

The Advances in Computer Intelligence Are Challenging Darwin's Theory of Evolution

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Though the Darwin's Theory of Evolution has firmly established its central position in Biology, it is increasingly being challenged by the discoveries from today's accelerated technologies. In this editorial, I would like to air my view from a perspective of a computer scientist. In my view, Darwin's Theory is undoubtedly correct when it is applied to classify different generations of species based on their manifestation. It is also true superficially that the evolution of living beings from their simple forms to highly complex objects follows the law of "the survival of the fittest". However, it does not by any means indicate that this process happens completely due to natural selection. What is missing in his theory is a clear description the mechanism or the driving force that determine the natural selection.

Today, with the rapid advance in technologies, especially with the ever-increasing intelligence injected in modern computer systems, I have become more and more convinced that the living creatures in this world are the products designed by a certain spiritual life, which is much higher intelligent than us suburban creatures. My understanding about evolution of living creatures comes directly from my observation of the evolution of computing devices.

Let us now briefly review the history of computer systems. In the early days, computer systems were very big in their size and with vary limited capability and intelligence. But in just less than a century (if we consider the Turing machine proposed by Alan Turing in 1936 as the origin of modern computers), computer systems, when considering all modern computing devices, such as, different types of mobile devices like mobile phones and tablet devices, a variety of embedded systems, note books and desktop computers of various types and capabilities, and superfast computers, as different kinds of electronic intelligent 'species', then an very interesting image will emerge: the diversity and complexity of today's computer systems, or "electronic species", are, in many ways, extremely similar to the various biological systems in nature. Future computer systems, based on its current development speed, will undoubtedly be much more powerful and much more intelligent. It should also be noted that future computers may not

necessarily be a kind of electronic device, they can be a kind of biological system, just like we are. As a matter of fact, a great many efforts have already been made to develop biological computers and it has been shown that, theoretically and experimentally, it is highly possible to develop a kind of biological computers in the near future. Now just let us wonder what will probably happen in the future, say, millions of years later. By that time, a computer may be so intelligent that it may have self-consciousness and may be able to think things like us. It is very likely that they will ask themselves the same question that we are asking for ourselves: where do we come from? What is the answer? Very probably they will get two similar answers to ours: evolution and creation. The evolutionists will say it is a natural selection process governed by the law of survival of the fittest. On the other hand, the creationists will argue that "we computers are the products designed by supernatural intelligence".

Which theory should we support? The answer is straightforward.

To show whether the Darwin's Theory of Evolution is correct or not now becomes a question of whether man can ever create a computer system that can be as intelligent as we are, which is a philosophical debate that has been going on ever since the origin of modern computers, and the debate will continue and will be as fierce as it ever was.

In reality, one often says that seeing is believing. But in scientific research, it is more true and more helpful by thinking that believing is seeing. I strongly believe that we human being will be able to create a certain computing species as intelligent as us, as a consequence, it will show that Darwin's theory is only a superficial description about the appearance of different species. We are the products of intelligent beings which are much higher than us in their intelligence. Darwin was probably right if his theory were about the manifest exhibited in different generations of species. The law of survival of the fittest might also be correct if it were about the super-intelligent beings who have created the creatures in this world.

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