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PSYCHOPHYSICAL, NEUROLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL DUALISMS OF THE SEXES IN THE FUNCTION OF AN INCOMPATIBLE MALE-FEMALE COMMUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Psychophysical, neurological and sociological dualisms between the sexes are the main causes of an incompatible male-female unions-communities (friendship, romantic relationship, marriage or extramarital community). As long as the woman's body (it's a different mechanism for men) does not get used to the "hormones and substances of love": phenyl ethylamine, nor ephedrine, dopamine, oxytocin, endorphin, etc. a woman does not initiate a struggle to free herself from a position of inferiority in relation to a man (emancipation), because the community between a man and a woman is dominated by love, which abstracts the inherited, constructed and socially accepted differences between the sexes. The emancipation of a woman within the formed man-woman community begins with the adaptation of the organism to the "hormones and substances of love", which is time-specific and determined by the personal character, temperament and structure of the formed community. The emancipation of women in community with men is initiated and then developed by the dualism of psychophysical, neurological, and then constructed sociological differences between the sexes. In the paper, the genesis of dualisms between the sexes, their social adoption, with corrections resulting from the process of women's emancipation, as well as the consequences suffered by incompatible formed male-female communities in today's contemporary industrial-technological society, are presented in a simplified manner.

KEYWORDS

Sex, psychophysical, neurological and sociological sex's dualisms, personality formation processes, social interactions, emancipation processes, male-female community, compatibility.

INTRODUCTION

In mammals, sex is genetically determined by the existence of hormones that contain genes responsible for all traits, including the sexual ones. The so-called “Drosophila type” whose name comes from the name of the fruit fly (Drosophila melanogaster) determines the sex of a person, in which the American geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866 - 1945) found this type of sex determination in 1910. Chromosomes are macromolecular structures with a characteristic shape

that were discovered in 1882 by the German biologist Walther Fleming (1843 - 1905) during research on cell division. Chromosomes can be visible in the nucleus of cells during cell division, and they consist of two chromatids joined by one centromere so that they look like the letter X. All genetic material is located in chromatids, while the centromere is responsible for the direction of movement of chromosomes during the cell division.

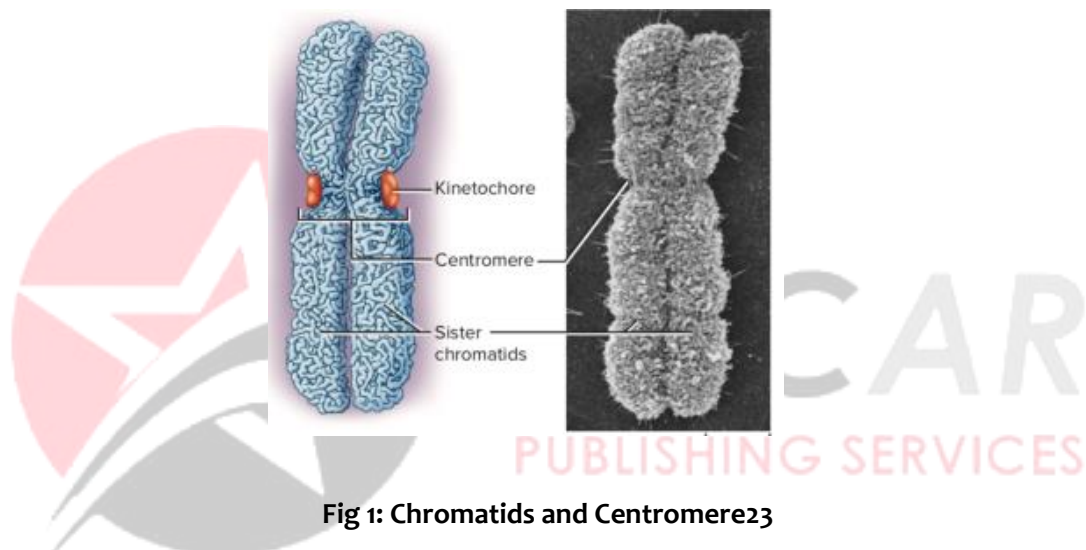


Fig 1: Chromatids and Centromere23

Human body (somatic) cells consist of 23 pairs of chromosomes (46 chromosomes), of which 22 pairs, which are the same in men and women, are called autosomes (they carry genes for determining physical

characteristics). Chromosome pair 23 is different in men and women, and we call it genesis (determines sex).

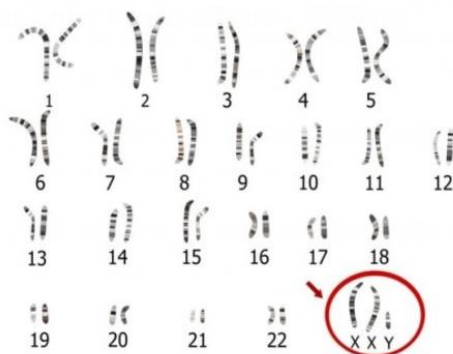


Fig 2: Chromosomes20

A gamete is a haploid cell that results from the process of gametogenesis (the process in which gametes – sex cells are formed) in sexually reproducing organisms. We distinguish the female gamete, i.e. ovum and the male gamete, i.e. spermatozoa. The female sex is homogametic, because they produce only one type of egg cell (all eggs cells have an X chromosome). The male sex is heterogametic and creates two types of gametes: X - spermatozoa (female spermatozoa) and Y - spermatozoa (male spermatozoa). The probability of joining an egg cell is equal for both types of sperm: P: XX x XY / F1: XX, XX, XY, XY. The presence of a Y chromosome determines the male sex, regardless of the number of X chromosomes. Thus, persons with presence of aberration, i.e. deviation in the genome, e.g. XXXXY (extra four X chromosomes) are male. The female sex is not determined by two X chromosomes, but by the absence of a Y chromosome. Thus, people with the Turner syndrome do not have ovaries (two X chromosomes are required for the development of ovaries), but they have all the other sex organs and a female appearance. The total number of chromosomes (karyotype) is perpetual and characteristic for each species: cat (38 chromosomes), elephant (56), dog (78), horse (64), pig (38), lizard (46), sheep (54), rat (42), lizard (46), etc.

In the middle of the 20th century, an American gynecologist Landrum Settles (1909 - 2003) discovered that the male chromosomes are smaller, weaker and faster than the female chromosomes, which are larger, stronger, and slower and survive longer. Studies have shown that the X chromosome contains about 900 genes that determine many sex-unrelated traits, while the Y chromosome contains about 55 genes, with many repeated DNA sequences, that have no essential function. However, the Y chromosome contains a gene

that initiates male development during embryonic development. Between 11 and 12 weeks after conceiving, the driver gene initiates the other genes that regulate testicular development, which produce male hormones and ensure that the newborn develops into a boy. The sex drive gene was identified in 1990 as the SRY and it operates by turning on gene pathways that start with the SOX9 gene, which is the crucial factor in determining male sex in all mammals (Arthur, P. A. 2017, Berta, P. Hawkins, R. and other 1990, Shettles, L. B. 1990)2,4,15

Accordingly, men and women are different from the very beginning, starting with the sex hormones secreted in their bodies. In women and men, the crucial hormone of libido (sexual drive, desire) is testosterone, which was discovered by the German biochemist Ernst Laqueur (1880 - 1957). Testosterone is a male hormone of the adrenal gland, which is also secreted by the ovaries in smaller quantities, and which: 1. enhances and increases muscle growth, 2. enhances sexual desire, 3. accelerates the development of male sexual organs, 4. regulates the production of male semen, 5. enhances growth of hair on the body, except hair on the head, 6. raises and increases aggression, etc. The secretion of testosterone in a man's body decreases if he does not use animal fat in his diet and if there is not enough cholesterol in the blood. The WHO popularizes the need to watch out for cholesterol and lowers the limits of reference values for blood cholesterol for an unclear reason. The level of testosterone in men decreases with the age, but also by consuming products from plastic packaging, meat from female animals, dairy products with a lot of estrogen, soy, which is a phytoestrogen, as well as due to frequent stress. A low level of testosterone means that "a man is less and less

a man", i.e. his reproductive potential decreases, he loses muscle mass, but gains a belly – a stomach, because the concentration of estrogen increases. Estrogen is not only produced in a woman's ovaries, but it is also made in the fat of both women and men. From personal experience, many years of playing sports, the consumption of eggs, which have 5-7% of colloidal fat, which is easily absorbed by the body, has the best effect on the concentration of testosterone in the body (Kuka, M. 2023.)¹².

The fear that increased consumption of eggs will increase cholesterol is unfounded, because eggs contain lecithin, which lowers cholesterol. Lecithin is an organic substance of plant and animal origin, and is an emulsifier that combines incompatible compounds (for egg water and fats) into relatively stable emulsions. Cholesterol is introduced into the body through food (meat, eggs), and the other type of cholesterol is made by the liver, the so-called good cholesterol HDL (High-density lipoproteins) and bad cholesterol LDL (Low-density lipoproteins).

On the other hand, estrogen is a hormone secreted by the ovaries, and it was independently discovered by the German biochemist Adolf Butenandt (1903 - 1995) and the American biochemist Edward Alenbert Doisy (1893 - 1986). The relevance of estrogen is as follows: 1. To stimulate the formation of secondary sexual characteristics of a woman, 2. To affect the moistening of the female genital organ and thus participate in the birth of desire, 3. To stimulate the growth of the milk secretion system, 4. To increase the thickness of the skin membrane and make it smooth, 5. To increase the amount of cholesterol in the bile, and reduces intestinal motility, 6. To raise the level of blood clotting factors, etc. Estrogen is the hormone that makes a woman different from a man, and its secretion is strongest during puberty, when it develops and

stimulates sexual characteristics, such as the development of breasts. Progesterone is another female hormone, which acts as a brake on sexual desire.

By the eighth week of fetal age, the brain has the characteristics of a female brain, and then begins an influx of hormones that create differences, directing neurons to organize themselves according to a male or female pattern. The increase in testosterone levels transforms the previously universal brain into a male one, by destroying a number of cells in the communication systems (programmed cell death), allowing some other neurons to survive and to connect in a specific ways. On the other hand, the female brain continues its development by multiplication of neural connections in the centers for communication and parts responsible for recognizing and expressing emotions. For this reason, girls at an early age recognize subtle changes in feelings in everyone they are in contact with, interpreting a look, touch or reactions. Much more pronounced than boys, girls find out from the emotional reactions of the other people, and assisted by the non-verbal signs, they are able to perceive whether they provoke someone's focus of attention or not. If the observed person does not have an emotional reaction, girls will make efforts to provoke them. That is why more pronounced than boys did, they leave the impression that they are obedient and lovable.

It was considered for centuries, that the women's brains are smaller than men's and those women are mentally inferior comparing to men. However, according to the research completed in the 20th century, it was concluded that men and women are equally successful in solving intelligence tests. Thus, the prejudice about brain size and the level of intelligence was abolished. But questions about the

differences in functioning of the male and female brain remained (Lynn, R. 1994)¹⁴. Through the tests using magnetic resonance and PET tomography, it was established that the male and the female brains process stimuli in a different way, i.e. that the male brain has more connections within the left and right hemispheres of the brain, while in women the hemispheres are more strongly connected to each other. Additionally, the male brain contains more nerve

fibers (total length of about 176,000 kilometers), while the connection between neurons is better in women. Experimentally, it has been shown that women have increased blood flow in 112 out of 128 studied regions, which means that the female brain is on average more active than the male, namely in the prefrontal cortex, which is responsible for planning, organization, and learning through attempts and mistakes (Cole, J. H. Poudel, R. Tsagkrasoulis, D. and other 2017)⁵

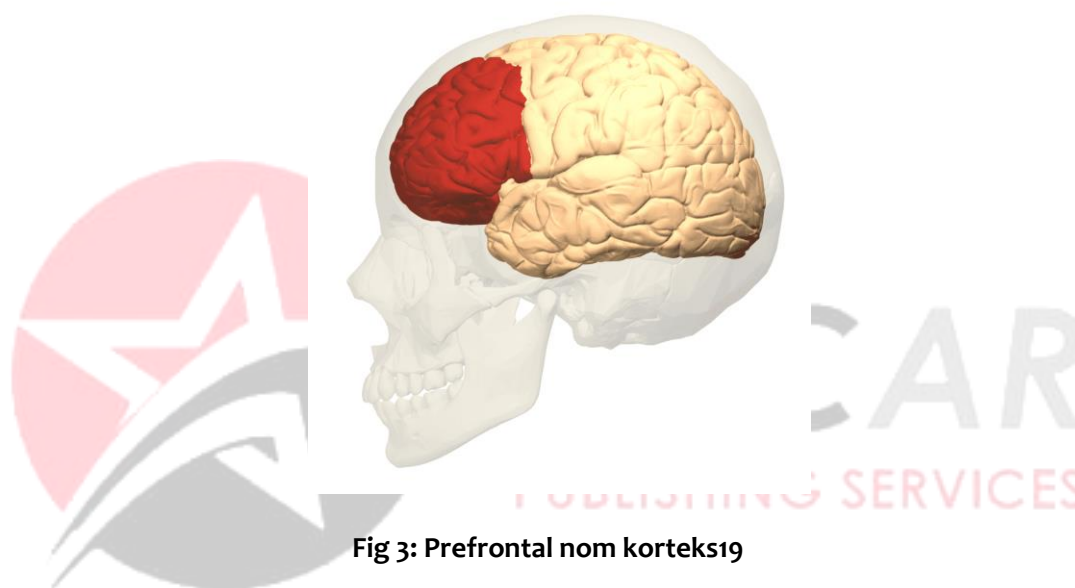


Fig 3: Prefrontal cortex

Therefore, from the beginning, the characteristics of the male and female brain are demarcated. The average weight of the brain is 1.35 kilograms, (about 2% of the total body weight), but the male brain is about 10% larger than the female, which is explained by adjustment with the other male-female differences such as the greater body mass of the male. The size and shape of a man's brain allows him to sense and react to danger faster than a woman. Research has revealed

that the parts of the frontal lobe, which regulates decision-making processes and problem solving, are proportionally larger in women (Cleveland Clinic: Frontal Lobe)⁶. Also; most men have a more developed left cerebral hemisphere of the brain, while women typically use both sides of the brain almost equally. The result of this disparity is that women rely more often on intuition, while men have greater abilities in logical thinking and problem solving.



Fig 4: • Right cerebral hemisphere • Left cerebral hemisphere16

The parietal lobe, which is responsible for numerical operations, is larger in men than in women. However, the parietal lobe is thicker in the female brain, which

makes it difficult for them to orient themselves spatially, as well as imagine objects in space.

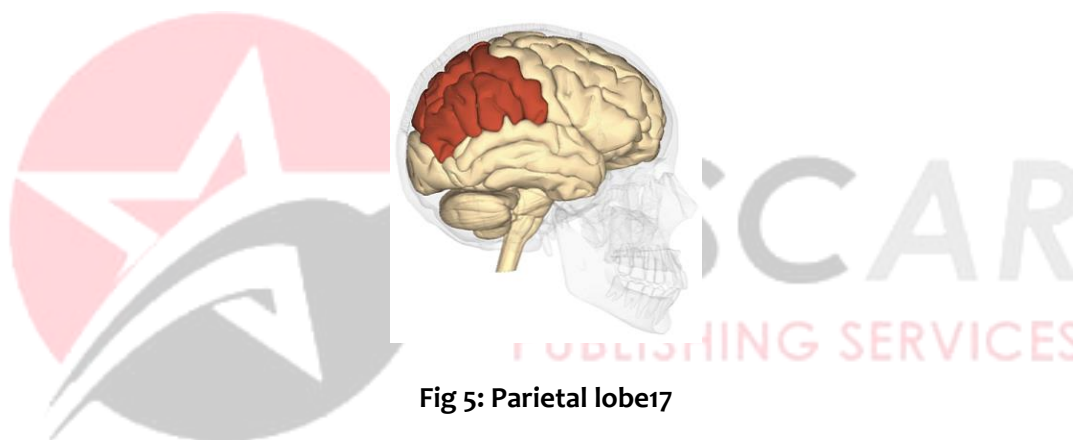


Fig 5: Parietal lobe17

When faced with a stressful situation, men's and women's brains engage different mechanisms: men usually react "fight or flight", while women choose between "hide or make friends". This kind of response is rooted in instincts, where women have a strong impulse to take care of offspring within the built community. Most evidence suggests that men and women process emotions in different manners (Kuka, M. 2002)10. Also, the female speech apparatus uses both hemispheres of the brain, while the male speech

apparatus exclusively uses the left side of the brain for speech. Given that women have a larger limbic system than men do, they interpret and express their emotions in an easier way, which enables them to socialize more easily. However, the negative side of this occurrence is that women have a greater tendency to suffer from depression, and men from autism and schizophrenia (Heijts, B. Deserno, M. Rhebergen, D. 2020)8.

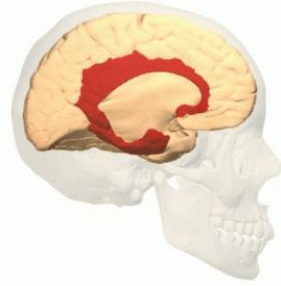


Fig 6: Limbic System and Hippocampus

An American psychiatrist Daniel G. Amen states that women in most cases remember better and longer than men, because they have increased activity in the hippocampus (Amen, G D. 2017)¹. However, long-term statistics do not favor women. Namely, estrogen protects women from neurodegeneration, while testosterone does so in men. However, when testosterone levels drop in men, the results are not as dramatic as when estrogen levels drop in women. Therefore, women in the period after menopause are exposed to a higher risk of dementia than men. Additionally, research shows that women feel pain in much more intensive manner than men do. It has been experimentally confirmed that women, compared to men, need a larger amount of morphine in order to achieve the same effect of pain reduction (Bartley, E. J. Filingim, R. B. 2013)³.

THE FORMATION OF THE PERSONALITY OF A MAN AND A WOMAN IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

Analyzing the factors that influence the formation of a family organization, a close connection between the family and the social system is observed. Regardless of the role, time of origin and duration of the family, we distinguish several family theories: 1. traditional, 2. idealistic, 3. utopian, 4. individualistic, 5. materialistic, 6. evolutionary. In each of the mentioned theories, there are differences in the approach to raising male

and female children, and then men and women are accepted differently in the wider social community. Social differences formed in this way are the only the product of psychophysical and neurological differences that are formed in male and female children since the process of embryonic development. A child's upbringing begins in the family, which represents a closer social community, with the following characteristics: 1. it is a community of the sexes and the children that arise from that community, 2. it is the primary community in which the child's personality develops, 3. it is a community that provides psycho - social connection of the members.

Regardless of cultural background, boys are inhibited from showing emotions and weakness from their childhood. They are required to be strong, persistent, self-confident, while girls are expected to be modest, gentle, sensitive and somewhat dependent on the "stronger sex." This approach is the archetype of the inherited behavior of ancestors, who, due to technological underdevelopment, primarily saw family existence in "muscle strength" (cultivation of the land, forest, etc.), which a man by his musculature, i.e. due to the nature of the structure, has a stronger developed body than a woman. Therefore, the existence in a time of technological underdevelopment is safer with a male than with a female child, and according to this adopted method of reasoning, later

sexual differentiations are created in technologically developed societies (halo effect).

In addition, the human personality is not born ready-made, but is formed in the process of social interactions that include Cultivation i.e. developing fundamental human abilities, such as learning languages and ways of communication, acquiring experiences from a given culture and training for independence. Socialization by which the one is introduced to the rules of social life, but at the same time creating the one's own standards and criteria of behavior. Individualization by means of which the internal system of motivation is developed in accordance with the personal characteristics of the personality. Men and women, with regard to psychophysical and neurological differences, as well as differences in the cultural heritage of the environment in which they live, are cultivated, socialized and individualized according to different models, and then these differences are accepted within the narrower (family) and wider (society) community (Kuka, M. 2008)¹¹. For example, it is socially unacceptable to see a drunk man, but almost all societies will more easily understand and accept a drunk man than a drunk woman. In addition, in all societies promiscuity is easier to understand and justify in a man than in a woman. A man who changes several wives is called by one name unlike the woman who is called in a completely different manner.

Men and women grow up in different ways through the processes of building their personality. Those processes are categorized into six forms: Freedom of behavior implies the independence of the choices made and the way of acting regardless of the expectations, demands and evaluations of the others. Freedom of this kind can be manifested by having one's own interests, one's own style of communication

with the others, an individual style of dressing, planning one's own free time, etc. Emotional freedom is manifested in the individual's independence from someone else's care, physical and emotional closeness, and acceptance. Freedom of this kind implies the ability to be separated for a long time from persons to whom we are emotionally attached. Cognitive freedom means having one's own values, one's own evaluation criteria, one's own goals and ways of their realization. Freedom of this kind results in the ability to rely solely on our own judgments, convictions, and choices. The freedom of identity implies the feeling of one's own difference from the others, and the ability to set the boundaries of one's own "I". Freedom of this kind results in the ability to observe oneself in comparison with the others (similarities and differences), primarily within one's own family. Instrumental freedom is manifested in the ability to act independently and perform various tasks necessary for effective functioning in various areas of social life. Economic freedom implies the ability to secure independently material existence. During the period of growing up, while young people remain in the same family with their parents, only some types of economic freedom are possible, which is usually determined by the cultural heritage of the environment in which they live. There are certain dependencies between the mentioned forms of freedom. The individual first adopts the freedom of identity (its certain degree), which is a necessary condition for the development of cognitive and emotional freedom. Emotional freedom influences the achievement of instrumental and economic freedom (Kuka, M. 2002)¹⁰. Men and women, taking into account psycho-physical and neurological differences, as well as differences in the cultural heritage of the environment in which they live, in different ways adopt and manifest the built personal freedom, in the narrow and wider social community.

EMANCIPATION IN THE FUNCTION OF REDUCING SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE SEXES

Since birth, men and women differ psycho-physically and neurologically. These differences affect the methods of raising boys and girls, which are then transferred according to the adopted models to the social community, where women with their rights, roles and influences are pushed to the social margins. However, at the end of the 19th century, a large number of social movements appeared with the aim of struggling for libertarian ideas, equality, greater rights of workers, etc. In these social movements, women

participated equally as men. However, larger revolutionary movements such as: 1. The Paris Commune, 2. Social and national movements in the Central Europe, 3. The Russian Revolution, etc., from the very beginning initiated movements for the emancipation of women, i.e. liberating women from male authority and traditional power structures. Typical roles of heroes from the period of revolutionary struggles are not rare: 1. a mother who takes part in the defense with a weapon, 2. a girl on the barricades who personifies freedom, 3. a woman victim in the warfare activities, etc.



Fig 7: Delacroix, Eugène. Liberty Leading the People. c. 1830. Louvre - Paris, France²¹

The results of the movement for the emancipation of women are best visible in the constellation of male-female relations in today's contemporary, industrial-technological society. The contemporary world differs from the "old world" by the increase in production and consumption, the increase in the role of social institutions, and the decrease in the significance of the family. Mass communication means reduce the degree of lack of information, increasing the number of consumers of "cultural goods". The new technique is creating urban societies in which the percentage of the rural population is decreasing. With the development of industrial production, the number of the

unemployed increases, and the power of corporations, which hold the largest number of individuals in the form of "modern slavery", increases. A conformist personality type under these conditions appears as a normal result. Contemporary, e.g. an American or a European family is materially independent from the parents (only 4 - 7% of parents live with a married / married child). The marriage rate is high, and there are many more married women, who have equal property rights. In addition, the number of divorces has a constantly progressive trend. Children are not treated as an economic factor, but their basic obligation is to finish the school. The absence of emotionality is

increasingly pronounced, because it is insisted on behaving according to the adopted rules (Kuka, M. 2008)11.

The processes of women's emancipation try to equalize the differences between the sexes in social interactions, but they cannot annul their differences (psycho - physical, neurological), because they form the basis of our creation and survival. The emancipation of women, as it is comprehend and popularized today, has not achieved its originally set goal. It brought women economic equality with men, but women remained physically insufficiently prepared to compete with them. The emancipation of women achieved its social acceptability through the legal administrative forms, while in practice women are not given the same trust as men. There are numerous examples about it: during most of the 20th century, 80% of all doctors in America were men, and almost all nurses were women. In recent decades, this relationship has changed significantly (Johnson, M. 2018)9. However, the processes of emancipation have created antagonisms and distances towards men in women's minds, which is what contemporary matrimonial communities suffer to the greatest extent. We can ask ourselves whether the deepening of sexual antagonisms and distance is the only achieved goal of women's emancipation, and we were not even aware of it from the beginning.

SEX AS A FUNCTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE SEXES

Killing people is cruel and inhumane, but history has shown that our culture can tolerate a certain amount of cruelty and still survive. However, killing people's emotions can pose a greater threat to the survival of our culture than violence. In a contemporary society, which popularizes the cult of sex and pornography, emotions are marginalized, and these phenomena

increasingly represent the subject of study of the developmental problems of adolescence. Love is one of the four basic human emotions (love, hate, fear and anger) and it is preceded by seduction, the ultimate goal of which is the extension of the species. Seduction is an inevitable human game, since a direct invitation to sex is socially unacceptable and often results in failure. For these reasons: she glances over him, he loosens the knot on his tie, she moves barely perceptibly on the chair, he imitates her, her eyes shine, his pupils dilate, etc. In the past, the rules of seduction were of interest only to writers of romance novels, but today they are the subject of scientific studies made by psychologists, biologists, sociologists, etc. (Kuka, M. 2002)10.

Human seductions completely imitate animal seductions, with the main goal of drawing attention to themselves. The tight clothing and high heels, which force a woman to sway as she walks, are an accepted way of highlighting the pelvis, with the aim of advertising the ability to conceive easily. At the same time, vulnerability is also shown in this way, because the partner does not only want to reproduce, he also wants to protect his wife and offspring. In the period when the woman has the greatest possibility to start, she unconsciously chooses a partner, whose appearance indicates "better genes", abstracting whether the chosen one will be able to take care of the offspring. Things change in the period when the woman is not in the ovulation phase, and then the criteria for the selection of men include intelligence, creativity, sense of humor, sociability, etc. Men draw attention to themselves with their psychophysical capacities, which, in addition to physical appearance, are manifested in social relations by positioning through the system of roles (horizontal organization of society) and the system of positions, i.e. status (vertical organization of society). What is the position, i.e. the status of a man in society is better, the impression of

security increases in a woman, and thus the choice of such a man. However, unlike animals, men are prone to "social mimicry", i.e. compensation of his e.g. worse physical appearance, supported by the achieved social status symbols. Deviations from the archetype of a beautiful male physical appearance but with the owned status symbols: real estate, expensive cars, ships, airplanes, etc. the man "extends his penis" with compensations, remaining in the game to be chosen or to choose as he wishes.

Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882) proved that the four basic emotions (love, hate, fear and anger) are expressed in the same way in humans, while the Austrian ethnologist Erbil Eibesfeldt (1928 - 2018) points out that gestures typical of courtship are the same everywhere. His research has shown that language, level of education or property status cannot do anything against nature, because some basic forms of behavior are determined by the oldest parts of our evolutionary memory and are common to all living creatures (Eibesfeldt, E. 1970)⁷.

However, love can also be observed from the aspect of banal chemical processes, the result of which is the "inner" feeling and the outwardly manifesting behavior of a man and a woman. These processes have three phases: in the first phase, the brain produces large amounts of the hormone phenyl ethylamine (PEA), which they call the "molecule of love", and which, together with the substances nor ephedrine and dopamine, leads to falling in love. In the second phase, the pituitary gland, an endocrine gland, secretes the hormone oxytocin, which decides whether a potential love will have a future. In the third phase, which begins after 1 - 2 years, these hormones lose their effect, i.e. the organism adapts to them. In this period, a love crisis occurs, i.e. a decision is made: drifting apart or continuing love. However, that decision is also

influenced by the hormone endorphin. If the brain produces enough endorphins, love becomes stronger (Kuka, M. 2002)¹⁰.

In women and men, the crucial hormone of libido (sexual drive, a desire) is testosterone. A sexual act implies sexual intercourse, which can be penetrative (vaginal, anal, oral) and non-penetrative (touching the genitals and the other intimate parts of the body). However, the penetrative sexual intercourse in the psychology of men and women creates new sexual differentiations (Livingston, J. 2020)¹³. Namely, the male sexual organ by penetrating into the female sexual organ, the man "bodily conquers" the woman, while the woman he penetrates to becomes "bodily conquered". In those circumstances, the man forms the impression of superiority, while the woman most often has the impression of inferiority in relation to the man. For this reason it is most often concluded that a woman before and after sex is not the same person. The psychological imbalance between the sexes created in this way only adds to the already formed and built psychophysical and neurological differences, which are socially accepted. Now a woman naturally has a need for balance, i.e. to bring the state of her psychosocial inferiority into an equal relationship with a man. The most adequate training ground for the struggle for women's emancipation is any form of established male-female relation (friendship, romantic relationship, marriage or extramarital community).

CONCLUSION

As long as the woman's body (the mechanism is different for men) does not get used to "hormones and substances of love": phenyl ethylamine, nor ephedrine, dopamine, oxytocin, endorphin, etc. a woman does not initiate a struggle to free herself from a position of inferiority in relation to a man (emancipation), because the community between a man and a woman is

dominated by love, which abstracts the inherited, constructed and socially accepted differences between the sexes. By adapting the organism to "hormones and substances of love", which is individually determined in time and determined by the personal character, temperament and structure of the formed community, the woman begins the struggle for emancipation. Therefore, under the influence of "hormones and substances of love", a woman does not perceive her inferior position, because she is, in certain fallen asleep by love. Psychophysical, neurological and sociological differences between the sexes activate "social triggers", which are different and individually determined, because "each person is similar to all people, more similar to some of them and essentially different from all of them". One of the most common "social triggers" in a woman's mind is satiation, i.e. the unfulfilledness by the created community, which is encouraged by minimizing the capacity of the once chosen man.

Minimizing the capacity of the selected man is done according to the same methodology according to which his selection was once made, which is comparison. Comparing the chosen man with the other men: colleagues at work, friends, family members, etc. the woman's affirmative differences with the other

men encourage her to minimize the capacities of the chosen man, thereby elevating herself in the formed community. The criteria that minimize the capacities of the chosen man are the same as the criteria by which he was chosen once: visual appeal, success, existential and security safety, intelligence, wittiness, sociability, etc. The real or imagined man with whom the chosen man is compared does not necessarily have better capacities. It is the only relevance the angle of prospect how the woman presents the comparison to herself. Also, through the system of social positions and status, a woman can advance more in relation to the selected man (level of completed education, position and status in the institution where she works, the social community where she lives, etc.), which through the comparison process also minimizes the capacity of the selected man. According to the conducted research, published in the book *Love and Allow to be Loved* (Kuka, M. 2002)¹⁰, the community of a man and a woman survives until the woman, through the process of comparison, wins the chosen man. By winning the man, a woman transforms herself from an impression of inferiority into the one of superiority, regardless of whether that impression was created indirectly, i.e. by someone else, by the woman's impression of a "higher quality man", or she directly built the impression on her own compared to a man.



Fig 8: Kuka, Miroslav. Status. c. 2002. Private collection - Belgrade, Serbia22

As long as, through the processes of comparison, i.e. of "the internal struggles", the woman equates with the chosen man, that community can survive. The community most often survives when the woman is equal to the chosen man according to the measured criteria. However, as soon as a woman in her impression "wins" a man according to one of the criteria of comparison, that community usually ends, because of the "victory" according to one criterion, multiplies by the woman on the other criteria as well. A woman achieves her "victory" in relation to the chosen man indirectly, through the achieved emotional attraction with the man, who, according to her criteria, is "better in terms of capacity" in relation to the chosen one. Additionally, the man in relation to the selected woman makes the similar comparisons in the male-female community. However, the man primarily compares his constant attractiveness, i.e. emotional attraction, towards women who, according to his criteria, "look better" compared to the one chosen at one time. The term "looking better" is an individual perception of men and women, and should not be categorized or interpreted individually (Kuka, M. 2002)10.

Therefore, the psychophysical, neurological and sociological dualisms of the sexes influence the survival of only those male-female communities, which are structurally a community of compatible personalities. A contemporary society does not tolerate even the slightest deviation from the compatibility of men and women (differences are difficult to compensate within the formed community), because the same is not allowed by inherited and constructed sexual dualisms, reinforced by the socially accepted results of the process of women's emancipation. Additionally, the lowered level of tolerance and compromise, as well as the popularization of socially acceptable and then

systemically rejected democratic norms, affects the compatibility of male-female communities. However, these factors are the product of the popularization of liberal values in a contemporary society and are not primarily determined by dualism between the sexes (M. Kuka 2023).

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