THE INSTINCT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE DARWINIST CONCEPTION

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Abstract. *Based on a rich factual material, starting with the artificial selection made from man's multi-secular practice, Charles Darwin grounded the conception of evolution of animal and plant species, evolutionism. On the basis of his doctrine stays the conception that man manages through artificial selection to create new varieties and breeds of animals, whose characters can be transmitted by crossing and can be fixed on the descendants. So does the natural selection too, but slower and with the same results. So appear new species capable of surviving and transmitting characters. The underlying cause is the struggle for existence, imploying evolutionary the species, according to the survival of the fittest.*

Keywords*: Evolutionism, selection, instinct*

INTRODUCTION

Natural selection is the result of choosing of adapted variations, which are genetically transmitted. Darwin's erudition of animal behavior is special; this also appears from his first book of behavior published worldwide in 1872 - "Expression of senses by man and animals". His observations are very accurate and the conclusions are prudent, the continuity of evolution being valid not only morphologically but also behavioral.In the context of natural selection, in particular Charles Darwin attaches an important role to the instinct. It occurs through the slow and gradual accumulation of numerous small but useful instinctual variations.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Instincts have a certain degree of variation, and their inheritance is absolutely necessary for the selection. Such variations are recorded in the instinct of bird migration, nest construction and so on. Fear of enemies is an instinctive attribute that is weighted by experience. At the various animals living in the deserted islands, the fear of man appears gradually.

Habit and then the selection have an important role in the hereditary fixation of the instinct. By the cats, the tendency to catch mice is transmitted hereditary, but there are other instinctual variations too. Quoting Lubbock, Darwin mentions cats that frequently attack birds from cages, field rabbits, lair rabbits and in marshland hasel grouse and sitars.

The hereditary transmission of the instincts is made tinted, Darwin personally describes the case of a pointer puppy that "marks" from the first time it was taken out to the hunt. He mentions that the shepherd dogs have a tendency to circumvent instead of fleeing directly to the flock of sheep instinctively. Also instinctivelyacts a young wolf, when he sniffs the prey, he stays firm, advancing slowly, dragging his abdomen in a characteristic position. A wolf makes

it also instinctively, pursuing a herd of deer and does not fast on them, but makes them run away from the distance, and then attacks them.

RESULTS AND DISCUTIONS

Charles Darwin rightly maintained that "Domestic instincts are less stable than natural ones, but then they have undergone a much less rigorous selection and have been transmitted in an incomparably shorter period in less stable life conditions."

Hereditary transmission of domestic instinctual characters is complex. Thus, the bulldog's crossing with the English hound has transmitted to many generations the courage and tenacity of the bulldog. The English hound crossed with the shepherd dog has given him the tendency to hunt rabbits.

The domestic, artificial instincts are similar to natural ones and do not manifest in isolation, but in blending. A dog whose great – great - grandfather was a wolf, never goes straight to the master.

According to Darwinist conception, an important role in the formation of domestic instincts it has the artificial selection.

In the case of pinter dogs, it must have been a dog that manifests naturally, but incidentally, this behavior, such a tendency, and then stabilized and fixed contributing to the artificial selection of this character.

After Charles Darwin, sometimes artificial selection does not work, only the habit. It is hard to assume that domestic rabbits were selected only because they were mild and it should be admitted that it interference with habituation by prolonged growth in captivity.

Another element of domestic instincts is that it shows that natural instincts can be lost. Charles Darwin gives examples of less-domestic chicken from other parts of the world, which do not stay on eggs to be cloaks.

The attachment to man by the dog has become instinctive, but the tendency to attack birds, sheep, pigs cannot be resisted. So in the case of dogs brought from wild areas like Fire Country and Australia, they are aggressive, and indigenous people do not keep them near the house. Even very young European dogs attack birds, sheep, pigs,sometimes even if they are beaten. Those who did not obey were killed, and so the selection was made.

Chickens have typically lost their initial instinctive fear of dogs and cats. The banckiwa chickens, (Gallus, banckiwa) who have been slaughtered in India by an ordinary domestic hen, are very savage at first.

Pheasant chickens, clotted by the chicken, when the alarm sounds, are hiding in grass or in bushes, this is done intensively to allow the mother to save himself by flying. This instinct kept in chicken has become useless in domesticity because the hen can practically not fly like pheasant.

It can be inferred, therefore, that in the domestic state some instincts have been acquired, and others have been lost partly due to man through conscious or unconscious selection.

Instincts are constantly being adapted and modified. Under natural conditions instincts have changed through selection. Charles Darwin cites the famous case of the cuckoo instinct.

According to some biologists, the reason why the cuckoo does not have eggs daily, but at 2-3-day - intervals is that if they do their own nest and bark the first eggs would be for some time uncrowned and chicks of different ages will appear. This point of view is criticized because the laying and culling periods would be inappropriately long, especially as the female migrates very early and the first pups to be fed, should only be fed by males. A similar situation is

encountered in the American cuckoo. It is assumed that the European cuckoo's ancestor would have behaved just like the American, laying eggs in his own nests, but also in the nest of other species (blue gait).

Because of the occasional habit, the adult could migrate earlier, and the chicken was more vigorous than if it had been raised by its own mother bound to hatch and also care for chicks of different ages.

Caged chickens raised in foreign nests could have inherited this behavior through a repeated continuous process. By this instinct, on the basis of the selection, a better adaptation is made in the struggle for the existence manifested by the fact that only exceptionally the cuckoo deposits more than one egg in a nest. The big and greedy chick receives more food, the eggs are very small, and after hatching can throw the other chick out of the nest to get more food and make a faster development.

Acquiring the proper instinct to throw the other chick from the nest is thought to have been originallyan unintentional manifestation, then it has become a habituation that has been improved and transmitted hereditary. Individual variations tend to be inherited, so the instincts of the chickens can be changed slowly, both to them and to adults.

In the case of the big spade-headed *Parus*, grab the kernel with the legs, and knock them until it reaches the core. The natural selection kept the individual variations of the shape of the beak, changing slowly. Also, the legs have adapted to the climb, so a gradual change leads to behavioral changes of the instinct.

CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing the dates presented shows that instincts have of the highest importance to animals. In changing of living conditions, natural selection accumulates small changes of instinct, and this also contributes to the use and non-use. It is worth mentioning that there are no perfect absolute instincts. The related but distinct species, although geographically distant, exhibit the same instincts due to ancestral hereditary characters.

Finally, we quote Charles Darwin, who points out that "Instincts are the consequences of a general law that leads to the progress of all organisms, namely the multiplication, the variation, the survival of the strong and the loss of the weak."

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