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Epiphenomenalism and it's relationship to human sexuality

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Epiphenomena and it's relationship to human sexuality.

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Abstract

The following paper is a cognitive and statistical study aimed at developing relationships between Epiphenomenology and Human sexuality. It also tries to study sexuality between siblings.

Keywords: Epiphenomena, Knowledge argument, Sexuality, Sexual Fluidity

1 Introduction

What is Epiphenomena or as the subject goes, epiphenomenalism? Some philosophers regard it as the philosophy behind experiencing cause effective phenomenon, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy on the other hand explains it as, "Epiphenomenalism is the view that mental events are caused by physical events in the brain, but have no effects upon any physical events. Behavior is caused by muscles that contract upon receiving neural impulses, and neural impulses are generated by input from other neurons or from sense organs. On the epiphenomenalist view, mental events play no causal role in this process." But, what makes epiphenomenology interesting is the idea that that it tends to fathom our thinking, it aims at comprehending the role of perspective which has so often been neglected in history. It attends to the questions in regards to the genesis of attraction, belief and all things related.

We are very much aware of the fact that every emotional, every outburst, whether it be, as the colloquial phrase goes, "butterflies in your stomach", the sexual attraction to a particular gender, or even a person say, when puberty hits, favouring one genre of music over other, having a palette for a particular type of food etc. are all governed by certain necessary bio-chemical reactions in our body, whether the sudden adrenaline rush, or the impulsive boost of dopamine in your brain, everything plausibly seems to be chemical in nature. Then, isn't every experience we live through, every moment that feels special; seem tangible, something mechanical? Then the question arises, "What is the point of Anything?". But, what if it's not the case, what if, there's something more to us than the usual neural networking, the positively arranged organs and the levels of convolution, what if there's something special, something that makes us human?

2 Dualism Vs Physicalism

In the constant war that exists between Dualism and Physicalism, Dualism proposes, if I put it in layman's words, something more that makes us human also called Qualia. Whereas, Physicalism argues that everything is basically, a by product of the communications in our brain and body as a whole. Intuitively, without any background in philosophy or Logical Pluralism, it may seem that Dualism is true, but corresponding to a mathematical model, Physicalism seems to be more of the answer.

Okay, so for the time being assume that all experiences all forms of attraction are bio-chemical in nature, if that is true then an emotionally stable artificially intelligent system must make certain similar choices to certain tautological questions, as you! What interests us the most is not the subject rather the object. If every feeling or emotion is chemical then why is the object of the outburst, distinct? Will the artificially intelligent computer be attracted to the same person as you are? What I'm actually trying to put forward is why are you attracted to a specific girl, why is she attracted to a specific boy? Why do I like Chinese? Why do you prefer Indian? Why does she prefer tea over coffee? All these questions cannot be designed and answered chemically. So, why the subject is attracted or interested is a totally psychological point of view and hence, a philosophical one indeed. And, that is what I believe Epiphenomenalism wants to answer explicitly.

3 Basic Pilot Survey and what we aim to do with it

We can guess two general approaches to the problem, firstly the cause could be completely Freudian in nature, and a result of how you've been brought up as a child. But, take me for example, my parents never loved coffee and we had coffee only occasionally, yet I grew to prefer coffee over tea. The same thing goes with the idea of the sexuality of a person, say two twin brothers brought up in the same house, by the same set of parent, in the same environment and that too in the same period, may not necessarily have the same sexuality (or otherwise). Then the question arises, if the general sexuality of a person is inherent or a person acquires it through age. In an ideal situation Epiphenomenalism must be able to answer the questions in positive or negative. As to what makes a person homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual or Asexual. It will be able to answer the question whether sexuality is inherent or acquired through age, or is the question of sexuality of a person totally trivial! Now, if experience is what matters, then a properly chosen sample from the population as a whole should indicate that there's a high probability that siblings have the similar sexual orientation with considerably low error percentages.

3.1 Results and Analysis from Pilot Survey

As mentioned earlier, we have received survey results to our pilot survey based on 54 pairs of subjects. The pilot survey was essentially based on 54 pairs of participating subjects, taking into account the replication methodology of

Randomized Block design, corresponding to a questionnaire method. We shall correspondingly account for the error in the survey analysis, only in the actual survey. Since, this is a pilot survey we shall essentially work with the received raw data. The questions posed to the participants were as follows:-

1. Name of the Subject. 2. Gender of the Subject. 3. Name of the Sibling. 4. Gender of the Sibling. 5. Sexual orientation of the subject 6. Sexual Orientation of the Sibling 7. Homosexual Encounter of either subject or Sibling(If Homosexual) 8. Heterosexual Encounter of Either Subject or Sibling(If Heterosexual)

The conclusive results were predictive theoretically, among the participants the counter for sexual fluidity is maximum for female heterosexual candidates. And, is almost nil for heterosexual males. The results of course are not error free, however we can be quite confident that females who were confident enough to confess their sexuality and, how they had homosexual encounter didn't falsify much information. The real problem with the data is the information provided by the male candidates. Apparently, the males are a lot more vulnerable about their hypothetical 'masculinity', and feel affected by confessing about their sexual orientation in public. The primary reason being how society has ignited a hypothetical ideology of male 'masculinity', laying down improper ideological differences between femininity and masculinity, not based on any ground work. Although, it is easy to understand the roots of this basic mind setup. Anthropologically speaking, evolution has always governed the survival of the fittest, with the males generally playing the role of the primary guardian, performing heavier tasks like hunting, guarding the family from general obscurities etc. However, the females being the primary caretaker were subjected to the authoritarian role played by the males. This ideology has percolated through, which although perfectly acceptable when the survival instinct was driven by physical strength must fail in the current model of the society. However, society at large specially developing countries have not been able to shed this mindset completely. However, we cannot blame this to the religious ideal of the country at large, the reason being it's never the religion that is to be blamed for this cause, but the people and the false information that creeps inside the religious teachings. For example, if we consider Hinduism, it has a high representation of female gods, however still in our modern day society Women in the Hindu religion are dominated and subjugated under the patriarchal system. Thus, the false grounds and so called rules of masculinity still affect the basic psychology of the male candidates in the society at large, which are very much responsible for the error in the data.

Figure 1: Gender Variation

Now, the pilot survey also predicts that the sexual orientation of the siblings is similar in most cases. Thus, we can kind of agree that it could be a cause of the gene pool, or perhaps are affected by the society they grow up in. However, Bisexual behavior is a lot more complicated case to deal with.

The Basic definition of Bisexuality as proposed by Gary Zinik, in his paper, "Identity Conflict or Adaptive Sexuality? Bisexuality Reconsidered." is as follows:- A person can be referred to as bisexual if;

1. Eroticizing on being Sexually aroused by both males and females. 2. Engaging in Sexual Activity with both. 3. Adopting "bisexual" as a sexuality label.

Now, the definition and the technique of gradation is flawed on many accounts, firstly it does not take into consideration the Sexual fluidity concept which is so much prevalent in females, a homosexual may be well having sex with an opposite partner but, that does not label him as Bisexual. Secondly, it leaves no room for Asexuality as a Sexual orientation and therefore does not successfully differentiate it from Asexuality. for example the sexual drive may be late for a particular individual or a particular individual may not find the partner of desire to copulate with, this definition falsely tags the person as asexual, even though the person may be bisexual by nature.

Figure 2: Sexual Fluidity

Zinik in his paper also proposes two models to account for the bisexual behavior of a human being namely the Conflict model and the Flexibility Model based on the Kinsey Scale of Sexual behavior.

The Conflict Model states that Sexual orientation is a dichotomy. One could be either just homosexual or heterosexual. Conflict model proposes that homosexual interests eradicate homosexual responsiveness. Since, one would cancel out the other, they cannot coexist simultaneously, and must provoke irreconcilable conflict.

It also upholds the "one drop" notion of homosexuality- which states that "one drop" of homosexual behavior is taken as evidence of an underlying homosexual orientation. However, several empirical studies have established that the conflict model is essentially flawed. The paper titled "Female Bisexuality Adolescence to Adulthood: Results from a 10-Year Longitudinal Study", by Lisa M. Diamond conclusively provides empirical evidence that there are, in fact appreciable boundaries between the long-term development trajectories of lesbian, bisexual, and unlabeled women, but these boundaries are relatively fluid. Hence, the study supports the notion of bisexuality as a third type of sexual orientation and also supports the notion of bisexuality as a capacity for context specific flexibility in erotic response.

The flexibility model of bisexual behavior on the other hand is necessarily consistent with Paper published by Lisa M. Diamond. The flexibility model proposes that homosexual and heterosexual can coexist as bisexual eroticism. Freud believed that human beings possess bisexual potential at birth. There are hypothesized two forms of homosexual development:-

1. Predepositional Homosexuality, and 2. Homosexual Responsiveness

The findings suggest that exclusive homosexuality trends to engage from a deep rooted predisposition, while bisexuality is more subject to influence by social and sexual learning.

The ongoing research and surveys are essentially aimed at understanding the inherent cause of sexuality, the gene pool, prenatal hormones and ambient reasons. The empirical data is being collected on siblings to support the ambient reasons responsible for the cause of sexual orientation. [Link to Pilot Survey, Click here.](#)

4 Epiphenomenalism and universal sexual fluidity

4.1 The second extensive survey

After the first pilot survey that we essentially conducted using some basic survey questions, although a very small sample, it was evident to confirm that Sexual Fluidity is very prevalent in Females, or at least we can say that the idea of sexual fluidity is very coherent in Females, if at least for the time being we agree to go by gender binary roles. Which I'm generally considering based on the existence of the female genitalia, and other basic concepts. Now, following our basic Pilot Survey we conducted a further broader survey and waited until we had enough participants. This lockdown, in such a pandemic though remorseful, has been rather helpful for the research. Since, most of the siblings are back

home because of this Lockdown. It has been rather helpful to collect data, as previously stated, we use the sibling data concurrent to that of the Replication ideology from the basic framework of the Design Of Experiments.

Providing a general overview of the data that we have received. We received data from 4 pairs of siblings. The Survey was conducted using a questionnaire method, and it was distributed to parties that had siblings, mostly between the age group of 18 to 30. The male and female participants in the survey are equally distributed. The participants were given a choice to use their own name or any pseudonym, they were also assured that none of their actual identities would be revealed. I personally had two separate conversations with two participants, two understand a unique case, which shall be further discussed in this study.

The question paper was designed very meticulously, and I would like to acknowledge Ms. Aditi Lahiri studying MBBS at the Calcutta Medical College, for helping me set up the questions to not let the survey be biased to a possibility of the reason of sexual orientation to be essentially Freudian in Nature.

However, this survey essentially tries to understand the possibility of a general sociological cause for human Sexuality. Now, it is very ambiguous and we can essentially expect flawed data when we ask a participant directly about their sexuality, even if it's virtual, nevertheless assuring that data wouldn't be leaked. Hence, for that reason the questionnaire has been devised, apart from others, with questions that help map out an individual's sexuality on the Kinsey Scale. So, even if a person is lying about his/her sexuality we can essentially check if he/she is telling the truth or not, however there still exist ways to distort facts. There were few questions to check if the prenatal hormones play any role in the development of sexuality. Overall, the questions were structured to understand the ideological differences between siblings, and if it's effect is mostly psychological or physiological in nature.

4.2 Statistical outlook on the results obtained

Now, after receiving the required data we set it up for analysis. In the received data there were two participants in particular who were very unique to the study. Now, although we are essentially interested in studying siblings as a pair. We will first study the participants independently.

There were 94 participants, with 48 female participants and 46 male participants. The average age group of all the survey participants between 20 to 30 years of age range. Among the total survey participants 11 participants confirmed that they were indeed homosexual/bisexual while 7 participants claimed that they were unsure and still confused about their sexuality. Now, among these 11 participants who've confirmed that they're homosexual 5 of the individuals were females and concurrently 6 males. Well, for an instant it might appear contradicting to our previous pilot survey, as to the general distribution of Homosexuality/Bisexuality, but it must be understood, that the survey form was distributed among LGBTQ groups over various social media platforms. Hence, such equal proportions. Also, among the 7 participants who've claimed that they're not sure, 3 participants being females and 4 males. However, it wouldn't be illogical to claim that in a sample pool extracted containing only people who're unsure about their sexuality approximately >60 percentage of the sample would consist of males. The reason being, that males irrespective of their nature and personality, find it difficult to shed the idea of masculinity propagated by societal norms.

4.3 Concreting the idea of Universal Sexual Fluidity

Firstly, we shall study each of the subjects individually, and concurrently we shall study the siblings collectively. Now, while searching for Freudian causes few of the points that we concentrated on is if at all the existence of inherent inclination to any form of hetero or homo libido before and after puberty, we also coursed for any subconscious urge that may or may not exist, by trying to understand any possible 'sexual' dream of the participants, we also tried understanding the presence of any prediluted homosexual behaviour, by trying to understand the possible urge to dress as opposite genders, now this may as well be loose check points, but it is necessary we deal with these check points to understand if there is any inherent Freudian reason that governs sexuality in general or is it inherent, we also check if the reason is something chemical, and thus we question the participants on any previous medical history and possible intake of medications. Correspondingly, we try to understand if homosexuality in general is in any way directly correlated with social anxiety. It won't be very bold to however comment that living in a culturally repressed society, it is very transparent that most of these kids must have suffered from depression or general anxiety related to identity conflict and it's general acceptability.

Epiphenomenally speaking, it is quite common to observe the sexual fluidity in females, and how women do not shy away from having heterosexual affairs despite claiming homosexuality, and converse. What I like to think of this is, the idea of sexuality and claiming oneself to be hetero or homosexual is misleading, what I'd like to consider or understand is the idea of Universal Sexual Fluidity and universal bisexuality, no one can claim to be, so as to put in a naive's words 100 percent hetero or homo sexual, yes of course I would understand that sexually they find one gender more attractive

than the other, but that is not to say that throughout his lifetime he won't be attracted to someone not in accordance to his or her general sexual preference. This is where the basic idea of, "one-drop" theory of homosexuality, it completely disregards the presence of Sexual Fluidity.

Now, I would like to propose a thought experiment to comprehend the role of the society in structuring the sexuality of a person. The thought experiment is similar in structure to Frank Jackson's thought experiment on the Knowledge Argument, popularly known as the Mary's Room Problem. The thought experiment goes as follows, say Rohan is born and brought up in a world where there are only male, a wonderfully designed world separated and isolated from the normal world, kind of like the world created in the famous movie, "The Truman's Show". So, Rohan only interacts with boys and men, both heterosexual and homosexual(if for the time being we allow ourselves to obey this segregation), Rohan grows up studying all subjects as generally taught in school, where every character in literature, art and history is replaced by a male counterpart, and there is no mention of human females in the biology textbooks and everything combined, and say there's some general science fiction theory designed to produce kids, so that he is made to believe that, now if a boy named Rohit is made to woe Rohan thoroughly planned and executed corresponding to Rohan's likes and dislikes, will he be sexually attracted to Rohit and also copulate or more important will he be attracted to anyone, now out of a sheer necessity there's a possibility that he might involve in a sexual intercourse, but that may not necessarily categorise him as a homosexual, now if in the universe suddenly a girl is introduced, someone attractive corresponding to the beauty standards developed by society collectively, will Rohan be attracted to this person? Now note that in this basic thought proposition the subject basically lacks the knowledge i.e. the knowledge of females, so is it wise to conduct the experiment in, a control experiment?

However, if we change the experiment correspondingly to acknowledge the existence of females in this universe but not physically only through literature, art and history, however we allow ourselves some creative liberty and replace most of the love interests not all with a corresponding male counterpart, so that Rohan is introduced the ideas of both Homosexuality and Heterosexuality, he is made to understand that females because of some well designed reason do not exist anymore or is extinct, but he is well aware of the physical attraction that is felt irrespective of sexes, now the question is knowing all this i.e. with the knowledge of all this will Rohan fall in love and involve in sexual intercourse, further say all of a sudden a female named Shruti is introduced in the universe, abiding the generalised beauty standards put forth by society. The question is will Rohan feel physically attracted to Shruti.

The answer to the above questions I feel holds a key to understanding the idea of generalised bisexuality and the prevalence of non segregated universal sexual fluidity. If the society is at all responsible for shaping sexuality or is it inherent, or is it not the gender that we are physically attracted to, but actually a thought.

4.4 Analysing the Second Survey Data Statistically

Now, coming back to our survey we are interested in correlating the ideas of sexuality with the questions that have been asked. For that reason we quantify the answer to each question using numbers, since we are essentially only interested in understanding the trend, the numbering system does not necessarily matter.

For example, we have attributed 1 to males and 2 to females, correspondingly every answer that is more or less like a boolean statement, we have attributed 1 for yes and a 0 for no. We are providing a list of numbering system used to quantify the data obtained,

Gender

Male: 1; Female:2; Other:3

Relationship Status

Single:1; Married/Has boyfriend/Has Girlfriend: 2; Prefer not to say: 0

Sexual Orientation

Heterosexual: 0; Not Sure: 1; Homosexual/Bisexual/Asexual: 2

Type of Schooling

All boys/ All girls: 1; Few years coeducational then all boys or all girls: 2; Co educational:3

Birth Type

Normal:0; Caesarean: 1

Ability to appreciate if someone from the same gender is looking good or has dressed well

Sometimes: 2; Yes: 3

Feel comfortable socialising with

Only people from the same gender: -2; Mostly people from the same gender: -1; Both genders equally: 0; Mostly people from opposite gender: 1; Only people from opposite gender: 2

Introvert/Extrovert

Introvert: -1; Belong to both worlds: 0; Extrovert: 1

Associate more with people from

50-50: 0; Same gender: 1; Opposite gender: 2

Other questions that can be posed as boolean questions are attributed as 0 and 1 corresponding to a No and Yes respectively. And male and female are always represented with 1 and 2 respectively.

Now note that we can essentially use any attributes to represent the factors under play, it wont matter because the Pearson's score r is a standardised score and for the same differences between the attributes irrespective of scale, the score r will remain constant. We will be presenting the statistical relationships between certain factors that may or may not affect the sexual orientation of a person, we shall correspondingly use a C++ program to find the Pearson's correlation ratio between various factors.

Firstly, we find that the Pearson correlation between sexual orientation and dreaming about having sexual intercourse with someone from the same gender is positive, and the correlation ratio is approximately around 0.290921, now in accordance to the 95 percent significance level, the corresponding calculated p-value is 0.005967, hence we can easily claim that the result is significant at $p < 0.05$. Thus, we can positively claim that the fact that a person has dreamt about having sexual intercourse or any form of physical attraction whatsoever, could possibly indicate a person's inclination away from heterosexuality. However, it cannot act as a marker for either bisexuality or homosexuality. For females the correlation is higher and more significant than males, around 0.066, now it can be claimed with some vitality that in a larger sample the correlation will increase significantly.

Now, we are essentially interested in understanding if the general interest in dressing as the opposite gender when young, among children, an indicator if a person is not generally heterosexual. Analysing the data through general observation we find that it is not an evident necessity or a check for a person to develop heterosexual feelings, We notice that for a collective sample the Pearson's correlation ratio between sexual orientation and the interest in dressing as the opposite gender is insignificant, with the r score being 0.04803 and the p-value for 95 percent level of significance is around 0.623 hence the relationship isn't very significant. Thus we can eradicate that completely from the possibility of indicating the sexual orientation of a person.

Now, on studying the general authoritative figure in a house, and it's possible relationship we find that its's Pearson correlation coefficient is -0.2337 against p-value of 0.1023 corresponding to 95 percent level of significance which indicates that the relationship is indeed significant and for females the trend predicts that generally a household with authoritarian male figure shows trend in female candidates to prefer homosexuality or bisexuality.

Similarly for corresponding male participants we observe that correlation coefficient is negative, well its is well to suppose that in and Indian household a male/ father holds the general authoritative figure, despite few different cases, so it could well imply that this is not very much responsible for the corresponding cause or in any way responsible in alternating the sexuality.

However, it is very striking to notice that the correlation between sexual orientation and social anxiety is very much positive approximately around 0.3436 against a p-value of 0.0356 for 95 percent level of significance. Moreover most of these participants who go on to accept their social anxiety go on to accept they've had trouble accepting they're sexuality.

Most of the participants who checked themselves homosexuals or bisexuals claimed to be going well with people from both the genders, and obviously all of them could identify and recognise a well dressed individual, which does not generally contain itself, among homosexuals or bisexuals.

Figure 3: dreamt of sexual intercourse not in accordance to orientation

4.5 Analysing Sibling Data Statistically

Serial Number of Pairs	Score of Elder Sibling	Score of Younger Sibling
Pair 1	6	7
Pair 2	11	11
Pair 3	11	8
Pair 4	16	9
Pair 5	11	9
Pair 6	15	15
Pair 7	13	10
Pair 8	9	9
Pair 9	13	12
Pair 10	15	14
Pair 11	6	6
Pair 12	11	11
Pair 13	13	12
Pair 14	10	10
Pair 15	13	10

Pair 16	12	11
Pair 17	10	8
Pair 18	9	10
Pair 19	9	8
Pair 20	15	13
Pair 21	9	10
Pair 22	8	8
Pair 23	9	11
Pair 24	10	10
Pair 25	12	12
Pair 26	13	14
Pair 27	15	15
Pair 28	6	6
Pair 29	9	8
Pair 30	9	9
Pair 31	11	10
Pair 32	12	11
Pair 33	7	9
Pair 34	9	9
Pair 35	13	13
Pair 36	11	10
Pair 37	10	10

Pair 38	11	11
Pair 39	13	10
Pair 40	11	11
Pair 41	11	12
Pair 42	9	9
Pair 43	8	8
Pair 44	10	9
Pair 45	13	13
Pair 46	6	5
Pair 47	9	9
Pair 48	15	13

Figure 4: sibling scores

We are interested in the following hypothesis:-

H_0 : Siblings have almost equal score.

H_1 : Elder Sibling has higher score compared to the younger sibling.

The analysis of the the test to establish or to reject my claim will be done in the following way1. A Parametric approach.

Now, $\text{obs.}(t_0)=4.79$ greater than $t_{0.05,47} = 1.6779$ So, we reject H_0 at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, elder sibling tend to have better score than the younger sibling. So conclusively, the elder sibling shall so higher scores on a homosexual Kinsey scale and tend to be more socially incoherent than the younger sibling.

4.6 Role of Psychology and Romantic ideology in Sexuality and choice of Libido

The question that interests us and that to some extent is responsible to the question of Universal Sexual fluidity, is the possibility of sex with someone not in accordance to the general sexual preference. We observe that many female participants among the entire lot, have engaged in sex different from their general sexual preference, also some males have claimed for the same, now generally if we go by the general definition of bisexuality as proposed by sexologists, well they should be bisexuals, yet they tag themselves as hetero or homosexuals, now why's the case, one thing being clear is society yet tries to segregate individuals as hetero and homosexual, not quite grasping the idea of fluidity. Now, these cases strongly uphold the idea that every individual has some form of attraction to both the sexes a little less to one gender while a bit more to the other, however the circumstances leading to libido, is quintessentially dependent on circumstances, and few overhead platonic reasons. One may in general enjoy having intercourse with one gender more than the other, but it does not go on to say that I am not physically attracted to someone from outside my general order of preference. Choosing a life partner, to marry however involves a lot more than just physical attraction, the quintessential idea of falling in love is not just sexual not what Freud claims it to be.

In the book Art of Love by Erich Fromm, he talks about how love can be considered as a solution to the problem of existentialism and is not necessarily sexual in nature, what attracts someone as a person has a lot of factors in play, now it may well be that there's a perfect who serves all the platonic requirements of your 'criterion' of a life partner but not of your sexual preference, well it goes on to say that you won't chose him as a wife or a husband, but it does not go on to say that you won't ever be physically attracted, in this regard we may consider Freud's ideology and claim that there will be some sort of attraction physically, and perhaps in an ideal situation if circumstances lead to it, the individuals may well end up having sex.

Now, I would like to talk about two participants who's case I found quite unique, two female participants, who answered questions that might help us understand the concept and underlying psychology of universal sexual fluidity and how the psychology of romantic love can help us define the concept. So these two participants, well both of them claimed to be distinctively homosexuals, but both of these girls were in a heterosexual relationship with their respective boyfriends for a long time, one of them as long as 4 years and the other for about 2 and a half years, I felt their case was unique and took my liberty to try and ask few questions for research purposes to which both of them agreed. The reason I was vexed was that having a boyfriend or girlfriend is a matter of personal choice and not a social obligation like a marriage(in India), however why would someone willingly stay in a choice based relationship despite being rejected for the satisfaction of a libido, and that too for so long. It was striking to note that both of them answered the questions identically. Firstly, both of them confirmed that both their boyfriends were aware of their sexual orientation, then I followed up my question asking them what made them fall in love with their respective boyfriends, and both of them pointed out very specifically platonic points like kindness, understanding, has a good sense of humour and few others, and it was shocking to note that none of them were attracted to their respective boyfriends specifically because of their physique or facial features or any physical features to be specific, now through this session it was derived that both of them realised about their sexuality after they got romantically involved with their respective partners. When asked why they did not think about changing their respective lovers and instead be in a romantic relationship with someone more suited to their sexual preference. They answered in quite a similar tone, putting forward the fact that they were emotionally bonded to the other person and hence it did not matter much, now when countered on that point asking how they would satisfy their sexual urge, they replied that it was enough of what they received from the opposite sexes.

Now the question is what about their counterparts? Since, we know that it is statistically proven that the sexual drive in men is a lot more compared to that in females, so in a relationship females can live longer without their usual craving for intercourse than men, this made me to think that there must be something more organic to the relationship, and unlike Freud we cannot essentially base a relationship that is romantic in nature as regards to the want of libido, this coherently connects to the thought experiment proposed above, and in turn can be considered as the first step to developing a theory for Universal Sexual Fluidity.

In our corresponding papers, we shall aim at understanding the concept further, we will be developing a formalised version of the definition of bisexuality that takes into account asexuality, fluidity and the want of not copulating with someone unless deemed suitable romantically. We shall also study and analyse the data of the siblings to try find some existing cognitive relationship between sexuality and the control state.

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