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What is Biological Synthesis in Short?

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Editorial

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Abstract

Biological synthesis is simply natural selection reduced to the level of genes. It is as if we were to reduce all of Darwin's works to a grain of rice called a gene. The basic insight is reproduce or die.

Keywords: Biological Synthesis; Selfish Gene; Reproduction; Offspring; Extended Phenotype

Editorial

Every living thing is genetically programmed to pass on selfish genes to its offspring. Selfish genes are the primary units of selection [1]. The blind watchmaker is nothing more than the original selfish gene-generating machine [2]. It does not see whether it is producing selfish or altruistic genes, it just tries to reproduce itself blindly, so that Darwinian natural selection comes into play, randomly reprogramming the genes of the offspring as if they were the eyes of the watchmaker, so that these eyes roughly see imperfections in the mass of possible mates. That is why natural selection is imperfect. It is like the writer who writes a book, or a draft of a book, and then polishes it to give the final product of his book. Those who do not reproduce have a shorter life expectancy because they cannot divide their genetic material into two parts through the process of meiosis. Everything stays in your own body. No mutations are spread around. The one who reproduces more is more likely to pass on successful genes to the offspring, and genes that are more programmed to reproduce, there is more genetic variability in the offspring bodies, which is when natural selection works best. So biological synthesis is simply natural selection reduced to the level of genes. It is as if we were to reduce all of Darwin's works to a grain of rice called a gene. The influence of genes can extend beyond the individual organism to affect the environment and other organisms, shaping evolutionary processes [3]. Reproduce or die, that's the question.

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