a Darwinian process would have to take many coherent steps. These steps would consist of a series of beneficial mutations that successively follow each other.

However there is no proof that evolution is able to deliver a large number of advantageous mutations in the specific genome location.

It is a sad fact that evolutionists present to the public a false understanding of evolution. The evolutionary processes they describe are purposeful, intelligent, and intuitive but have nothing in common with the random mechanism which is supposed to be the driving factor.

Darwin proposed his theory in the second half of the 19th century. He did not know anything about heredity and molecular biology, therefore his theory was only based on visual observations. In the 1930s and 1940s Darwin's theory was modified by adding modern population genetics and became known as the Neo-Darwinian theory. However scientists who modified Darwin's theory also did not know about molecular biology and DNA. The Neo-Darwinian theory does not include any biological information obtained during the last 70 years. The question arises: Would Darwin have proposed his theory of evolution if he knew about the molecular structure of organisms?

Since there are so many misconceptions about evolution, and sometimes pseudo-evolutionary explanations are based on sheer ignorance, it is necessary to provide a brief summary of the foundation of evolution. In the next blogs I will look into the two pillars of evolution: random mutations and natural selection.