Article ID: WMC005768 ISSN 2046-1690

Quantifying Limits Of Diversity In The Times Of Digital Singularity Becoming The Biggest Enslaver Ever Known In The History Of Global Humanity

Peer review status:
No

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Deepak Gupta,
Anesthesiologist, Self - United States of America

Submitting Author:
Dr. Deepak Gupta,
Anesthesiologist, Self - United States of America

Other Authors:
Dr. Sarwan Kumar,
Physician, Self - United States of America

Article ID: WMC005768

Article Type: My opinion

Submitted on:21-Feb-2022, 12:46:59 AM GMT **Published on:** 22-Feb-2022, 04:26:49 AM GMT

Article URL: http://www.webmedcentral.com/article_view/5768

Subject Categories:ECOLOGY

Keywords: Diversity, Singularity, Humanity

How to cite the article: Gupta D, Kumar S. Quantifying Limits Of Diversity In The Times Of Digital Singularity Becoming The Biggest Enslaver Ever Known In The History Of Global Humanity. WebmedCentral ECOLOGY 2022;13(2):WMC005768

Source(s) of Funding:

NOT APPLICABLE

Competing Interests:

NOT APPLICABLE

Quantifying Limits Of Diversity In The Times Of Digital Singularity Becoming The Biggest Enslaver Ever Known In The History Of Global Humanity

Author(s): Gupta D, Kumar S

My opinion

It is way too early to raise the question about the ceiling of diversity when even the floor of diversity has not been penetrated although we may never know when we have breached the lower limit of diversity until and unless we have quantified it [1]. In nature, selection pressures seem to automatically define and refine these limits for sustainable environments although humanity seems to have taken it upon itself to set those limits. Even when humanity learns to define and refine those limits, it may still be natureâ€™s selection pressures guiding them even when human decisions are assumed to be autonomous. Eventually, diversity continuously evolves to allow the balance between abundance and shortage as deemed not by numbers but by the valuation of the deemed numbers which can keep the environments stable [2-3].

Â

As there are no surest answers and there may never be, the only thing left is to ask questions for all to ponder and wonder [4]:

Â

- Does isolation drive uniqueness among living things due to higher levels of inbreeding?
- Does mixing drive exchanged and intensified diversity once unique isolated living things move around breaking the barriers of isolation with higher levels of interbreeding?
- Do periods of interspersed conflicts drive living things to adapt fast and evolve faster to survive their common adversaries rather than turning against each other and losing their battles of survivals to their common adversaries [5-6]?
- Is time the utmost equalizer or some may say the greatest avenger when preys who had seemed to lost out the battles of survivals may outlast their own predators with life-dinner principle driving the preys to potentially become diversified rapidly before prey diversification itself driving up diversification among their predators as well [7-8]?
- Does diversification going into overdrive make the untouched unique ancestral lines unrecognizable thus identifiable as outsider threats to the diversified hybrids when the diversified hybrids return to their geographical locations of origin still inhabited by their untouched unique ancestor lines during the intervening long periods of separations?
- Is it the absolute numbers of living things or is it their relatively effective numbers stabilizing the environments at points of time in question which define and refine the limits of diversity for those points of time?
- Is diversity an evolutionarily stable strategy or a population stabilizing strategy with less interbred less intermixed less diverse populations losing out to more interbred more intermixed more diverse populations unless overall populations become so meager to remain existent in isolations allowing their inbred uniqueness awaiting the next cycles of interbreeding intermixing diversity exchanges in their future evolutions? Â
- Is diversity promoting interbreeding and intermixing related to curious explorer genes which proved to be evolutionarily successful strategy for hybrids to become resilient enough to evolve instinctive attraction towards innate diversification until induced diversification became warranted to overcome unexpected barriers interfering with interbreeding and intermixing for innate diversification?
- Does diversification fear the loss of pre-hybridization uniqueness with someâ€™s uniqueness getting absorbed into otherâ€™s uniqueness during the interbreeding and intermixing depending on incompletely understood evolutions wherein some extinct speciesâ€™ ancestors and their genes get completely absorbed into extant speciesâ€™ descendants and their genes [9]?

Â

The bottom-line is that if innate instinctive diversification is not happening spontaneously due to the overwhelming barriers preventing it, the induced corrective diversification needs to be applied. However, when diversification is induced, the limits of diversification may have to be defined along with the methods for quantification of diversification so as to overcome under-corrected diversification and to prevent over-corrected diversification.

Reference(s)

1. The Limits of Diversity. https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/12/diversity-and-its-limits/510818/
2. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Stability. https://www.nature.com/scitable/knowledge/library/biodiversity-and-ecosystem-stability-17059965/

3. Biodiversity increases and decreases ecosystem stability.
https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-018-0627-8
4. First Peoples.
https://www.pbs.org/show/first-peoples/
5. How Warfare Shaped Human Evolution.
https://abcnews.go.com/Technology/story?id=6241250&page=1
6. The evolution of altruism through war is highly sensitive to population structure and to civilian and fighter mortality.
https://www.pnas.org/content/118/11/e2011142118
7. Predator richness increases the effect of prey diversity on prey yield.
https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms2287
8. Rapid evolution of prey maintains predator diversity.
https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0227111
9. Interbreeding With Other Human Species Helped Our Ancestors Spread Worldwide.
https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/interbreeding-with-other-human-species-helped-our-ancestors-spread-worldwide