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REVIEW ARTICLE

Sexual Selection Dimorphism: The Sex, Body, and Mind

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Abstract
Sexual selection is an evolution of Charles Darwin's natural selection theory, and the outcome is male sacrifice regardless of cost. We first examine the mechanics of sex to perform with a partner in sexual activity. We then examine how Leonardo da Vinci's curious studies of the sexual act and human sexual organ reproduction painting are complicated between the mind and body. We further discuss male love and non-human animal homosexuality, revealing the understanding of a gay man's loved nest, which highlights that Darwin's natural selection is not all-powerful and is fairly common in animal kingdoms. Finally, we support Darwin's metaphysic, which comes from a transmutation accompanied by psychological and religious self-discipline in the mind.

Keywords: sexual dimorphism, natural selection, homosexuality, mind, Charles Darwin

INTRODUCTION

The explicit question is why sex exists in everyday life and society; it seems shy to talk about the objectification between the opposite sexes of men and women. In the review of the mechanics of human sexuality, the position of the human's leg, arm, and hand to perform sex depends on the effective angle to support the body, to lower the pressure of the body, which is low sustainability (1). We debate whether the heterosexual partner's way of sex conforms to the gender binary and whether gender is categorized into only two distinct forms. A strong argument is that sex is binary and sex in human beings is exclusively male and female (2). Two participants in the sex should be a male and a female, and they need the same practice and dexterity to help each other in good sex. Adult sex happens when the male and the female are caring, attractive, and love each other, but this does not mean they are pregnant or having a new baby (3). Mature adult sex is an affective, positive emotion, and feeling the excitement in the sex. Our society makes us behave sexually neutral and finally asexual (4). The male-female biological distinction for gay thinkers is undefined; we should treat gender and sex as two different constructions (5,6). Human sexuality is now accepted as a mainstream practice. Early researchers in the field often attracted considerable criticism (7), experimenting and measuring human sexual behavior to achieve orgasm in sex therapy in Masters and Johnson's laboratory situations, could help us think about why our mind controls us to have sex.

Sex can be described when humans see porn. Profoundly, when women are sexualized, their appearance is also likely salient, and they can be perceived as objects (8). Leonardo da Vinci draws human inner and outer body parts with aesthetic eyes to convey the unconscious fear of a female's body when

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two female heads are conjoined (9). Evidence is also shown in da Vinci's embryological drawings of fetuses of dead pregnant women. Leonardo also studied a cross-section of the bodies of a man and woman in the act of intercourse to visualize sex as a dynamic act and the two causes of the origin of life (10). As we know, Leonardo is an artist and inventor genius, and he knows the male and female reproductive systems in his sketches of the vulva and anus. Our paper examines the scientific and philosophical theories to investigate why Darwin accepted the principle that all higher animals, including humans, were essentially intersex (11). Darwin thinks humans are different from animals, and it is an evolutionary prerequisite for humans to take care of one another, and a male has to think and decide whether to marry or not (12). Females choosing sexual activity with a partner under consent can cancel if a male changes his mind after foreplay (13). Based on the fact that females prefer a slower build-up and aftermath indicates they are more focused on quality than quantity in sex, and female friends care to know every last detail, not just of the sex itself, we conclude that females could have more sex than men in mind (14). Then, we have more reasons to believe that some individuals are not interested in having sex.

Sexual Selection Dimorphism on the Mating System

Sigmund Freud popularized the idea that the main purpose of sex was pleasure rather than procreation, and he pointed out that individuals in sexual object choice will be attracted to the same or opposite sex (15). To find why sexual selection is still controversial, Darwin was right to distinguish that sexual selection is profoundly different from natural selection, and he suggested that the costly peacock's train evolved because females prefer to mate with males that have fancy upper-tail coverts (16). For the bird, pair bonding appears to benefit both sexes (17). Females and males often show striking differences in morphological, behavioral, and physiological traits (18). Like peahens, the dramatic eyespots make male peacocks please females as a handicap trait, although risky, showing success in plumage dimorphism. In the testing of mating condition strategy traits, female songbirds prefer more complex songs and larger repertoires (19), which suggests that the artistic skill of males as a costly Veblenian signal affects mate choice (20).

Darwin's grand theory of natural selection is cogent that male peacock tails are advantageous in the mating choices. Lekking is a promiscuous breeding system in which females visit groups of displaying males only for mating (21). Some animals mate with one partner rather than many (22). Mating with more than one male, as polyandry for female butterflies, is a strategy that females adopt when male density is high to gain more uninterrupted time in which to oviposit (23). Butterflies show considerable variability in female mating frequency, ranging from monandrous species to females mating several times in their lifetime (24). Transferring sperm to a female is the primary function of mating, causing females to choose one or a few mates, which is sufficient for females to maximize their reproductive success (25). Producing more offspring is consistent with Darwin's theory of evolution and demonstrates that many animals give birth to lots of babies. Although Darwin had a long, happy marriage with Emma Wedgwood and they had ten children, he was devastated after the death of his eldest daughter, Annie, at the age of ten. Historical records claim Annie caught scarlet fever, which made her health thereafter decline.

Darwin's case was one of the first experimentalists to demonstrate the adverse effects of inbreeding and to question the consequences of consanguineous mating, supposed to be injurious from a single census (26,27). Studies by Charles and Emma Darwin's second son, George Darwin, provided valuable evidence that fears regarding the ill effects of first-cousin marriage were exaggerated, and Darwin appears to have become convinced that marriage to his first cousin may have been a mistake (28). However, Charles Darwin was a devoted father and constantly concerned about the health of his children (29). If certain males have intrinsically good genes, any female mating with them will produce superior offspring (30). Multiple mating is advantageous to females and easily explains why females should mate multiple times.

When Same-Sex Love is an Innate Characteristic

Michel Foucault is a critical theorist of sexuality, and he had sex with a man, which means gay sexuality makes him suffer from problems with who he is and neurological problems. Foucault's approach to the history of sexuality as a discourse of sexuality is interested in the question of sexuality throughout his entire career sexuality (31). Foucault's thought of

sexuality focuses on bodies and pleasures in the figure of two fellows holding hands (32). For evolutionists, homosexual emotion and behavior are, in part, emergent qualities of the human propensity for same-sex affiliation (33). However, God's design of sex for marriage and homosexuality in a relationship is profoundly painful (34). We can say that gay or lesbian sex is against the design of human nature. Darwin ostensibly maintained a heteronormative standpoint on the evolution of beauty, but the prospect of males appreciating male beauty, and females' female beauty, or at least a credible biological explanation of how and why they would not, remained unelucidated (35). Considering nature regarding sexuality, nature is associated with suffering and impaired function; homosexual orientations are considered sinful and the fall (36). More specifically, same-sex sexual behavior is any behavior that is usually performed at some stage during reproduction with a member of the opposite sex, but which is instead aimed toward members of the same sex (37). Definitions of homosexual behavior in nonhuman animals can bring some relief. However, they cannot help us answer the question of what conditions a behavior or mental state has to fulfill to be sexual (38). To be sure, animals will be engaged in same-sex sexual activities—for example, two male mallard ducks with one trying to mate with each other.

A homosexual pair in animals refers to same-sex sexual behavior, including copulation (39,40). The formation of same-sex pair bonds in zebra finches may arise through an evolved propensity to find a social partner (41). In humans, homosexual sexual behavior will not yield offspring as individuals who express strong same-sex sexual attraction have evolved for their non-conceptive social benefits (42). However, the roles of partners and offspring provide the final pattern in considering family and genius (43). Theoretically, a heterosexual man should want to attract and date a woman who will produce excellent babies. Here, the example is a well-matched couple who have similar passions in physics. Albert Einstein was attracted to Mileva Marić, both of them studied together, clearly fell in love, became pregnant to have Albert's babies, and married (44,45). Mileva and Albert's first son, Hans Albert Einstein, and his father are professors. It shows intelligence is accorded the epithet genius, and there is usually near unanimity on which individuals merit the appellation, like Einstein (46). According to a consequence of gene-environment interaction, human culture's need for homosexuality could conflict with a trait of cognitive abilities, such as talents and intelligence (47).

Darwin's Metaphysics of Mind

Normal people will protect their babies, but non-human animals may hurt their babies. Darwin's philosophical mind comes from his conquest of the phenomena of life and finding the solutions there to access mind, morals, and life (48). Darwin's insights into the human mind are interrelated with the inherited instinct (49). Since our mind is a mysterious form of matter secreted by the brain (50), Descartes's metaphysical view of the mind is insufficient to explain why human beings often do things disastrously in error, because the human mind has limited ability, attributed to willpower, which is often more influential than intellect (51). Human nature is a metaphysical delusion when trying to define the undefinable rather than describe the describable (52). Sociobiology attempts to explain general features of human society and ethics (53). The complex cousin marriage relationship between Elsa Einstein and Albert Einstein was lucky, and she always helped and protected him. This is an emotional intelligence that Einstein has.

Darwin treats emotions as states of mind, and the so-called expressions are originally nothing but the serviceable actions provoked by those states of mind to find relief or gratification (54). Thomas Henry Huxley declares altruism should be a rare event in the natural world, and when it occurs, it should be between blood relatives (55). Kin selection is not the cause of altruistic behavior, but rather just a consequence (56). Darwin and natural selection determined that organisms only behave in certain ways if it benefits their survival; thus, devotion to the welfare of others cannot and does not exist in nature over time (57). Thus, Einstein transferred the Nobel Prize money to his ex-wife, Mileva, chiefly to support their sons.

Darwin's experiences on the *Beagle* voyage led to the same conclusion that the environment may produce mental disease (58). What was wrong with Darwin about his illness has contributed to psychiatric learning (59). Darwin was troubled with mental problems, and though Darwin's passion made him battle periods of depression (60). Even if Darwin did not have a primary

psychological illness, he did have psychological symptoms (61). Darwin had to face his mother's death, which occurred when Charles was eight. The fact was, there is no evidence that Darwin suffered any unusual grieving process (62). Genetic predestination has a tempting simplicity, as Darwin anticipated; the issue of how genes influence behavior is a psychological one (63), and the threat to human existence entails severe costs in terms of psychological pain and bereavement for surviving kin (64). Meanwhile, Darwin's mystery illness, whether organic or psychosomatic, has been confused by several unanswered questions (65).

CONCLUSION

We have learned that sexual selection is a mechanism for females to choose between males, which was Darwin's chosen mechanism in mating choice (66,67,68). Our task is to analyze Darwin's traits meticulously, and this makes him always ask penetrating questions. Those questions focus on an individual's traits to make sure the best one is in the herd. Darwin's idea is how species adapt and change when evolving, and Darwin believes nature is influenced by natural law, not God. Selecting a mate for Darwin happened when courtship rituals seduced the male to impress the female, to show the female how good he is in both non-human and human species. Gender bias in sexual selection is clear (69); it agrees with Darwin's theory that females choose the most appealing male. Darwin spent considerable time, and he was diligent in reading and recording carefully, which is the reason why Darwin received credit for the theory of evolution. In other words, the animals and plants that Darwin gathered are the nutrients to support his natural selection theory. Darwin's groundbreaking research on animals led him to be different from other naturalists in his fascinating interests in earthworms and barnacles.

We confirmed that novel empirical evidence that Darwin's real experiences in recognizing emotion when family members died, and he started to undermine the god Darwin believed in. His illness also felt worse, and he expressed a frown on his face. Uncomfortable, Darwin did not go to his father's funeral. We further strengthened how Darwin studied infants to understand the origin of species. Being a creature like a baby is misshapen and has no particular sex, Darwin observed his newborn son's behavior, and the face looked sulky. Darwin studied infants from the seventh day to four and five months to determine when the infants had emotions (70). Darwin's contribution to observation opens a mysterious gate to teach us that science is overwhelming.

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