A Model on Four Family Functions and Their Relations In Time

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Abstract

This study takes in consideration ratings about marriage and family and their relation to well-being, children, family harmony and erotical pleasure. We analyzed 212 individuals (students), their parents (241 individuals) and one of their grandfather (179 individuals). The collected data has made possible the construction of a simple mathematical model which analyze the four ratings mentioned above and their relation in time. This mathemathical model is expressed as it follows : $E/F = M/ 0,5$-H. It shows that during the evolution of human populations, the high ratings of sexual pleasure is in inverse proportion with the desire of having children. For example, grandfathers value the desire of having children 44% while students value this parameter only 25.8%. On the contrary, students value erotical pleasure 28.4% and their parents value this parameter only for 15.3%.

Keywords: family, well-being, having children, family harmony, erotical pleasure.

1. Introduction

The need for family, the well-known psychologist Abraham Maslow has listed as very important for human beings in his pyramid of needs among others needs such as love, relationships etc (Maslow, 1937) and he puts sex at the base of the pyramid along with other basic needs such as feeding, sleeping etc. From this point of view we can wrongly assume that the primary function of family is to seek erotical pleasure and having childrens. As a matter of fact the need of forming and enduring the life of family by keeping it stable and firm is basic in our opinion to both survival and reproduction (hence children). This opinion asserted like 50 years ago (Levy and Fullers, 1959) between well-being and having children as undisclosed bond remains true even today. The acclaimed evolutionists J. Maynard-Smith and E. Szathmary begin their book The major transition (1995) with the following paragraph: Living organisms are highly complex, and are composed of parts that function to ensure the survival and reproduction of the whole. In other terms, the function of the family must be searched in those parts wich enables its survival and its reproduction. According to our opinion, the parts which constitutes living things are modules or functional units. These modules enhance the survival and reproduction of organisms by making possible the relation between information and function. In a previous study has been shown that the relation between information and function is not provided only by genes as the only memory structures (Bajrami, 2008). In reality, does exists three other memory structures which store a certain amount of information that is used to perform a certain function. These four memory structure corresponds to four inheritance systems (Jablonka and Lamb, 2005). These memory structures are genes, proteins, neurons and mirror neurons and their specifically information forms functions perpetuated by genetic modules, epigenetic modules, neuro-endocrine modules and cultural modules. The four informations mentioned above only the information stored in mirror neurons is dynamic and change frequently. In cultural modules (memory structures) the information reorganize and modify frequently. Family functions, the solution of problems which relates to forming and keeping safe family, are completed by modules with mirror neurons. These problems has to do with assuring the well-being of family and the information needed is stored in mirror neurons. This information solves sufficiently and instantly certain problems related to family. However, cultural modules does not work independently from genetic modules, epigenetic modules or neuro-endocrine modules. Certainly, genetic modules and epigenetic modules are decisive for the solution of problems with biological nature. For example: What's the importance of being smart for a male while he lacks SRY gene? The same applies possibly to sexual orientation where modules of mirror neurons effect is vague. On the contrary, solving problems of survival in relation to family (its functionality and harmony within) mirror neurons play a central role. In this case, we expect an interaction of the four functions of family between them and in relation to time. As in every living organism, these

interactions are based on information (Roederer, 2003) and this information, as mentioned above, is stored in memory structures in the four modules. Our study is not concerned with quality of life with family functions (Openshaw, K. 2011) but with the evaluation peoples have for these functions. Some authors analyzed the functions of family in three levels: a) biological level which includes the fulfillment of sexual pleasure and reproduction b) economic level and c) psico-social level that is related with education, socialization and the development of emotional bonds that are created within family (Matajevic, M.D and Jovanovic, D.R.2011). According to our opinion the three levels are related to reproduction (having children), the fulfillment of sexual needs (erotical pleasure), well-being (W), psico-social bonds,hence family harmony (H).

2. Materials and methods
Data are gathered by the answers of the following question:
Which of the four functions of family is more important to you:
A Well-being **B** Having children **C** Family harmony **D** Erotical pleasure.
(The sum of value of the four functions must be 100%).
The data was gathered from students, their parents and one of their grandparent. The above table (Table 1) shows the numbers of individuals tested, their place of birth , sex and their generation.

Table 1. The number of individuals according to generations, place of birth and sex.

Place of birth	GENERATIONS					
	Generation I		Generation II		Generation III	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
City	66	94	88	78	59	60
Village	14	38	44	31	30	30
Total	80	132	132	109	89	90

3. Results and discussion
In table 2 has been shown the average ratings for well-being (W), having children (C), family harmony (H) and erotical pleasure (E) according to generations, place of birth and sex.

Table 2. The average assessment for well-being (W) , having children (C), family harmony(H) and erotical pleasure (E) in three generations.

Generations	Place of birth	Sex	No.	(W)	(C)	(H)	(E)
Young	City	F	94	25.3±10	29.9±16.1	23.4±9.0	21.2±4.1
		M	66	24.4±11.9	28.9±17.3	20.7±9.2	27.5±16.4
	Village	F	38	23.1±11.3	25.8-17.3	24.7±11.2	28.4±14.1
		M	14	27.5±12.8	27.5±20.1	18.1±6.9	26.8±20.5
Parents	City	F	78	21.2±10.4	37.4±20.1	19.3±7.0	22.1±15.7
		M	88	24.5±9.7	37.2±17.0	20.8±6.8	19.8±11.5
	Village	F	44	22.2±9.5	41.6±16.6	19.1±6.1	18.1±11.3
		M	31	24.7±7.3	39.3±16.1	21.0±6.9	15.3±9.6
Grandparents	City	F	44	22.4±9.2	35.5±17.8	22.0±7.8	20.0±15.2
		M	60	21.4±9.2	44.0±18.4	19.4±9.5	18.6±12.4
	Village	F	30	21.1±8.6	40.2±18.2	20.9±8.2	18.2±13.1
		M	30	20.9±10.9	39.8±19.8	21.4±9.4	18.4±11.3

The table above gives us clues about the disposition of the individuals in ratings the four functions of family. This disposition, according to our data shows relevant difference in ratings of the four functions between generations.
The major difference is shown in the evaluation of having children (C), grandparents(III generation) evaluate this function with 44% and students living in village evaluate this function only 25.8%. Another major difference in our data is between male parents (II generation) living in village who evaluates erotival pleasure 15.3% and female students living in village who evaluates this function 28.4%. It is obvious that having children (C) and erotical pleasure (E) are two functions discrepant to each other: the evaluation for erotical pleasure in the second generatio to

first generation changes 13.1% and is associated with the decrease of having children from third generation to first generation with 18.2%. The relation of evaluation for having children and erotical pleasure during time is shown in the figure (Fig.1) as following.
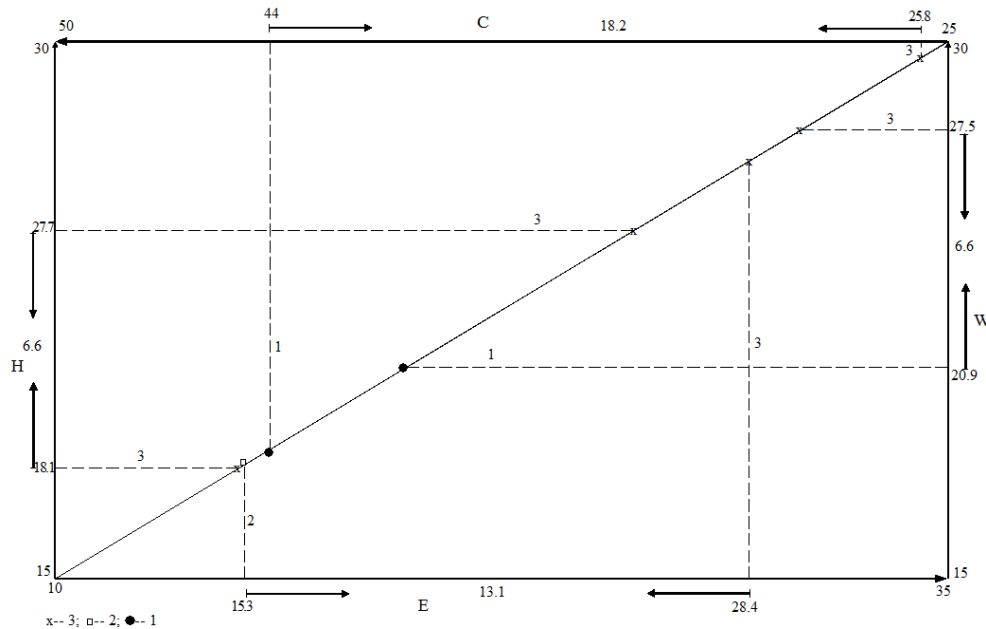

Figure 1 Major differences between having children and erotical pleasure in the evaluation of four functions of family.

Consequently, in time, the evaluation for well-being is increased form grandparents (III generation) to students (I generation) and precisely male grandparents living in village with 20.9% to male students living in village with 27.5%. The only evaluation for family functions that have major differences within one generation is family harmony. The minimal average evaluation of family harmony is 18.1% (I generation males living in village) and the maximal average evaluation is 24.7 (I-st generation females living in village). Using our data, we have constructed a model (Fig. 2) in time for the four functions of family : well-being, erotical pleasure, family harmony and erotical pleasure.
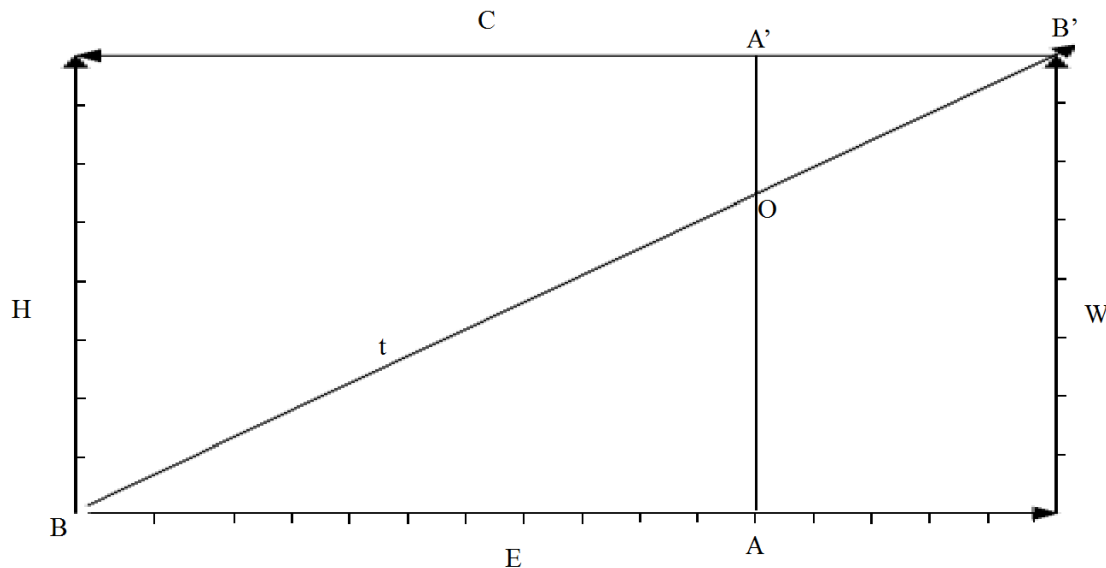
Figure 2. The model for the relation of the four functions of family in time.

We suppose that a human population stand in time O. Which are the evaluation for the four functions of family in percentage? The similarity between triangle O, A, B and O′, A′, B′ gives the mathematical equation AB/ A′B′= OA/O′A′ and with replacement gives this mathematical equation: E / C = W / 0.5-H (1). From this equation derives the four equations mentioned above:

C= E . (0.5 – H) / W (2)
E= C . W / 0.5 – H (3)
W= E . (0.5-H) / C (4)
H = 0.5 – C.W / E (5)

The equation 1 shows clearly the relations between the four functions of family. As we expected, E= F . W / 0.5 – H (3) formula shows that valuations for erotical pleasure run alongside with family harmony. Furthermore the valuation for having children and well-being are in inverse proportion : C= E . (1 – H) / W (2) and W= E . (1-H) / C (4). In the two formulas is shown that having children (C) and well-being (W) are in right proportional with erotical pleasure. Finally, H = 1 – C.W / E (5) formula shows that risng values of erotical pleasure run alongside with family harmony. As it is clearly showed,as long as low values of F.W/ E are there is a high value of family harmony (H).

The mathematical model proposed is linear dynamic and in relation to family functions it is not as explaining for example a physical phenomena. Even though, the values of one function, for example erotical pleasure, can be analyzed when we have data on other functions. Consequently, based on data displayed on Table 2, we find that the value for erotical pleasure (E) in female parents living in city is:

$$E = \frac{C \cdot W}{0.5 - H} = \frac{0.37 \cdot 0.21}{0.5 - 0.19} = 0.25$$

The value 0.25 is similar to that displayed in the table 2. However the phenomena we are analyzing is far more complicated and the results obtained are not always compatible with the datas gathered. Our model shows the general trends of family functions in relation to time. Increasing values in relation to time for erotical pleasure, family harmony and well-being shows the increasing demands for good qualities in a partner. The increasing demands for good qualities in a partner are possibly the main cause of the divorces in today family alongside GDP high levels.

Further, the desire for having children is another complicated phenomena. The possible explanation is that parents well-being is less threatened when the number of children is low or absent and their family harmony is not related exlusively to children. The model proposed in this article make possible a sasiore analysis which allows us to generate further hypothesis about family function.

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