

Theories of Evolution

IL

THEORIES OF EVOLUTION

The modification of living organisms during their descent, generation by generation from common ancestors.

Oparin-Haldane Theory of Origin of Life

- Also known as Materialistic theory
- Obscribes process of origin of life on early Earth as:

Physio-chemical processes of atoms→ Organic compounds→ Macromolecules→ First living system or cells

Theory of Inheritance of Acquired Character (Lamarckism)

- First theory of organic evolution
- DEVolutionary ideas:
 - Internal forces of life increase the size of organism
 - New structures appear because of an 'inner want'
 - Direct environmental effect over living organisms
 - (b) Inheritance of acquired character
- E.g.; Long neck of giraffe due to gradual lack of surface vegetation

Theory of Natural Selection (Darwinism)

- Foundation of evolutionary biology
- Elements:
 - (h) Universal occurrence of variation
 - (Rapid multiplication
 - The struggle for existence Intraspecific and interspecific
 - (A) Survival of the fittest (Natural Selection)
 - (iii) Inheritance of useful variations; Elimination of non-useful variations
- (5) E.g.; Survival of more dark-winged moths than white-winged ones in post-industrialisation period

Neo-Darwinism

Integration of Darwin's theory of evolution with Gregor Mendel's theory of genetics

Modern Synthetic Theory

- One of the proven theories of organic evolution
- ■Includes factors such as Mutation, Variation /Recombination, Heredity, Natural Selection and Isolation

Mutation Theory (Hugo de Vries)

- Describes evolution as a jerky process where new varieties of species are formed by mutations (discontinuous variations)
- Salient features:
 - (h) Mutation appears all of a sudden and becomes operational immediately
 - (b) Same type of mutation in several individuals of a species
 - (All mutations are inheritable
 - (i) Useful mutations are selected and lethal ones are eliminated by nature



