

Childhood Gender Non-conformity and Emotional
Promiscuity as Indicators of Socio-sexual Orientation:
A Study Among Mizo Youth

Ms. Lalduhawmi

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MIZORAM UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
MIZORAM: AIZAWL
796004

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the present research work titled, “Childhood Gender Non-conformity and Emotional Promiscuity as Indicators of Socio-sexual Orientation: A Study Among Mizo Youth” is the original research work carried out by Miss Lalduhawmi under my supervision. The work done is being submitted for the award the degree of Master of Philosophy in Psychology of Mizoram University.

This is to further certify that the research conducted by Miss Lalduhawmi has not been submitted in support of an application to this or any other University or an Institute of Learning.

(Prof. C. LALFAMKIMA VARTE)

Supervisor

MIZORAM UNIVERSITY

AIZAWL: 796004

December, 2018

DECLARATION

I, Lalduhawmi, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, “Childhood Gender Non-conformity and Emotional Promiscuity as Indicators of Socio-sexual Orientation: A Study Among Mizo Youth” is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this dissertation did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to do the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the dissertation has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University or Institute.

This is being submitted to the Mizoram University for the degree of Master of Philosophy in Psychology.

(LALDUHAWMI)

(Dr. C. LALFAMKIMA VARTE)

(Dr. C. LALFAMKIMA VARTE)

Head

Department of Psychology

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Place : Aizawl

(LALDUHAWMI)

Department of Psychology

Mizoram University

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Chapter I

Introduction

In the target population, talking about sex, sexual organs and related matters about sexuality are considered offences and tabooed. Sex is the biological aspects of an individual for being male and female (Pryzgoda & Chrisler, 2000). It is the determination of physical differences between male and female with regards to their primary and secondary sexual characters. When male and female had an intimate relationship being married or unmarried other than their partners, it is considered to be social issues (Johnson et al, 2003).

Sex and gender were often used interchangeably. Sex is associated with biological aspects including reproductive organs, sex chromosomes, sexual hormones etc., and physically assignment to male and female (Regitz-Zagrosek, 2012). Gender is a term which indicates differences in behavior, character, attitudinal as social attribution for being male and female. Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2003) considered gender as the social elaboration of the differences in physical appearance, male and female constructed their roles and identity. Childhood behavior exhibited the identification and conformity on gender based actions and interest in the society. Based on the works cited above the main objective of this study is to examine the interlinking behavior between gender non-conformity which is acted out in childhood preferences and characters connecting to emotional promiscuity which reflect the orientation to 'socio-sexuality'.

According to Freud's psychosexual developmental stages, children continuously develop the adult personality during their entire childhood (Cherry, 2017). The first five years (Oral, Anal, Phallic stages) play a crucial role in the development of their adult personality which lead to a fixation or a conflict state (McLeod, 2017). For example, with the erotic zone in Phallic stage being focused on genitals, develop a differences between a boy

and a girl, imitating the parent of their own sex. Erikson (1958, 1963) too proposed his psychosocial developmental stages how an individual resolved his crises and the responsibilities of caretakers. The child who received support and encouragement in Identity versus Role Confusion stage developed his personal roles and attitude with strong identity without confusing and suppressing their lifetime achievement (Cherry, 2018). This transitional period defines which way a child wants to do or to find out an appropriate identity for his sex role (Bee, 1992).

Gender identity is how an individual perceives gender roles. A biological role as male or female is perceived with the association of social and cultural expectations (Diamond, 2002). Kohlberg (1966) theorizes gender identity as when a child labeled himself or herself as a boy or as a girl and the same to others, and gender stability denoting that their gender is fixed as they grow older and understand gender consistency as one's gender will remain constant. Oswalt (2018) supports that few numbers of young children doubtfully struggle for their gender identity, amid confusion on gender identity. The terms Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, or Transgender on sexual identity are therefore used to express their true identity.

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) include Gender Dysphoria as one of the diagnostic criteria of an individual who is marked as non-conformed gender, confused between his/her inborn and experienced gender. An individual who possesses a strong desire of other than his gender is not considered a disorder unless he attains a clinical manifestation for a period of 6 months (DSM-5, 2013). Social and parenting involvement in nurturing and caring of the child has a huge effect in developing their moral identity (Oswalt, 2018).

Most researches on gender points towards same-sex relationship i.e. LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queers) showing gender non-conformity during their

childhood and who experienced physical, sexual and psychological abuse (Robert et al, 2012) which led to sexual promiscuity especially among female individuals (Bartova et al, 2015). Although male individuals have higher tendency in socio-sexuality, an increase in non-conformed gender among females also leads to increase in sexually promiscuous behavior. Non-conformed gender males are significantly different from their assigned gender and more interested in femininity (Bartova et al, 2015).

According to Oost (2016), gender non-conformity refers to one's inborn characteristics, traits, behaviors that do not correspond to expected gender-related sociological or psychological patterns. Children and adolescents who exhibit this phenomenon are manifested through their preference for playmates of the opposite sex, cross gender clothing and also show interest to be a member of the opposite sex. For example, a girl showing gender non-conformity will have a desire or interest in boy's dresses. Hence, gender non-conformity can be understood as the violation of assigned gender roles by male and female individuals which are expected to be fulfilled within a given society and culture. When an individual's behavior does not coincide with those expected by society, they still act according to how they are. For example, a girl child standing up while peeing, play with harsh and tumble toy, a boy playing with dolls and showing interest in feminine activities (Ehrensaft, 2011).

Rieger et al. (2008) explained that non-conformed gender boys or men often behaves as feminine, lacking masculinity comparing to other men and boys. Likewise, non-conformed gender girl or women behaves as masculine, lacking feminine traits when compared to other women and girls as well. On the other hand, conforming gender men and women maintain their masculine and feminine behaviors respectively, as expected by social and cultural norms. Non-conformed gender people do not believe and follow the activities of people whose

biological sex and gender are assigned, instead they live in a dilemma from each side and choose gender-free individuality such as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender (Friedrichs, 2018). Childhood gender rejection were more familiar among homosexual individual in behaviors, attitudes, interests than heterosexual individual; homosexual male tend to be more self-concept, feminine interests during their childhood as well as to adulthood (Bailey et al., 1995, 2000).

Most people believed that only two genders – a boy and a girl plays a role to conform social gender assignment. However, the expansion with disagreement in gender identities through cultural or traditional expectations/practices led to the birth of transgender (Friedrichs, 2018). Some of the non-conformed gender individual often considered themselves as transgender, “trans and gender non-conforming” who labeled for their gender identity. Transgender or third gender is an umbrella term which is used to describe an individual whose gender identity does not adhere to social expectations (Blevins, 2018). According to Sawant (2017) transgender is a broad spectrum denotation of one’s gender identity which is different from their birth gender.

Transgender or transsexual and Intersex are often confused. People with intersex typically seeks medical attention which sometimes require surgery or hormonal to change unusual bodily appearances. In contrast, transgender people experienced gender identity differently from their assigned gender as published by the Intersex Society of North America (ISNA, 2018). Based on this, since 1990s a general confusion about the words ‘Transgender’ and ‘Transsexual’ has been used. The word transsexual is considered to be the subset of transgender and transsexuals are people who transform from one sex to another. Transsexual people often have a desire to undergo a permanent gender surgical treatment and hormonal therapy to obtain a physical appearance typical of the gender they identify as (Thomas, 2014;

Currah et al, 2006; Alegria, 2011). The current trend of LGBTQ community has been accepted in most part of the world. Although lesbian and gay people have been enjoying their own right, transgender people still move on without rights (Sawant, 2017).

In some communities, same-sex marriage is still an ongoing notable issue even though it has been customized and regulated by law and order. And in some countries, a legal recognition on same-sex marriage has been put up on as an agenda (Neilsen, 2010; Augustyn, 2018). Same-sex marriage has been legalized in twenty-five countries; 62% of Americans agreed same-sex marriage in 2017, which rises from 35% in 2001. More than half of the countries approved same-sex marriage in Western Europe whereas same-sex marriage support is lower in Eastern Europe. In 2013, Russia put an order to [criminalize same-sex relationships](#) as anti-gay “propaganda”. In 2005, Canada became the first country to approve same-sex marriage in the Western Hemisphere followed by Argentina in 2010, Brazil and Uruguay in 2013, Mexico in 2015, and Colombia in 2016 whereas 35% of Indians and 30% of Pakistanis considered same-sex marriage should be legal ([Felter & Renwick](#), 2017).

Every culture and every family have their own way of nurturing their children who play a vital role in the development of children’s character, behavior and moral value. Hence, even the role of a child’s caretaker serves as a role model in the process of their personality development. Adolescence who was involved in early sexual relationship often experience difficulty in adjustment and sexual practices (Schofield et al, 2008). Moreover, excessive exposure of children to inadequate environment where they are physically, sexually or mentally abused (child abuse) may also affect their promiscuity in later adulthood stages which may result in having multiple sexual partners and casual sex experiencing prostitution (Włodarczyk et al, 2016). Childhood gender non-conformity is considered to be one of the

predisposing factors of sexual orientation in male adulthood, but is not well understood among female adulthood (*Baumeister, 2001; Friedman, 2008; Dunne, 2000; Bailey, et al, 1995*).

The term 'promiscuity' can be understood as the practice of having sex frequently with different partners or being indiscriminate in the choice of sexual partners. Donatus et al (2013) clearly pointed out that "Promiscuity is a clear sign of infidelity; it does not involve expression of love for which sex is designed". An individual having sexual relationship to others while connecting with sexual partner is promiscuous. Rakesh (1992) explained that different cultures show different behavior of "promiscuous" and hence what is considered promiscuous varies between cultures. Having given the differences in perspective of sexual behavior among men and women, a woman who had sexual relationships with others beyond her husband is considered promiscuous while in another culture, sexual behavior may not be considered promiscuous when a married or unmarried man had an intercourse (Donatus et al, 2013). As stated by Rakesh (1992) "What is considered to be a promiscuous behavior greatly varies between different cultures. In some cultural contexts, a woman who copulates with a man or men other than her husband is considered promiscuous, while in another culture a married or unmarried man's extra and pre-marital sexual behavior may not be considered promiscuous."

According to Jones & Paulhus, promiscuity can be understood as, "The willingness to engage in sexual relationship with several partners, to have casual sex and get involved in sexual activities sooner rather than later" (Jones & Paulhus 2012).

The willingness to engage in sexual relationships varied based on religious, social and cultural background of an individual. Promiscuity can be divided into two domains: sexual and emotional (Jones & Paulhus, 2011; Markey & Markey, 2007). Sexual promiscuity is when an individual is engaged in sexual activities with different partners other than his/her

partners which can range from kissing and fondling and to sexual intercourse (Garcia et al., 2010). On the other hand, emotional promiscuity is characterized by the involvement of an individual in emotional acts with a third party other than his/her partner, and such emotional promiscuity involves falling in love with another person, flirting, dating and being more emotionally more vulnerable with others (Jones & Paulhus, 2012). Hence, the tendency of an individual to fall in love easily and show the feelings of romance easily is an emotional promiscuity (Jones, 2015). It can be said that many relationships are initiated beyond sexual desire; in fact, most relationships are initiated out of romantic interests, even in the absence of sexual desire. Romantic love and sexual desire evolved from an individual's social-behavior involving different neurochemical substrates with gender differences in cultural and biological origin (Jones, 2011b; Diamond, 2004).

Emotional Promiscuity (EP) Scale was developed to find out the individual's thinking, changing behavior and infidelity in love and emotion. Emotional pain is the outcome of infidelity (Jones et al, 2011), and attitudes towards infidelity stated by Azjen & Fishbein as “ It only provide some evidence for who will be unfaithful in the future, because attitudes do not always directly translate into behavior as well as behavioral intentions” (Azjen & Fishbein, 2005).

Infidelity and promiscuity is considered to be in one-hand and they can have an impact on an individual as well as to a couple. Emotionally, these two reflect on the status of one's own life thereby interacting with the sexual behavior. This scale provides the information of the individual from their past and present behavior and thinking processes which can influence their tendency of being unfaithful. Most research and studies shows that emotional promiscuity is associated with sexual promiscuity which can have an influence among the youth as well as to the aged.

To operationalize the construction of Emotional promiscuity, a Scale was developed into two forms: (i) an individuals who fall in love frequently and easily (ii) an individuals who fall in love often (Jones, 2011). This scale measures an experience of falling in love which distinguished from engaging in indiscriminate sexual activities (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991) and distinguished from romanticism which is the tendency to support for idealistic notions of love (Sprecher & Metts, 1989).

Sexual orientation is the sexual preference to differentiate an individual's femininity or masculinity describing emotional and sexual feelings (Longley, 2018). According to American Psychological Association (2008), 'Sexual orientation refers to an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic and sexual attractions to men, women or both sexes'. Based on an explanation given by American Psychological Association (2008), sexual orientation is also classified into three categories:

- (i) Heterosexual refers to people "having emotional, romantic or sexual attractions to members of the other sex."
- (ii) homosexual/ gay/ lesbian referring to people "having emotional, romantic or sexual attractions to members of one's own sex"
- (iii) Bisexual refers to people "having emotional, romantic or sexual attractions to both men and women" (APA, 2008).

Sexual orientation is an important aspect of showing a natural way of human sexuality "guaranteeing that for the large majority, men mate with women." (Bailey et al, 2000). According to some authors, "sexual orientation is empirically closely linked to some aspects

of gender roles, including childhood play behavior and gender identity” (Bailey & Zucker, 1995; Bell et al., 1981; Green, 1987; Zuger, 1988), and “aspects of adult sex-typed behavior as well, particularly occupational and recreational interests” (Bailey, 1996; Lippa, 1998).

From the studies which he had done on sexual behavior, Alfred Kinsey coined the term ‘sociosexuality’ and described it as, “An individual differences in people’s willingness to engage in uncommitted sexual relationships” (Penke & Asendorf, 2008; Banai & Pavela, 2015).

A short self-reported measurement called the Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory-Revised was constructed by Simpson & Gangestad (1991) which consists of nine items classified into three components:

(i) **Socio-sexual Desire** (Ostovich & Sabini, 2004; Regan & Berscheid, 1999), which is “a motivational state that is characterized by heightened sexual interest and that is often accompanied by subjective sexual arousal and sexual fantasies. But unlike general sexual desire, unrestricted socio-sexual desire comes with a sexual attraction that is specifically targeted at potential mates to whom no committed romantic relationship exists’ (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991; Simpson et al., 2004).

(ii) **Socio-sexual Attitude:** Socio-sexual Attitude can be conceptualized as “the evaluative disposition toward uncommitted sex. As such, it may entail reflections about one’s own wish for emotional closeness prior to having sex, as well as one’s moral feelings toward this topic (Haidt, 2001). Many factors influence individual differences in attitudes, including various socio-cultural ones.’

(iii) **Socio-sexual Behavior:** According to Kinsey, “Individual differences in sociosexuality are first of all behavioral: Some people have uncommitted sex on a regular basis, others only

seldom or never. Only these behavioral differences (and their reproductive outcomes) are what ultimately matters for evolutionary models of human mating, as only differential reproductive outcomes are visible to natural selection. Over the lifetime, an individual's history of socio-sexual behaviors reflects his or her overall allocation of effort (in terms of time, energy, money, and other limited resources) to short-term versus long-term mating tactics (i.e., finding and courting a variety of potential mates vs. investing in a single committed relationship and potential offspring), as studied in biological life history theory (Roff, 1992). At any point in life, however, past socio-sexual behavior reflects an individual's personal experiences and learning history in the mating domain, and it might also be indicative of his or her habitual behavioral tendencies in this area.”

The Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory (SOI) is recommended as a valuable tool for studies done (Simpson et al., 2004). For example, it showed ‘correlation to mate choice preferences’ (Fletcher et al., 1999; Simpson & Gangestad, 1992), ‘courtship behaviors’ (Simpson et al., 1993; Simpson et al., 1996), and ‘romantic relationship stability’ (Simpson, 1987) and ‘quality’ (Ellis, 1998; Jones, 1998; Simpson & Gangestad, 1991).

Socio-sexuality, the willingness to engage in sexual activity is closely related to sexual promiscuity when one engaged in an uncommitted sexual activity with non-monogamous partner or multiple partners, whereas sexual infidelity includes cheating one's self-identified person with any physical activity (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991; Garcia et al. 2010). In Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory, Simpson & Gangestad (1991) assesses socio-sexuality “along a single broad dimension, with high scores indicating an ‘unrestricted’ socio-sexual orientation (i.e., an overall more promiscuous behavioral tendency) and low scores indicating a ‘restricted’ socio-sexual orientation. Also, individuals who have “a

more ‘unrestricted’ socio-sexual orientation are more willing to have casual sex and are more comfortable engaging in sex without love, commitment or closeness” (Simpson, 1991).

The present study shall focus on the demographic variables which can be the indicators of childhood gender non-conformity, emotional promiscuity and socio-sexual orientation. Gender-based promiscuous research has never been done among the Mizo community. The impact of childhood gender non-conformity as well as the related demographic variables on being promiscuous emotionally and sexually have been attempted to be depicted in the target population: the Mizo youth.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

We have put importance to sexual promiscuity and studied have been seen so far and behind this, emotional promiscuity plays a role contributing to the thoughts and believes. Moreover, non-conformed children have been studied with their personality based on their adult behavior. Some studies have straightly assessed the relation between childhood gender non-conformity and adult personality. Lippa (2005) in his finding result showed that the most securely accepted adult agreement of Childhood Gender Non-conformity is not personality but to sexual orientation. Homosexual adult showed Gender Non-conformity during their childhood and heterosexual adults showed a character of gender conformity during their childhood (Lippa, 2008). An example showing male likes activities of female such as playing with dolls with girl playmates; in contrast female prefers male activities (Bailey & Zucker, 1995).

To support this, more research had been done in relation to sexual orientation and childhood gender non-conformity and even to adult personality (Cohen 2002; Dunne et al.,

2000; Lippa, 2008; Loehlin & McFadden 2003; Phillips & Over 1995; Safir et al. 2003; Skidmore et al. 2006; Whitam et al. 1998).

According to Lippa (2008), as a normal physiological function, heterosexual men and women interests to their typical gender whereas homosexual men and women interests more typical of the other gender. To support this a difference between heterosexual and homosexual with regards to their sexual orientation in associated with “self-attributed masculinity–femininity” and most of the gay men considered themselves to be more feminine and less masculine in their physical appearance as well as to their way of living than heterosexual men; and on average, more masculinity and stronger body built is expected with less femininity to those lesbian women (Kachel et al., 2016).

Majority of the researchers believed that “Gender Non-conformity is genetically inversion of the gender to their characteristics and behaviors. Biological and hormonal theories of same-sex sexuality are normally based on inborn gender inversion, i.e., lesbian and gay people are somewhat feminized and masculinized respectively” (Gottschalk, 2003). Their thoughts and obsession is inverted as Ellis and Symonds (1897) explained and used the term congenital gender invert with the inversion to those who possessed behavioral expression to their opposite sex. During childhood most of the gender inversion is exhibited even though it is unaware such as activities to be done by boys are also did by girls, and the same to girls (Phillips & Over, 1995; Bem, 1996; Haldeman, 2000; Rottnek, 1999). Roberts et al., (2011) also noted that childhood gender non-conformity is expressed in their daily activities, grooming during their middle childhood, gender interests is inversed with their manners and characteristics.

Roberts et al., (2011) again figure out a model where childhood gender nonconformity may help in explaining the increased occurrence of Social Anxiety Disorder which is found in gay men and bisexual women. These can badly affect to the child as one of the predisposing factor in their developmental process, a stressors of peer and parental rejection, physical and emotional abuse among sexual minority populations (Roberts et al, 2011).

Consequences are seen among those children and youth of non-conformed gender such as psychological, physical and even sexual abuse. Parental rejection and abuse are also experienced among this youth. Roberts et al. (2012) in their findings on population-based studies, non-conformed gender children as compared to conformed gender children expressed more traditional gendered behavior after controlling for sexual orientation physically, emotionally, sexually from their acquaintances, parents. These findings indicated that gender non-conformity may be the true predictor of childhood abuse. Moreover, continuous attack on abused and abandoned, a non-conformed child may have the risk of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (Roberts et al., 2012) and an important predictor of abuse and victimization.

Among the adolescents, discrimination and victimization are at high risk for those who do not conform to normal gender expectations (Grossman & D'Augelli, 2005; Toomey et al., 2010; D'Augelli et al., 2006) and more research suggested that negative health effects showing symptoms related to their mental health were found (Aubre & Koestner, 1992; Beard & Bakeman, 2001; Lippa, 2008; Liu & Mustanski, 2012).

Lippa (2008) in his research findings revealed that Childhood Gender Non-conformity showed a large part in gender biases, an individual's sexual orientation which follows heterosexual-homosexual. He clarified that those non-conformed gender possessed homosexuality which is higher among women than men individual; homosexual adult are

those children who possessed non-conformed gender and heterosexual adult are absolute conformed gender children.

According to Jones (2011a), Emotional Promiscuity is the desire and longing for relationships either with one or multiple partner which is shown emotionally. Jones & Paulhus (2011) in their studies, sexual promiscuity and emotional promiscuity show significant interaction which is associated with unprotected partners who scored the highest in number.

The above statement is proved by Sagarin et al. (2003), pointing out that men and women show difference in response to emotional and sexual infidelity with men responsive to sexual infidelity and women to emotional infidelity (Buss et al., 1992). Emotional promiscuity is in fact seen among men and women and is higher among women as compared to men, engaging to sexual promiscuity is also exhibited if one has involved in sexual promiscuous behavior and he has the tendency to be promiscuous emotionally earlier before. Researchers began to confirm that some people have little trouble to solve sex and love issue which is applied to promiscuity as well (Diamond, 2004). For example, Harms et al., (2001) found that an individual with “love-prone” do not share the same personal difference as those who are “lust-prone”.

Emotional promiscuity has the same connection in one's relationships with emotional infidelity. Both were used interchangeably but have different meaning depending on the connection where one performs moreover, each individual had experienced either of the two emotions in our relationships (Brand et al. 2007). Infidelity is considered one of the leading causes of divorce among couple (Daly et al, 1982), adultery, flirting with someone involving sexually explicit conversation, sexual exchanges with no romantic involvement (Handy, 1998; Glass & Wright, 1992).

Pinto & Arantes (2016) studied about sexual and emotional side of infidelity which is characterized by any form of close physical or emotional involvement with another person for the first time and searching for pleasure when someone falls in love easily and frequently.

Emotional Promiscuity Scale is used to measure how an individual had the tendency to fall in love which is divided into two forms; one who falls in love easily, quickly and one who falls often at a shallow (Jones, 2011a; Jones, 2011b). Study done by Pinto & Arentes (2016), their result shows the relationship between sexual promiscuity and emotional promiscuity as well as sexual and emotional infidelity and sexual promiscuous when people tend to show emotional promiscuous (and vice-versa) and those who are sexually unfaithful, also emotionally unfaithful.

As suggested by some scholars, "...one-night, casual flings and other forms of extra relational sexual experience may give helpful outcomes for the individual, including sheer physical pressure, a feeling of personal growth, a sense of excitement and adventure, and the formation of a great physical or emotional connection with the extra relational partners" (Regan, 2011; Bringle & Buunk, 1991).

The advancement in technology increases the easy availability of social gadgets such as social media, internet where different forms of sexual and its related were exposed. Due to the pressure from peers, and changing surrounding environment where he lives in a society could be the possible causes of promiscuous behavior. Parenting which is one of the component role for family system and each family and culture have different systems, structures, sizes involved in the causes of this individual behavior (Owuamanam et al, 2013).

In addition, a negative impact has been proved on the health of an individual (Okafor & Duru, 2010), showing that a promiscuous behavior had a great impact on the social life which can change the living condition. Study done on sexual promiscuity among female

undergraduates and the attendant health implications, the results shows the causes of unhealthy behavior to those healthy living due to the prevalence of sexual promiscuity among female undergraduates.

Emotional pain is caused by infidelity exposing his/her partners to a sexually infection (Jones et al., 2011). It is the positive sign to commit adultery. Besides this, sexually transmitted infection is the prominent sign when involved in different sexual partners (Manuel, 2005), and majority used no condoms (Rosenthal et al., 1998) which can even lead to Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV).

Contributing to the possible health risk of emotional promiscuity, sexual promiscuity is one of the relating factors for unprotected sex which is one of the most common and first consequences in sexual involvement with unprotected to multiple sexual partner (Jones & Paulhus, 2012). Research finding reveals that among women, high scores on Emotional Promiscuity Scale and Socio-sexuality Orientation Inventory are predicted to involve in having unprotected sexual partners. Continuing to this, both sexual promiscuity and emotional promiscuity shows relationship with women's reports of unprotected sex (Jones & Paulhus, 2012).

Kinsey et al. (1949) described, "Sociosexuality is a term strongly connected with sexual promiscuity which describes individual differences in the willingness to one engage in uncommitted sexual relations, where no closeness, commitment, among other indicators of emotional bonding are present". In this socio-sexual relationship, an individual had no serious interaction with his/her partner where his/her only desire is to enjoy and to satisfy his/her needs, close contact with emotional attachment is absent. According to Buss and Barnes (1986), men tend to be more promiscuous whereas women tend to show restricted behaviors.

Socio-sexual orientation is also commonly seen among men involve in infidelity as well as sexual promiscuity (Feldman & Cauffman, 1999; Barta & Kiene, 2005). They found that individuals showing unrestricted behavior related with increased sexual partners were more engaged in infidelity among samples collected from college students. Similarly, past infidelity behaviors were reported for being unfaithful to sexual drive having unrestricted socio-sexual orientation among college students studied by Barta & Kiene (2005). With more results finding among the individual differences with large population, men tend to be more unrestricted to socio-sexual orientations as compared to women (Schmitt, 2005).

Research done on sexual promiscuity and personality theory (Five Factor Model) on Extraversion and Antagonistic (Markey & Markey, 2007) gave it the term 'warm' and 'cold' such that extremely warm or extremely cold had indulged in sexual relationships and experienced in sexuality than a moderately warm.

According to Pinto & Arantes (2016), from study done on promiscuity and infidelity, sexual and emotional promiscuity showed relationship as well as sexual and emotional infidelity. Moreover, sexual promiscuous people tend to show an emotional promiscuous behavior and sexual unfaithful individual also tend show an emotional unfaithful. Therefore, sexually and emotionally promiscuous individuals are more likely to be sexually and emotionally unfaithful (and vice versa).

Pinto & Arantes (2016) classify the action and physical contact on sexual infidelity as kissing, bodily contact, intimate relationships with sexual intercourse through oral, vaginal and anal sex (Brand et al. 2007; Leeker & Carlozzi, 2012), and in emotional infidelity an individual's relationship is characterized by loving other persons, feeling of insecurity with the partner, flirting, dating, share deep thoughts with another, among other behaviors (Barta & Kiene, 2005).

According to Simpson & Gangestad (1991), socio-sexuality has been described as, “individual differences in willingness to engage in uncommitted sexual relations”. The Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory (SOI) was used for measuring the individual’s relationship which was published by Simpson & Gangestad (1991). It consists of 7- items self report questionnaire which is classified into restricted and unrestricted. The Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory- Revised (SOI-R) was again published consisting of 9-items with 3 subscales such as Socio-sexual Behavior, Socio-sexual Attitude and Socio-sexual Desire. An individual who scores low in Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory and Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory-Revised indicated committing himself or herself to engage in sexual relationship and no commitment to those who score high (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991).

Hendrick & Hendrick (1987) in their research on gender difference among an individual who fall in love and the attitude towards sex, their finding results show that men were much involve in game-playing and more reports on the commitment in their relationship and the major finding which other researchers have shown that men were likely to engage more in changing sexual partners, more times fell in love, and more previous romantic relationships. Women tend to be more friendship, happy and deeply involve to their love style, satisfied to their love relationships, and less change their relationship than men.

It is important to note that men show more involvement to sexual relationship, their attitudes and behavior as well as physical appearance. Women were reported to be more conservative in their sexual attitudes and on their finding both women and men do not agree with the emotional meaning of sexuality or the importance of sexual practices e.g., birth control and sex education (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1987).

From the Bible verse, we can see that “Do not be deceived: God cannot be mocked. A man reaps what he sows.” (Galatians 6:7). During our entire life we are supposed to get back all what we sowed; the rich and the poor, nobody would have reaped for the others it is our own creation what we are getting back. Jones (2011b) has pointed out the consequences which can arise for being falling in love easily and frequently with sexual relationships thereby increasing the tendency to have an effect on the health condition. One of the major risk outcomes of indulgence in sexual behavior is unprotected sex (Hoyle et al., 2000; Sheeran et al., 1999) among heterosexual and homosexual causing Bacterial Sexually Transmitted Infection includes Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis. Viral Sexually Transmitted Infection includes Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Genital Herpes, Genital Warts (HPV), and Hepatitis B, Trichomoniasis is caused by a parasite sexually transmitted infection.

Researchers have reported that individual who fall in love more and easily than the other had the chance of being involved in sexual activities which can cause sexually transmitted diseases due to unused of condoms (Manuel, 2005; Rosenthal et al., 1998), and the same is reported to those who fall in love feel less infection. This proved that an individual who is emotionally promiscuous are at higher risk for STD infection (Jones, 2011b).

Unwanted pregnancy which is the common consequences between male and female which either let to the choice of termination of pregnancy to those emotionally and sexually promiscuous individual (Jones, 2011b). This clearly shows the impact of sexual promiscuity such as those individual with this behavior are often expose themselves to the field of flirting with more sexual partners, less prevention from condoms (Farmer & Meston, 2006).

Chapter II

Statement of the Problem

Most of the people think 'male' and 'female' as the only sexes, but it is not precisely true. As some people have inborn, hormonal and physical characteristics model of both male and female at the same time, their biological sex is not clearly male or female and is called 'intersex'. Society expects people to look and behave a definite way, based on their biological sex. Men as always expected to be performed and look 'masculine', and women, 'feminine', however, we all show masculinity and femininity associating the feature of masculinity or femininity in different ways . Some people are like both men and women and called as bisexual. Others see sexual attractiveness and gender labeling as 'straight', 'gay' or 'bi' firmly and these people prefer to identify themselves as 'queer'.

The difference between sex and gender is an answer to being able to study gender and sexuality as social variables rather than biological variables. Opposite to the common way of thinking about it, gender is not resolved biologically in an easy way. According to Margaret Mead's cross cultural research in New Guinea (1930s), cultures vary noticeably that they recognize the gender "temperaments" of men and women for being masculinity and femininity.

The experience of transgendered people also shows that the determination of their biological sex does not agree with his or her gender. As a result, the terms sex and gender are not interchangeable. Since the term 'sex' refers to biological or physical differences, characteristics of sex will not vary among different human societies. For example, it is physiologically normal for female to be menstruated and growing of the breasts and the signs and symptoms with aspects of gender may vary greatly among different societies.

Based on the current scientific understanding, individuals normally have a conscious mind of sexual orientation between middle childhood and early adolescence (APA, 2008). They do not have to take part in sexual activity to be conscious of these emotional, romantic, and physical attractions. Homosexual women, homosexual men and bisexuals of both genders may have very different experiences of discovering and accepting their sexual orientation. At pubertal stage, sexual orientation for being homosexuality or bisexuality is known publicly while some may not publicized their sexual orientation as it goes against North American society's historical norms (APA, 2008).

Research based results have been seen so far that socio-sexual involvement has played an issue in every culture. Much research has been true to individual differences in sexual promiscuity, that is, the readiness to have sex (e.g., Buss & Schmitt, 1993; Gangestad & Simpson, 2000; Hendrick & Hendrick, 1987; Simpson & Gangestad, 1991).

Many researches has been studied on biological basis regarding sexual and gender known as 'gender inversion' which is caused by hormonal imbalances such as hyper and hypo-hormonal supply (Byne & Parsons, 1993), and/or feminine or masculine brain function (LeVay, 1993). Researchers find that brain scan done on homosexual individual and their family showed that the brain of homosexual female and heterosexual male were somehow show similarity in their functions, and the same to those homosexual male and heterosexual female (Mizo Christian, 2015; Swaminathan, 2008).

According to Bailey & Zucker (1995), Childhood Gender Non-conformity (CGN) and adult homosexuality is proved to be correlated with gay individual. Genetic influence is considered to be the causes on one's sexual orientation. Research findings also suggested that femininity traits are seen among homosexual men and masculinity to those homosexual women, besides that other study revealed both homosexual men and women tend to have

musculature body built (Parasar, 2010). Childhood gender non-conformity has absolutely played a role in the sexual orientation of an individual's identity.

Emotional Promiscuity (EP) refers to how easily and frequently an individual falls in love (Jones, 2011a). However, how often he falls in love may not be clearly determined but the consequences which can arise be studied as past behavior is predictive for future behavior in romantic relationships. Emotional promiscuity in the past behavior perhaps should influence the current relationships in many ways. According to Sprecher & Metts (1989) described emotional promiscuity as, "It must also be distinguished from romanticism, the tendency to endorse idealistic notions of love".

Researchers have reported that being in love feel less at risk for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs; Manuel, 2005), thereby pretended to use condoms (Rosenthal et al., 1998) and are at higher risk for STD infection among emotionally promiscuous individuals. The drawbacks and health consequences would develop in all possible manners. Thus, being able to predict unfaithful in the future would certainly criticize the longevity and promiscuous in relationships. A useful measurement for emotional promiscuity was constructed to assess sexual promiscuity or romanticism independently. We used Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory- Revised (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991) to allow the effects of sexual promiscuity to cover an individual's desire, attitude and behavior in comparison with emotional promiscuity among childhood gender non-conformity.

Socio-sexual orientation is also commonly seen among men involve in infidelity as well as sexual promiscuity (Feldman & Cauffman, 1999; Barta & Kiene, 2005). They found that individuals showing unrestricted behavior related with increased sexual partners were more engaged in infidelity among samples collected from college students. Similarly, past infidelity behaviors were reported for being unfaithful to sexual drive having unrestricted socio-sexual orientation among college students studied by Barta & Kiene (2005).

Living in a country like India which is of great diversity with its rich heritage, since the ancient times the people enjoyed different ethnic, cultural and religious groups, the whole Indian culture is based on religion rooted from the early Holy Scriptures. Kamasutra of Vatsyayana, an epic of sex is the initiatives roots of the sexual culture of Indian, which is studied and culturally accepted as 'holy' although many practices hold are restricted under the modern law. According to Hindu tradition, a married man and woman should have sexual intercourse within a period of 20 - 25 days during the menstrual cycle prohibiting the first 3 - 6 of these 20 - 25 days, and the 11th and 16th i.e., ovulation period (Chakraborty & Thakurata, 2013).

But study done by Reddy et al., (1983) youth adolescent experienced their first sexual contact between the age of 15 and 24 years and in his report on homosexual activities 38% of women in the sample had their first sexual activity for the first time with same sex partner (Chakraborty & Thakurata, 2013). Acceptance of homosexuality increases worldwide as given by Pal (2017) in his article that same-sex marriage were enacted since the first decade of the 21st century till 28th June, 2014, sixteen top countries like Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, parts of Mexico and the United States passed same-sex couples to marry. India also has currently put an end to the abolition of same-sex marriage under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code by the Supreme Court of India (Rukmini, 2018).

Historians believed that Mizo people who hailed from a highland tribal community spread over from the Mongolian race to the eastern and southern Indian centuries ago. Majority of the people living in this area are Christians mingled with few other religions;

since the influence of Western Christian Missionaries there is a tremendous change in the religious belief. We can say that this is a great change and transformation of the Mizo people in the modern world (Liangkhaia, 1976; Khiangte, 2012.; Hringáthiauva & Chungnunga, 2011).

Mizo culture, with a young and new bud sweeps into the modern development and being promiscuous became one of the social issue to this culture. Why do we consider men to be more promiscuous than women? When women expressed their sexuality, promiscuity openly we treated them as having a mental illness and we put consideration to men. As we compared to other cultures, men possessed promiscuous than women which will be studied on the behavior among the Mizo's men and women.

Since the increased in technical advances social issues has arisen among the Mizos. Promiscuous behavior has become one of the social issues which sweep through our doors ruining the life of youth. Presently, in Mizo culture due to the influence and pressure from peers, colleagues and acquaintances, less literature about sex and its related, less sex education and taboo changed the youth behavior physically and emotionally. From the Christian point of view, couple having sex partners and have sexual intercourse with others is tabooed and is considered as violating the words of God. Being considering as a Christian, committing adultery from the Bible (Exodus 20: 14) become an issue which emerges slowly.

The changing attitude, status, behavior towards the people living in Mizoram targeting a selected area with the level of their promiscuity will be studied. We all know that a great increased and spreading of infection from sexual intercourse have been ruining the life of our youth. In a small state from a small country, sexual promiscuity increases the risk of spreading HIV/ AIDS as report given by NACO leading to unhappiness, divorce (PTI, 2018; Vanglaini, 2018). From the latest data, highest percentage to sexual contact is heterosexual

(66.67%) and homosexual (0.94%) (Vanglaini, 2018) showing non-conformed gender also contributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

In some cultures, male gender makes more connection with others (Pinto & Arantes, 2016). Let us assume the endemic disease of viral infection is the consequences of being promiscuous to those heterosexual as well as homosexual. The lifestyle, morality and value system being living in a tribal culture as well as being following the norms of tribal community may show difference in promiscuity which is also prevalent to other tribal cultures. So, those gender bias regarding conformity and non-conformity, attitude and behavioral patterns may show inner thought which may be studied through this research with the involvement of social as well as religious towards their socio-sexual orientation.

The present study shall focus on the demographic variables which can be the indicators of childhood gender non-conformity, emotional promiscuity and socio-sexual orientation. Gender based promiscuous research have never been done among Mizo regarding this issue. The impact of childhood gender non-conformity as well as the related demographic variables on being promiscuous emotionally and sexually have been attempted to be portrayed in the target population, the Mizo youth.

Objectives of the study:

1. To determine 'Gender' differences on the psychological measures of Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Emotional Promiscuity and Socio-sexual Orientation.
2. To determine the impact of Gender Non-conformity (Low and High) on Emotional Promiscuity and Socio-sexual Orientation.
3. To determine the interaction effect of 'Gender X Gender Non-conformity' on Emotional Promiscuity and Socio-sexual Orientation.

4. To determine the role of Emotional Promiscuity in the prediction of Socio-sexual Orientation from Childhood Gender Non-conformity.

Hypothesis:

1. It is expected that male as compared to females will show greater mean score on the psychological measures of Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Emotional Promiscuity and Socio-sexual Orientation.
2. It is expected that subjects who are low as compared to high Gender Non-conformity will also be low in Emotional Promiscuity and Socio-sexual Orientation.
3. It is expected that decreasing scores on Emotional Promiscuity shall be observed from male in low Childhood Gender Non-conformity, female in low Childhood Gender Non-conformity, male in high Childhood Gender Non-conformity and female in high Childhood Gender Non-conformity and Socio-sexual Orientation.
4. Higher Childhood Gender Non-conformity is expected to indicate higher Socio-sexual Orientation and that Emotional Promiscuity would play significant role in the relationship.

Chapter III

Methods and Procedure

Sample:

638 Mizo youth adults (310 males and 328 females) were selected based on random sampling procedures with their age ranging between 18-40 years, selected from 4 Local Wards of the Aizawl Municipal Corporation, Mizoram. The background demographic profile including age, sex, marital status, educational qualification, occupation, family income, family history of affairs, social and religious involvement were recorded with the objective to match the subjects in order to obtain representative samples and to maintain homogeneity of the samples.

Design of the study:

The study employed 2x2 factorial design for ‘Gender’ (Male and Female) and Childhood Gender Non-conformity (low and high Childhood Gender Non-conformity) to be imposed on Emotional Promiscuity as indicators of Socio-sexual Orientation.

Table 1: The sample characteristics table of the 2 X 2 (Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity) factorial design of the study.

Gender	Low	High	Total
	Childhood Gender Non-conformity	Childhood Gender Non-conformity	
Male	100	100	200
Female	100	100	200
Total	200	200	400

Psychological Tools:

- 1) Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Bailey et al., 1996):** A 7-point rating scale consisting of 7 items ranging from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree' is a scale for the measurement of self-concepts of gender identity as masculinity or femininity in childhood. Low scores reflect feminine childhood behavior and interests for being male and masculine childhood behavior and interest for being female, high scores reflect normal and adjustable childhood behavior for being male and female.

- 2) Emotional Promiscuity Scale (Jones, 2011a):** This scale comprised of two factors "easily" and "often" which is developed to assess the emotional promiscuous people with the frequency and difficulty of falling in love. This scale has 9 items scored on a 5-point Likert scale which range from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree" with one additional item regarding the number of people that they have fallen in love with during their life.

- 3) The Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory- Revised (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008):** The main purpose of this inventory is to evaluate the Socio-sexuality or Socio-sexual orientation, which is commonly used to assess sexual promiscuity. There are 9 items which is divided into 3 parts i.e. Desire (1-3 items), Attitudinal (4-6) and Behavioral (7-9) Socio-sexual Orientation with 9 points Likert scale rating from 1 to 9.

Procedure:

The participants were given a response sheets containing all the socio-demographic profiles such as age, sex, marital status, educational qualification, occupation, family background, family history of affairs, social and religious involvement. The psychological measures such as Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Bailey et al., 1996), Emotional Promiscuity Scale (Jones, 2011) and The Revised Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008) were used.

With regards to a peaceful communication informed consent was obtained, rapport was built and careful instructions were given. Confidentiality was maintained in order to safeguard the participants' identity and privacy. The psychological tools to be used were translated into Mizo Tawng, the mother tongue of the target population in order to response the questionnaire with ease, attention and to maintain time management.

A total response sheet of 690 were distributed to the targeted population and 52 sheets were not responded or completed by the participants. The data obtained were cleared, coded and processed for analyses.

Statistical Analyses:

The analysis of the study treated the Independent Variables of 'Gender' and 'Childhood Gender Non-conformity' as nominal variables. 'Gender' was dummy coded as male=1 and female=2, 'Childhood Gender Non-conformity' was dummy coded as male low Childhood Gender Non-conformity=1, male high Childhood Gender Non-conformity=2, female low Childhood Gender Non-conformity=3 and female high Childhood Gender Non-conformity=4. The demographic profile started from the Age coded with the numerical variable. Following the works of Kuppaswamy (1981) and Hollingshead (1975), the

weighted scores on the socio-economic status was obtained from marital status, educational qualification, family income, family member and occupation therefore treated as continuous variable. Locality, social and religious involvement, parenting, breadwinner, family type, head of family, sexual preferences all treated with continuous variable. The history of infidelity among the ancestors scored with a Likert type three scales which were treated as continuous variable.

The collected quantitative data were processed and analyzed through the computer software or statistical packages. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (IBM: SPSS) was employed to analyze the data with Microsoft Office Excel (2010). The study further classified the participants to low Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Childhood Gender Non-conformity less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the Standard Deviation from the mean) and high Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Childhood Gender Non-conformity greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ the Standard Deviation from the mean). In the process, the sample was reduced to 478 (237 males and 250 females) from the obtained response sheet of 638 as depicted in Table-1.

The statistical data for the demographic variables were all analyzed showing the relationships of historical background with the scales. The psychometric adequacies of all the behavioral measures are ascertained and the data are then presented with Descriptive Statistics (Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis). The interrelationship of the correlation matrix scales was employed for the stepwise hierarchical multiple regression. To portray the effect of gender and childhood gender non-conformity on the scales/sub-scales of the behavioral measures Mann-Whitney U-test was employed and to show the multiple comparisons with pair-wise ranking test, the Steel-Dwass test for significant was elucidated from Mann-Whitney U-test between the groups on subscales of Childhood Gender Non-conformity.

Chapter IV

Results and Discussion

The demographic variables such as age, gender, locality, socioeconomic status, social involvement, religious involvement, parenting, breadwinner, family type, head of family, infidelity of ancestors, sexual preferences show the result of the measured statistical data.

The analysis plan for the study of the total variables is 638 and the age of the variables ranges according to the classification of Erikson (1953) from 18-40 years. Gender which is coded as Male=1 is 310 which is 48.6 % and Female=2 is 328 which is 51.4 %. Majority of the participants i.e. 83.54% are from urban and only 16.46% are from rural who rented a house in search of jobs, pursue academic profession and their socioeconomic status include marital status, education, family income, number of family member and occupation. Social and religious involvement which is classified as status and position they hold in the society and religion respectively. In parenting, 89% are raised by their parents, a few 5.33% are raised by their grandparents showing that divorce is a rare case seen in the given data collected, and as the normal cases the father is the breadwinner (61.29%) and the head of the family (84%). A joint family is the type of family which secure the highest (48.43%), nuclear type (44.98%) and single type (6.58%). In infidelity of ancestors which is studied to the history of the family about infidelity to first and second degree relatives; 79.62% responds to 'no infidelity' among the ancestors, 11% responds to infidelity among their second degree relatives. Amongst all the participants 95.92% are straight in their sexual preferences, 2.04% are bisexual, 0.94%, 0.79% and .31% are lesbian, pansexual and gay respectively.

Table-2: The Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis of the Scale/ Subscales of measurement of Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Easily Emotional Promiscuous and Often Emotional Promiscuous of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, Desire Socio-sexual Orientation, Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation, Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory

			Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Mean	Std.	Statistic	Std.	Statistic	Std.
		Deviation		Error		Error
CGN	39.65	8.32	-1.24	.10	1.36	.19
EEP	12.00	2.89	-.01	.10	.20	.19
OEP	12.06	4.55	.51	.10	-.51	.19
DSO	6.04	5.59	2.18	.10	3.75	.19
ASO	4.40	4.43	1.81	.10	2.20	.19
BSO	5.65	4.28	2.01	.10	3.64	.19

{CGN=Childhood Gender Non-conformity; EEP= Easily Emotional Promiscuous; OEP = Often Emotional Promiscuous; DSO=Desire Socio-sexual Orientation; ASO=Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation; BSO=Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation}

The analysis of the study treated the Independent Variables of ‘Gender’ and ‘Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ as nominal variables. ‘Gender’ was dummy coded as male=1 and female=2, ‘Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ was dummy coded as male low Childhood Gender Non-conformity=1, male high Childhood Gender Non-conformity=2, female low Childhood Gender Non-conformity=3 and female high Childhood Gender Non-conformity=4. The demographic profile started from the Age coded with the numerical variable. Following the works of Kuppuswamy (1981) and Hollingshead (1975), the socioeconomic status was scored from marital status, educational qualification, family income, family member, occupations and therefore treated as continuous variable. Locality,

social and religious involvement, parenting, breadwinner, family type, head of family, sexual preferences all treated with continuous variable. The history of infidelity among the ancestors scored with a Likert type three scales which were treated as continuous variable.

The result (Table-2) described the Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis of the behavioral measures of Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Bailey, et al, 1996), Emotional Promiscuity Scale (Jones, 2011a) with the subscales of easily and often emotional promiscuous, Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory- Revised (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008) with the subscales of desire, attitudinal and behavioral socio-sexual orientation.

Table-3: Bivariate Correlation Matrix showing the interrelationship of the scales and the Cronbach Alpha (paratheses) of the sub-scales of the behavioral measures.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. CGN	.87/.81					
2. EEP	-.06	.61/.53				
3. OEP	-.12**	.41**	.77/.80			
4. DSO	-.02	.27**	.48**	.92/.85		
5. ASO	-.14**	.22**	.45**	.63**	.78/.77	
6. BSO	.01	.24**	.51**	.56**	.60**	.87/.83

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

{CGN=Childhood Gender Non-conformity; EEP= Easily Emotional Promiscuous; OEP = Often Emotional Promiscuous; DSO=Desire Socio-sexual Orientation; ASO=Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation; BSO=Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation}

The interrelationship of the scales with Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Easily Emotional Promiscuous, Often Emotional Promiscuous, Desire Socio-sexual Orientation, Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation, Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation is presented in

Table-3. The result (Table-3) highlighted the relationships of the variables with Pearson Correlation and Cronbach's Alpha was also employed to measure the internal consistency of the scales.

The Cronbach's Alpha (Table-3) for Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Easily Emotional Promiscuous, Often Emotional Promiscuous, Desire Socio-sexual Orientation, Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation, Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation are considered to be acceptable. The result Table-2 revealed negatively significant relationship for Childhood Gender Non-conformity with Often Emotional Promiscuous and Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation. Easily Emotional Promiscuous, Often Emotional Promiscuous subscales of emotional promiscuity and the Desire, Attitudinal and Behavioral subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation show highly significant positively relationships in all possible combinations. In view of the following, the stepwise hierarchical multiple regression was employed.

The Skewness and Kurtosis statistics employed to discern the pattern of distribution of the measured variables for the scales and subscales of Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Emotional Promiscuity Scale with subscales of easily and often, Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory- Revised with subscales of desire, attitudinal and behavioral failed to fall within desirable range. Therefore, stepwise hierarchical multiple regression of the prediction of Desire Socio-sexual orientation, Attitudinal Socio-sexual orientation, Behavioral Socio-sexual orientation from Gender, Age, Family Type, Social Involvement, Religious Involvement, Infidelity of Ancestors, Sexual Preference, Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Often Emotional Promiscuous was employed.

Table-4: Mann-Whitney U-test for the effect of ‘Gender’ on the scales/sub-scales of the behavioral measures.

	Easily Emotionally Promiscuous	Often Emotionally Promiscuous	Desire Socio-sexual Orientation	Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation	Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation
Mann-Whitney U	25582.00	23909.50	16871.50	21484.50	23226.00
Wilcoxon W	56957.00	55284.50	48246.50	52859.50	54601.00
Z	-2.62	-3.69	-9.08	-6.54	-4.43
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.000	.000	.000	.000

Mann-Whitney U-test was employed for the effect and overview of gender on the subscales. The result (Table-4) revealed the statistical analyses of gender effect showing greater mean rank of male on the ‘Easily (261.06)’ and ‘Often (268.12)’ subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and ‘Desire (297.81)’, ‘Attitudinal (278.35)’ and ‘Behavioral (271.00)’ subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory as compared to female in ‘Easily (227.83)’ and ‘Often (221.83)’ subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and ‘Desire (192.99)’, ‘Attitudinal (211.44)’ and ‘Behavioral (218.40)’ subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory. This clearly showed that males are more promiscuous than female. Male being unrestricted and easily promiscuous would possess more socio-sexuality which fulfills his sexual desire (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008). In contrast, male and female show no difference to emotional promiscuity (Pinto, 2016) which portrayed the Mizo women follows the restricted behavior of emotional promiscuous.

Table-5: Mann-Whitney U-test for the effect of ‘Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ on the scales/sub-scales of the behavioral measures.

	Easily Emotionally Promiscuous	Often Emotionally Promiscuous	Desire Socio-sexual Orientation	Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation	Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation
Mann-Whitney U	24401.00	21526.00	23142.00	22528.00	24965.00
Wilcoxon W	53562.00	50687.00	52303.00	51689.00	54126.00
Z	-3.40	-5.24	-4.63	-5.71	-3.23
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000	.000	.001

Mann-Whitney U-test was employed for the effect and overview of childhood gender non-conformity on the subscales. The result (Table-5) revealed the statistical analyses of childhood gender non-conformity showing greater mean rank of non-conformed gender on the ‘Easily (265.31)’ and ‘Often (277.00)’ subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and ‘Desire (270.43)’, ‘Attitudinal (272.92)’ and ‘Behavioral (263.02)’ subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory as compared to conformed gender in ‘Easily (222.25)’ and ‘Often (210.32)’ subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and ‘Desire (217.02)’, ‘Attitudinal (214.48)’ and ‘Behavioral (224.59)’ subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory. The gender inversion finds an association with sexual promiscuity by knowing that the socio-sexual orientation reflected emotional promiscuous. Higher involve in socio-sexual orientation are also found to be higher in childhood gender non-conformity especially to those heterosexual women as compared to heterosexual men, that involve a small change in their testosterone level (Bártová et al., 2015).

Table-6: Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA test for the effect of ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ on the scales/sub-scales of the behavioral measures.

	Easily Emotionally Promiscuous	Often Emotionally Promiscuous	Desire Socio-sexual Orientation	Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation	Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation
Chi-Square	22.09	39.81	101.80	72.84	30.86
Df	3	3	3	3	3
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

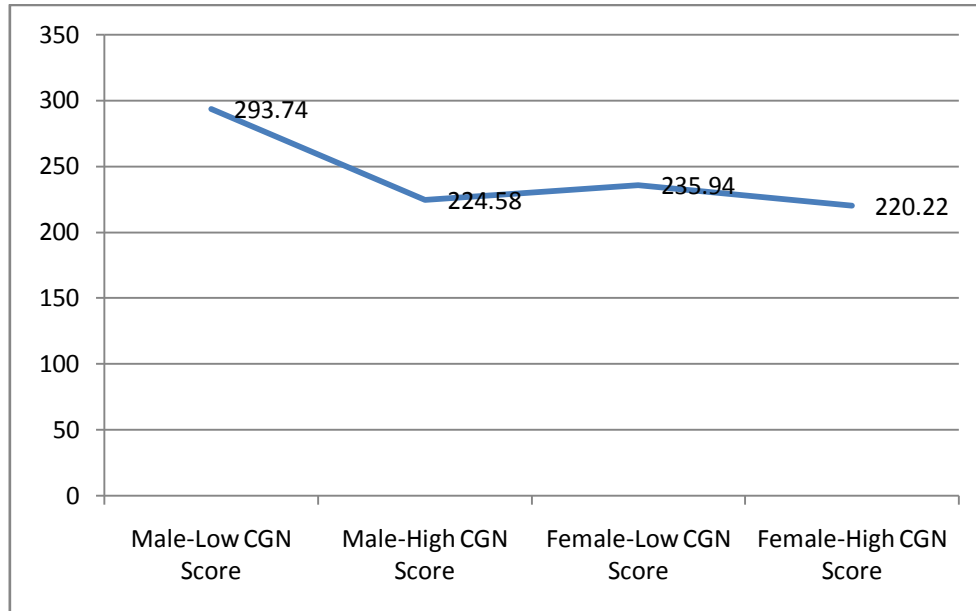
Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA test was employed to see the interaction effect of ‘gender and childhood gender non-conformity’ on the subscales of the beta measures. The result (Table-6) showed an absolute significant effect on Emotional Promiscuity Scale and Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory with higher involvement showing an effect on gender differences with childhood gender non-conformity and the outcome was evidenced to analyze the Steel-Dwass test.

Table-7: *t-values* of the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Easily Emotionally Promiscuous.

	1	2	3	4
Mean Ranks	293.74	224.58	235.94	220.22
1. Male-Low CGN Score	X			
2. Male-High CGN Score	3.76**	X		
3. Female-Low CGN Score	3.08*	-.54	X	
4. Female-High CGN Score	4.36**	.14	.81	X

** . Significant at the 0.01 level.; * . Significant at the 0.05 level.

Figure-1: The mean slope for the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Easily Emotionally Promiscuous.



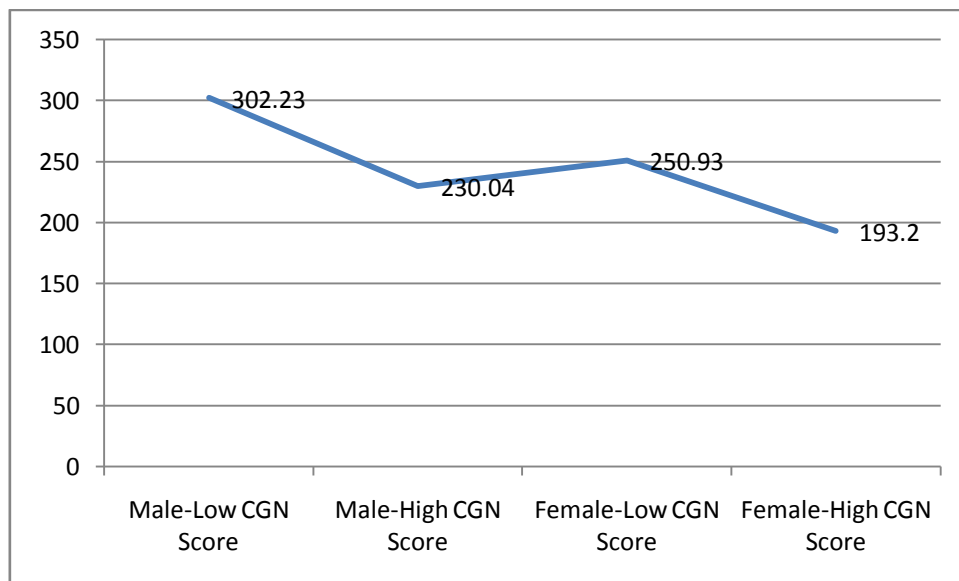
The Steel-Dwass Test (Table-7& Figure 1) for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ on Easily Emotionally Promiscuous results showed that male-low childhood gender non-conformity have significantly greater mean rank than the other three groups i.e., male-high childhood gender non-conformity, female-low childhood gender non-conformity, and female-high childhood gender non-conformity. The result (Table-7) also revealed higher mean rank of female-low childhood gender non-conformity than female-high childhood gender non-conformity. With the evolution of gender non-conform male (Man having Sex with Man) having higher number of sexual partners than gender conform male (Levin et al., 2009), showed the prevalence of increased emotionally promiscuous behavior as there is significant relationship with sexually promiscuous behavior (Pinto & Arantes, 2016).

Table-8: *t-values* of the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Often Emotionally Promiscuous.

	1	2	3	4
Mean Ranks	302.23	230.04	250.93	193.20
1. Male-Low CGN Score	X			
2. Male-High CGN Score	3.85**	X		
3. Female-Low CGN Score	2.94*	-1.17	X	
4. Female-High CGN Score	6.21**	1.97	3.29**	X

** . Significant at the 0.01 level. : * . Significant at the 0.05 level.

Figure-2: The mean slope for the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Often Emotionally Promiscuous.



The Steel-Dwass Test (Table-8& Figure 2) for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ on Often Emotionally Promiscuous results showed that male-low childhood gender non-conformity have significantly greater mean rank than the other three groups i.e., male-high childhood gender non-conformity, female-low childhood gender non-conformity, and female-high childhood gender non-conformity. Frequently involved in sexual intercourse increased the possibility of involvement with someone’s love (emotional promiscuity) (Jones & Paulhus, 2012) thereby men tend to be more engaged in sexually and emotionally (Pinto, 2016) which showed that male gender non-conformed were more indulged than those gender conformed.

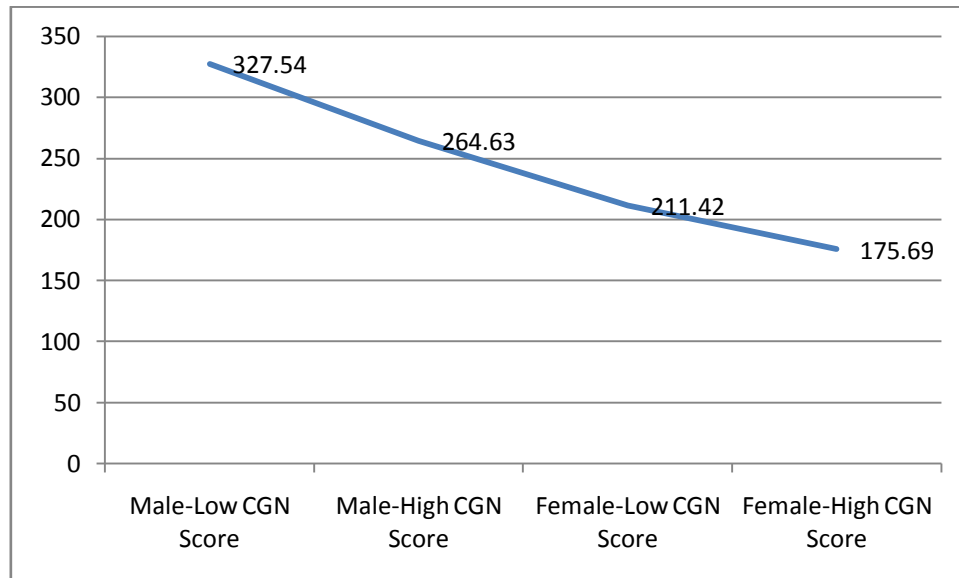
The result (Table-8) also revealed female-low childhood gender non-conformity obtained higher mean rank than female-high childhood gender non-conformity. Female with restricted behavior (Buss & Barnes 1986, Pinto & Arantes, 2016) and being more emotional (Sagarin et al. 2003) conformed to gender identity contrary to non-conformed gender as inversion of their sexual character was possessed (masculinity).

Table-9: *t-values* of the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Desire Socio-sexual Orientation.

	1	2	3	4
Mean Ranks	327.54	264.63	211.42	175.69
1. Male-Low CGN Score	X			
2. Male-High CGN Score	3.68**	X		
3. Female-Low CGN Score	6.90**	3.30**	X	
4. Female-High CGN Score	9.22**	5.87**	2.78*	X

** . Significant at the 0.01 level.; * . Significant at the 0.05 level.

Figure-3: The mean slope for the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Desire Socio-sexual Orientation.



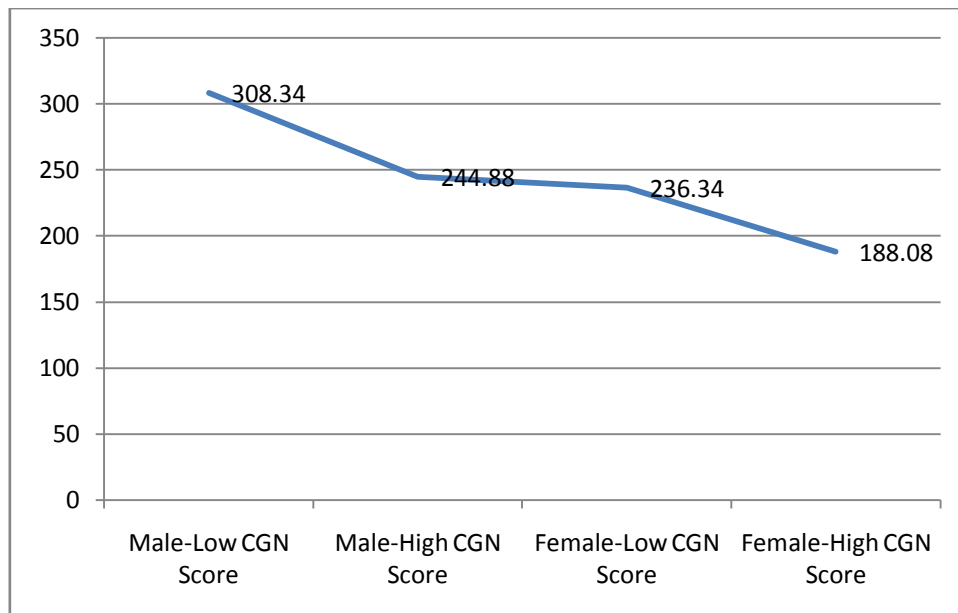
The Steel-Dwass Test (Table-9& Figure 3) for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ on Desire Socio-sexual Orientation results showed that male-low childhood gender non-conformity have significantly greater mean rank than the other three groups i.e., male-high childhood gender non-conformity, female-low childhood gender non-conformity, and female-high childhood gender non-conformity. Men and women all had sexual desire with unrestricted socio-sexual orientation which led to sexual experienced and a strict inexperienced to restricted socio-sexual orientation (Wiederman & Dubois; 1998).

Table-10: *t-values* of the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation.

	1	2	3	4
Mean Ranks	308.34	244.88	236.34	188.08
1. Male-Low CGN Score	X			
2. Male-High CGN Score	3.83**	X		
3. Female-Low CGN Score	4.56**	.58	X	
4. Female-High CGN Score	8.33**	4.76**	4.31**	X

**** . Significant at the 0.01 level. * . Significant at the 0.05 level.**

Figure-4: The mean slope for the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation.



The Steel-Dwass Test (Table-10& Figure 4) for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ on Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation results showed similarity to Table-9. Male-low childhood gender non-conformity had significantly greater mean rank than the other three groups i.e., male-high childhood gender non-conformity, female-low childhood gender non-conformity, and female-high childhood gender non-conformity. Non-conformed men showed unrestricted attitudes toward socio-sexual orientation with the experienced of sex in pre-adolescent (Schmitt, 2007).

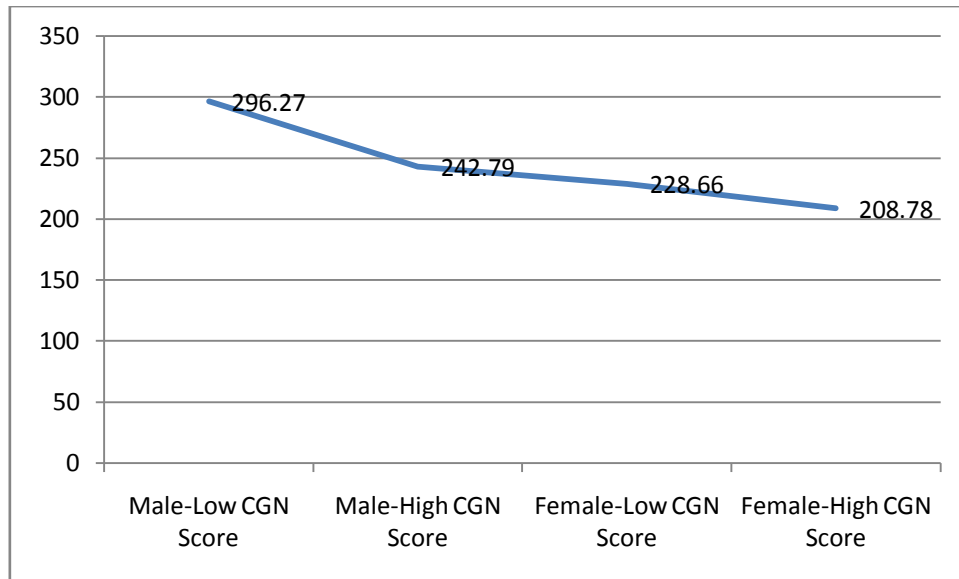
The result (Table-10) also revealed that all the three scores showed positively significant except female-low childhood gender non-conformity. On the contrary to the result findings, non-conformed gender women were significantly unrestricted towards their attitudinal socio-sexual orientation than those conformed gender women (Schmitt, 2007;Bártová et al., 2015).

Table-11: *t-values* of the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation.

	1	2	3	4
Mean Ranks	296.27	242.79	228.66	208.78
1. Male-Low CGN Score	X			
2. Male-High CGN Score	2.87*	X		
3. Female-Low CGN Score	4.00**	.80	X	
4. Female-High CGN Score	5.36**	1.91	1.24	X

**** . Significant at the 0.01 level.: * . Significant at the 0.05 level.**

Figure-5: The mean slope for the Steel-Dwass Test for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity Score’ on Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation



The Steel-Dwass Test (Table-11& Figure 5) for significant ‘Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity’ on Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation results showed that male-low childhood gender non-conformity had significantly greater mean rank than the other three groups i.e., male-high childhood gender non-conformity, female-low childhood gender non-conformity, and female-high childhood gender non-conformity. Majority of those non-conformed gender i.e., Gay followed by bisexual showed the most unrestricted behavioral socio-sexual orientation than conformed gender with the capacity to indulge with more sexual partners and a less period of time for casual sex (Schmitt, 2007).

To partly summarize the findings of the study, results (table 7 to 11) and figures (1-5) revealed consistent finding of males with low Gender Non-conformity score to show higher scores on easily and often emotional promiscuity as well as desire, attitudinal and behavioral socio-sexual orientation. To support this study, Schmitt (2003), Ostovich & Sabini (2004) and DeNoon (2003) reported that men tend to show short term mating patterns leading to frequent

change to their partners while female shows their desire and opt for a particular choice. However, it is not conclusive to state that women show less promiscuity than men especially when a perfect choice of male has not been found.

Table-12: The Beta-values, Durbin-Watson statistics and the Adjusted R square of stepwise hierarchical multiple regression of the prediction of Desire Socio-sexual orientation, Attitudinal Socio-sexual orientation, Behavioral Socio-sexual orientation from Gender, Age, Family Type, Social Involvement, Religious Involvement, Infidelity of Ancestors, Sexual Preference, Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Often Emotional Promiscuous.

Predictors	DSO	ASO	BSO
Gender	-.31 ^{**}	-.25 ^{**}	-.17 ^{**}
Age			.15 ^{**}
Family Type	-.05	-.05	-.02
Social Involvement		-.08 [*]	
Religious Involvement			-.10 ^{**}
Infidelity of Ancestors	.10 ^{**}	.12 ^{**}	.19 ^{**}
Sexual Preference	.09 ^{**}	.10 ^{**}	
Childhood Gender Non-Conformity		-.12 ^{**}	
Often Emotionally Promiscuous	.38 ^{**}	.34 ^{**}	.42 ^{**}
Durbin-Watson	1.86	1.79	1.83
Adjusted R Square	.34 ^{**}	.30 ^{**}	.35 ^{**}

^{**}. Significant at the 0.01 level. / ^{*}. Significant at the 0.05 level

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{DSO=Desire Socio-sexual Orientation; ASO=Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation; BSO=Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation}

The Tolerance (minimum = .53), range of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF = 1.14-1.89), Durbin-Watson and Adjusted R Square warranted the acceptability of stepwise hierarchical multiple regression for the demographic variables (gender, age, family type, social involvement, religious involvement, infidelity of ancestors, sexual preference), Childhood Gender Non-Conformity, Often Emotionally Promiscuous of Emotional Promiscuity Scale in the prediction of the Desire, Attitudinal, Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientations.

Being female as compared to male indicated lower level of desire for socio-sexual orientation, higher infidelity of ancestors and often emotionally promiscuous with sexual preference indicated higher involvement in desire for socio-sexual orientation. Being decreased social involvement with lower childhood gender non-conformity indicated higher involvement in attitudinal socio-sexual behavior. Similar to desire socio-sexual orientation, infidelity of ancestors and often emotionally promiscuous increased the attitude in socio-sexual orientation. As age increases with infidelity of ancestors and often emotionally promiscuous indicated higher behavioral socio-sexual orientation with lower involvement in religious.

From the present findings, males are found to be more involved in socio-sexual orientation or having more sexual promiscuity than female. In addition, some of the research findings showed men tend to be more promiscuous sexually and show unrestricted behavior (Buss and Barnes, 1986; Schmitt, 2005; Roberts et al, 2011, Barta and Kiene, 2005; Pinto et al., 2016; Sagarin et al. 2003). In this study, 'age' revealed the behavioral involvement in socio-sexual orientation other than desire and attitudinal socio-sexual orientation. The reason behind this result, at a young age due to the guidance and caring received from their parents, guardian the chance of being involved in actual sexual orientation is decreased. Bae & Kim (2015) in their research findings among the university students as compared to school aged,

actual behavioral involved in socio-sexual orientation has increased within 10 years from 27.6% to 41.6% in 2000 to 2010. Among sexually active older women, as age increased with lower desire socio-sexual orientation in the presence of frequent arousal and orgasm, an individual engaged behaviorally in socio-sexual orientation (Trompeter et al., 2012).

For being lower involvement in social activities with the increased in attitudinal socio-sexual orientation portrayed the less experienced, being bound by gaining less valued and morality in a society with more social interaction involved to desire sexual orientation. Contributing to this, Bae & Kim (2015) pointed out that when social interaction and being communicated with others increased their sexual activities is shown from attitude to actual behavioral sexual engagement. In contrast, religious involvement with behavioral socio-sexual orientation has not been seen among Mizo youth. From the perspective of Christian mythology for being devoted and sacrificed for God to overcome his punishment, a higher religious individual would avoid sexual promiscuous behavior. From our findings, being lower involved in religiosity, a more and increased activity of actual behavioral socio-sexual orientation was adopted which would reflect lower exposure in religious behavior violating to the commands of God such that the increased in behavioral socio-sexual orientation decreased religious involvement. Biswas (2014) findings commented that the higher parent's religiosity the lesser being engaged in sexual involvement showing double strand behavior which is more restricted to daughters than their son. The presence of conservative and restricted behavior to sexual activity, feeling of guilty to sexual indulgence is associated with the increased in religiosity especially to women (Abbott et al., 2016).

An increased in infidelity of ancestors reported to be increased not only to desire and attitudinal socio-sexual-orientations but also exposed to actual behavioral socio-sexual-orientations. This clarified that a genetic factor involved in one's desire, attitudinal and

behavioral socio-sexual-orientations inherited a genes of infidelity from ancestors to future generation. Studies done among female monozygotic twins revealed that 38% of infidelity contributed to this factor for sexual behaviors (Garcia et al., 2010). Continued to this finding, the brain's dopamine reward system the Variable Number Tandem Repeats (VNTR) polymorphism in exon III of the human dopamine D4 receptor gene (DRD4) play one of the factors in the sexual behavior with promiscuity as well as to infidelity. Barta and Kiene (2005) conducted a study with 432 college students, 120 of whom mentioned past infidelity behaviors results shown that those who have an unrestricted socio-sexual orientation tend to report a sexual motive for being unfaithful. Similarly, Pinto & Arantes (2016) in their result showed that an individual who was unfaithful in the past were sexually promiscuous.

Sexual preference as being heterosexual (95.92%) from our finding projected out to be desire and attitudinal socio-sexual orientation which embedded their actual behavior in sexual promiscuity since it is difficult to portray their desire and attitude as a commitment to behavior being a men and a women (Asendorpf & Penke, 2005; Kokko & Jennions, 2003; Penke et al., 2007). Being possessed the characteristics of opposite sex which is lower in non-conformity increased the attitudinal socio-sexual orientation. Contrary to this, Bártová et al., (2016) results with the inversion of our findings suggested that increased in gender non-conformity among female would decrease their socio-sexual orientation. Contributing to this, a small change in the level of testosterone is more sensitive to female than male showing more influence on sexual behavior. Emotionally promiscuous and sexual promiscuity were associated with the increased in often emotionally promiscuous, desire, attitudinal and behavioral socio-sexual orientations will also be increased (Jones, 2011b). Being unfaithful to partners and unsatisfied with the present relationship depicted the increased in often emotionally promiscuous increases desire, attitudinal and behavioral socio-sexual orientations among male gender than female. Keeping in view of sexual orientation,

homosexual and bisexual were more promiscuous sexually than heterosexual; bisexual are more promiscuous to both emotionally and sexually (Pinto & Arantes, 2016). However, more indulgence in frequent sexual intercourse the more they involved more in falling in love frequently (Jones & Paulhus, 2012; Jones, 2011b).

Chapter V

Summary and Conclusions

Promiscuity with the intensity to develop emotionally and socio-sexual orientation become one of the social issues. The current study examine the relationship with non-conformed gender as a child and being emotionally promiscuous an indicators to socio-sexual orientation. The study employs 2 x 2 factorial design as 'Gender' (Male and Female) x 'Childhood Gender Non-conformity' (Low Childhood Gender Non-conformity and High Childhood Gender Non-conformity) among the youth of 18-40 years selecting from 4 Local Wards of the Aizawl Municipal Corporation, Mizoram. The psychological tools of Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Bailey et al., 1996), Emotional Promiscuity Scale (Jones, 2011a), and the Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory- Revised (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008) were employed with additional forms of participant's demographic profile in a random procedure.

The interrelationship of the scales with Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Easily Emotional Promiscuous, Often Emotional Promiscuous, Desire Socio-sexual Orientation, Attitudinal Socio-sexual Orientation, Behavioral Socio-sexual Orientation is presented in Table-2. The result highlighted the relationships of the variables with Pearson Correlation and Cronbach's Alpha was also employed to measure the internal consistency of the scales.

Mann-Whitney U-test was employed for the non-parametric test to see the effect and overview of gender on the subscales which revealed that the statistical analyses of gender effect showed greater mean rank of male on the Easily and Often subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and Desire, Attitudinal and Behavioral subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory as compared to female on Easily and Often subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and Desire, Attitudinal and Behavioral subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory. This clearly showed that male are more promiscuous than female as an

unrestricted and easily promiscuous behavior which an individual would possess more socio-sexuality behaviorally which fulfill his sexual desire (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008).

Again, Mann-Whitney U-test was employed for the non-parametric test to see the effect and overview of childhood gender non-conformity on the subscales. The result revealed the statistical analyses of childhood gender non-conformity showing greater mean rank of non-conformity on the Easily and Often subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and Desire, Attitudinal and Behavioral subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory as compared to female on Easily and Often subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and Desire, Attitudinal and Behavioral subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory as compared to conformity in Easily and Often subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and Desire, Attitudinal and Behavioral subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory as compared to female on Easily and Often subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale, and Desire, Attitudinal and Behavioral subscales of Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory. The gender inversion finds an association with sexual promiscuity by knowing that the socio-sexual orientation reflected emotional promiscuous. An individual with more involvement in socio-sexual orientation are found to be more in childhood gender non-conforming individual especially to those heterosexual women as compared to heterosexual men, due to a tendency to involve a small change in their testosterone level (Bártová et al., 2015).

Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA test was employed to see the interaction effect of 'gender and childhood gender non-conformity' on the subscales. The result (Table-5) showed an absolute significant effect on Emotional Promiscuity Scale and Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory with higher involvement showing an effect on gender differences with childhood gender non-conformity and the outcome was evidenced to analyze the Steel-Dwass test. The Steel-Dwass Test for significant 'Gender x Childhood Gender Non-conformity'

showed that the overall mean rank of male-low childhood gender non-conformity obtained the highest than the other three groups i.e., male-high childhood gender non-conformity, female-low childhood gender non-conformity, and female-high childhood gender non-conformity.

Stepwise hierarchical multiple regression of the prediction of Desire Socio-sexual orientation, Attitudinal Socio-sexual orientation, Behavioral Socio-sexual orientation from Gender, Age, Family Type, Social Involvement, Religious Involvement, Infidelity of Ancestors, Sexual Preference, Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Often Emotional Promiscuous was employed. Demographics play a crucial role in predicting the three measurement and scales analyzed. Desire, attitudinal and behavioral socio-sexual orientations were all predicted by gender, infidelity of ancestors and often emotionally promiscuous while desire and attitudinal socio-sexual orientations were predicted by the non-conventional sex preferences such as heterosexual. Attitudinal socio-sexual orientation alone is predicted by childhood gender non-conformity with decreased in the involvement of social interaction whereas behavioral socio-sexual orientation was predicted as age increased with decreased in religious involvement. From the given results, our goals to obtain the action of childhood gender non-conformity and emotionally promiscuous as an indicators of socio-sexual orientation was highly achieved.

Behind these results, a few limitations were seen in the process of this research. First, answered with less sincerity to the questionnaires from the participants would involve in the result outcomes. Second, being considered sexual and its related attitude as a tabooed failed to increase the successful ideas from the participants. Thirdly, few suggestions from our study implemented a comprehensive sex education program focusing in this thematic will

likely result in a decrease in promiscuous activities. So, a more and acknowledged in the related topic would certainly increase the relevancy and success of the research.

The present study focused on the demographic variables which can be the indicators of childhood gender non-conformity, emotional promiscuity and socio-sexual orientation. Gender based promiscuous research have never been done among Mizo regarding this issue. The impact of childhood gender non-conformity as well as the related demographic variables on being promiscuous emotionally and sexually have been attempted to be portrayed in the target population, the Mizo youth. Majority of the participants are from urban and their socio-economic status with personal information were collected.

The outcomes of the study revealed that men with conformed gender showed a positive role and possible involvement in all the behavioral measures on subscales of Emotional Promiscuity Scale (Jones, 2011a) and Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008). Men tend to show short term mating which led them to change their partners into a larger numbers whereas female showed their real desire and opted for their choices. But we cannot say that all women show less promiscuous than men if their desire for perfect choice of male individual has not been found (Schmitt, 2003; DeNoon, 2003).

The prediction of Socio-sexual Orientation by demographic variables revealed the involvement of social (Bae & Kim, 2015) and religion (Biswas, 2014) with effecting the infidelity of ancestors (Barta & Kiene, 2005; Pinto & Arantes, 2016). Besides these, as age increased an individual's socio-sexual orientation for his desire have been shown behaviorally (Trompeter et al., 2012; Bae & Kim, 2015). Contributing to this, childhood gender non-conformity and often emotional promiscuous plays a predicting role for Socio-sexual Orientation (Jones & Paulhus, 2012; Jones, 2011b).

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. Kum zat:
2. (a) Mipa (b) Hmeichhia
3. Nupui/Pasal: (a) Nei (b) Nei lo (c) Inthen / Sun tawh
4. Zirna lam: (a) Middle School (b) High school (c) Higher Secondary
(d) Graduate (e) Post-graduate
5. a) I Pa zir thlen b) I Nu zir thlen
6. Chenna hmun nghet: (a) Thingtlang (b) Khawpui
7. Tuna chenna veng:
8. Chenna In: (a) Mahni in luah (b) Mi in luah
9. Tuna chenna In: (a) Concrete In (b) Assam type (c) A dang
10. Chawiliantu/Enkawltu: (a) Nu leh Pa (b) Pi leh Pu (c) Nu chauh
(d) Pa chauh (e) Mi dang
11. Hnathawh/Eizawna : (a) Nangmah (b) I Pa
(c) I Nu
12. Chhungkuaa sum la lut tu ber: (a) Mahni (b) Nu (c) Pa (d) Midang
13. Chhungkaw member zat:
14. Chhungkuaa hlawh nei zat:
15. Thlakhata chhungkaw sum lakluh:
16. Tuna in chhungkaw awmdan:
(a) Mahnia khawsa/ unaua khawsa (Single)
(b) Pi leh pu, nu leh pa, unau te nen chengho (Joint)
(c) Nupui/pasal leh fanau emaw mahni nu leh pa leh unau te nena chengho (Nuclear)
17. Chhungkuaa roreltu ber leh hotu ber : (a) Pa (b) Nu (c) Midang
18. In thlahtute zingah kawppui nei chungga ngaihzwang dang nei thin an awm tawh em?
(a) Aih (b) Nu/Pa, Unaute, Fanu/fapa etc (c) Pi/Pu, Ni/ Nutei/Patea/ Putea, Unaute fa, etc

19. In thlahtute zingah nupui-pasal neihlaia kawppui thlak an awm tawh em?

- (a) Aih(b) Nu/Pa, Unaute, Fanu/fapa etc (c) Pi/Pu,Ni/ Nutei/Patea/ Putea, Unaute fa, etc

20. Kawppui tura I duhzawng:

- (a) Mipa emaw Hmeichhia (Straight) (b) Mipatpui kawp ching (Gay)
(c) Hmeichhiatpui kawp ching (Lesbian) (d) Mipa leh hmeichhe kawp thei (Bisexual)
(e) Mi tupawh kawp thei (Pansexual)

21. Khawtlanga I dinhmun: (a) Inhmang nasa (b) Inhmang vak lo (c) Inhmang lo

22. Khawtlanga I dinhmun chelh (I telna zawng thlang rawh):

- (a) YMA (b) Local Council/Village Council (c) MUP
(d) MHIP (e) Inhmang lo

23. Kohhrana I dinhmun: (a) Inhmang nasa (b) Inhmang vak lo (c) Inhmang lo

24. Kohhrana I dinhmun chelh (I telna zawng thlang rawh):

- (a) Upa/Kohhran Committee (b) Committee/Sub-Committee Office Bearers (OB)
(c) Committee/Sub-Committee member (d) Member pangngai (e) A dang

Childhood Gender Nonconformity (CGN) Scale
(Bailey Finkel, Blackwelder, & Bailey, 1996)

<i>For Female only:</i>		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Slightly Agree	Uncertain	Slightly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Instruction: Read the following questions to show your identity and thought for giving the right answer. <i>As a child:</i>								
1	<i>I was called a "tomboy" by my peers.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	<i>I sometimes wished I had been born a boy rather than a girl</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	<i>I preferred playing with boys rather than girls.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	<i>I often felt that I had more in common with boys than girls.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	<i>I usually avoided feminine clothing such as dresses.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	<i>I liked competitive sports such as football, baseball, and basketball.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	<i>I was a masculine girl.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

<i>For Male Only:</i>		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Slightly Agree	Uncertain	Slightly Disagree,	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Instruction: Read the following questions to show your identity and thought for giving the right answer. <i>As a child:</i>								
1	<i>I was called a "girlish" by my peers.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	<i>I sometimes wished I had been born a girl rather than a boy.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	<i>I preferred playing with girls rather than boys.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	<i>I often felt that I had more in common with girls than boys.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	<i>I usually avoided masculine clothing such as jackets, kamis etc.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	<i>I liked competitive sports such as inkawibah, baseball, and basketball.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	<i>I was a feminine boy.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Childhood Gender Nonconformity (CGN) Scale
(Mizo Translation)

Hmeichhia chauh chhan tur: Kaihhruaina: A hnuaiia zawhnate hi ngun takin chhiar la, mahni ngaihdan leh nihna dik tak kan zirchianna atana min pui thei turin khawngaihin min chhansak dawn nia. Ka naupanlai chuan.....		Pawm thlap	Pawm	Pawm deuh	Chiang lo	Pawm chiah lo	Pawm lo	Pawm lo lutuk
1	Ka thianten ‘pa’ min ti viau thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Mipa ni zawk ila tiin duhthu ka sam thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Hmeichhia aiin mipa ka kawm nasa zawk thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Hmeichhe nihna aiin mipa nihna ngah zawk in ka inhre thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Hmeichhe thawmhnaw hak ka hreh thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Football, volleyball, basketball leh adt. Nuam ka ti thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Ka ‘inti-pa’ viau thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Mipa chauh chhan tur: Kaihhruaina: A hnuaiia zawhnate hi ngun takin chhiar la, mahni ngaihdan leh nihna dik tak kan zirchianna atana min pui thei turin khawngaihin min chhansak dawn nia. Ka naupanlai chuan.....		Pawm thlap	Pawm	Pawm deuh	Chiang lo	Pawm chiah lo	Pawm lo	Pawm lo lutuk
1	Ka thianten ‘nu’ min ti viau thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Hmeichhia ni zawk ila tiin duhthu ka sam thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Mipa aiin hmeichhia ka kawm nasa zawk thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Mipa nihna aiin hmeichhe nihna ngah zawk in ka inhre thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Mipa thawmhnaw hak ka hreh thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Inkhualetem te, inkawibah te leh adt. nuam ka ti thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Ka ‘inti-nu’ viau thin.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Revised Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory
(Penke and Asendorpf, (2008))

1	<i>With how many different partners have you had sex within the past 12 months?</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-9	10-19	20 or more
2	<i>With how many different partners have you had sexual intercourse on one and only one occasion</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-9	10-19	20 or more
3	<i>With how many different partners have you had sexual intercourse without having an interest in a long-term committed relationship with this person?</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-9	10-19	20 or more
4	<i>Sex without love is OK.</i>	Strongly disagree 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Strongly agree
5	<i>I can imagine myself being comfortable and enjoying "casual" sex with different partners.</i>	Strongly disagree 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Strongly agree
6	<i>I do not want to have sex with a person until I am sure that we will have a long-term, serious Relationship.</i>	Strongly disagree 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Strongly agree
7	How often do you have fantasies about having sex with someone you are <i>not</i> in a committed romantic relationship with?	Never	very seldom	about once every two or three months	about once a month	about once every two weeks	about once a week	several times per week	nearly every day	at least once a day
8	<i>How often do you experience sexual arousal when you are in contact with someone you are not in a committed romantic relationship with?)</i>	Never	very seldom	about once every two or three months	about once a month	about once every two weeks	about once a week	several times per week	nearly every day	at least once a day
9	<i>In everyday life, how often do you have spontaneous fantasies about having sex with someone you have just met?</i>	Never	very seldom	about once every two or three months	about once a month	about once every two weeks	about once a week	several times per week	nearly every day	at least once a day

The Revised Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory
(Mizo Translation)

Kaihhruaina: A hnuaiia zawhna ah hian mipat-hmeichhiatna chungchanga kan ngaihdan leh kan nihna pholang thei turin zawhna a awm a. Uluk takin zawhna hi chhang la khawngaihin I pawm dan milin number zawnah hian i thai bial/tick dawn nia.										
1	Kum khat kal ta ah khan mipat-hmeichhiatna mi engzat nge I hmanpui?	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-9	10-19	20 aia tam
2	Tum khat chauh mipat-hmeichhiatna hmanpui mi engzatnge I neih?	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-9	10-19	20 aia tam
3	Kawppui nghet tura I duh si loh mi engzat nge mipat-hmeichhiatna I hmanpui tawh?	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-9	10-19	20 aia tam
4	Hmangaih loh nena mipat-hmeichhiatna hman hi a paw ka ti lo.	Pawm lo 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Pawm
5	Mi chi hrang hrang mipat-hmeichhiatna hmanpui hi paw ka ti hran lo a, a hlimawm viau ka ring.	Pawm lo 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Pawm
6	Hun rei tak chung ka kawp theih loh tur mi chu mipat-hmeichhiatna ka hmanpui duh lo.	Pawm lo 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Pawm
7	I kawppui nghet ni si lo mipat-hmeichhiatna hmanpui turin I suangtuah thin em?	Ngailo	Fo lo	Thla 2/3 ah Vawikhat Vel	Thiakhatah Vawikhat vel	Karhniyah Vawikhat Vel	Karkhatah Vawikhat vel	Karkhatah Vaw engemawzat	Nitin deuh thaw	Nikhatah Vawikhat tal
8	I kawppui nghet ni lo nen hun remchang in neihin mipat-hmeichhiatna hmanpui chakna I nei thin em?	Ngailo	Fo lo	Thla 2/3 ah Vawikhat Vel	Thiakhatah Vawikhat vel	Karhniyah Vawikhat Vel	Karkhatah Vawikhat vel	Karkhatah Vaw engemawzat	Nitin deuh thaw	Nikhatah Vawikhat tal
9	Nitin nun ah I hmelhriat thar mipat-hmeichhiatna hmanpui mai chakin I suangtuah zui thin em?	Ngailo	Fo lo	Thla 2/3 ah Vawikhat Vel	Thiakhatah Vawikhat vel	Karhniyah Vawikhat Vel	Karkhatah Vawikhat vel	Karkhatah Vaw engemawzat	Nitin deuh thaw	Nikhatah Vawikhat tal

Emotional Promiscuity Scale

(Jones, Daniel N, 2011)

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	<i>I fall in love easily.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2	<i>For me, romantic feelings take a long time to develop.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3	<i>I feel romantic connections right away.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4	<i>I love the feeling of falling in love.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5	<i>I am not the type of person who falls in love.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6	<i>I often feel romantic connections to more than one person at a time.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7	<i>I have been in love with more than one person at the same time.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8	<i>I fall in love frequently.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9	<i>I tend to jump into relationships.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10	<i>During your entire life, how many people have you fallen in love with?</i>	None	1	2	3	4 or more

Emotional Promiscuity Scale

(Mizo Translation)

Kaihhruaina: A hnuaiia zawhnate hian hmangaihna chungchang a zawt a. Heng zawhna 1 na atanga 9 nate hi inangkhat niin, zawhna 10 na hi a zat bik bituk a pek hmangin I chhang dawn a nia.		Pawm lo lutuk	Pawm lo	Chiang lo	Pawm e	Pawm thlap
1	Hmangaihna ah ka tlu lut hma hle.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Hmangaihnaa tlukluh hi ka harsat hle.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Vawikhat intawnaah ka ngaihzaung zawng awm mi chu ka hre mai thin.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Hmangaihna zuna uai hi nuam ka ti.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Hmangaihna khura tlulut tur mi ka ni lo.	1	2	3	4	5
6	Ngaihzaung nei reng chung siin midang ngaihzaung chakna ka nei fo thin.	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ngaihzaung kawp chang ka nei thin.	1	2	3	4	5
8	Hmangaihna ah ka tlu lut zing hle.	1	2	3	4	5
9	Kawppui nghet nei lova thlak kual reng hi ka nuam tihzaung a ni.	1	2	3	4	5
10	I damchungin hmangaih (ngaihzaung) engzatnge I neih tawh?	Engzat mah	1	2	3	4 aia tam



MIZORAM UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
MIZORAM: AIZAWL
796004

PARTICULARS OF THE CANDIDATE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE : Ms. Lalduhawmi
DEGREE : Master of Philosophy
DEPARTMENT : PSYCHOLOGY
TITLE OF DISSERTATION : “Childhood Gender Non-conformity and Emotional Promiscuity as indicators of Socio-sexual Orientation: A Study Among Mizo Youth”
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APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

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(Dr. C. LALFAMKIMA VARTE)

Head
Department of Psychology

(ABSTRACT)

**CHILDHOOD GENDER NON-CONFORMITY AND EMOTIONAL
PROMISCUITY AS INDICATORS OF SOCIO-SEXUAL
ORIENTATION: A STUDY AMONG MIZO YOUTH**

Miss Lalduhawmi

(Regn.No. - MZU/M.Phil./459 of 03.05.2018)

Dissertation Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the
Degree of Master of Philosophy in Psychology

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
MIZORAM UNIVERSITY**

AIZAWL: 796004

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Most of the people think 'male' and 'female' as the only sexes, but it is not precisely true. As some people have inborn, hormonal and physical characteristics model of both male and female at the same time, their biological sex is not clearly male or female and is called 'intersex'. Society expects people to look and behave a definite way, based on their biological sex. Men as always expected to be performed and look 'masculine', and women, 'feminine', however, we all show masculinity and femininity associating the feature of masculinity or femininity in different ways . Some people are like both men and women and called as bisexual. Others see sexual attractiveness and gender labeling as 'straight', 'gay' or 'bi' firmly and these people prefer to identify themselves as 'queer'.

The difference between sex and gender is an answer to being able to study gender and sexuality as social variables rather than biological variables. Opposite to the common way of thinking about it, gender is not resolved biologically in an easy way. According to Margaret Mead's cross cultural research in New Guinea (1930s), cultures vary noticeably that they recognize the gender "temperaments" of men and women for being masculinity and femininity.

According to Bailey & Zucker (1995), Childhood Gender Non-conformity (CGN) and adult homosexuality is proved to be correlated with gay individual. Genetic influence is considered to be the causes on one's sexual orientation. Research findings also suggested that femininity traits are seen among homosexual men and masculinity to those homosexual women, besides that other study revealed both homosexual men and women tend to have musculature body built (Parasar, 2010). Childhood gender non-conformity has absolutely played a role in the sexual orientation of an individual's identity.

Emotional Promiscuity (EP) refers to how easily and frequently an individual falls in love (Jones, 2011a). However, how often he falls in love may not be clearly determined but

the consequences which can arise be studied as past behavior is predictive for future behavior in romantic relationships. Emotional promiscuity in the past behavior perhaps should influence the current relationships in many ways. According to Sprecher & Metts (1989) described emotional promiscuity as, “It must also be distinguished from romanticism, the tendency to endorse idealistic notions of love”.

Socio-sexual orientation is also commonly seen among men involve in infidelity as well as sexual promiscuity (Feldman & Cauffman, 1999; Barta & Kiene, 2005). They found that individuals showing unrestricted behavior related with increased sexual partners were more engaged in infidelity among samples collected from college students. Similarly, past infidelity behaviors were reported for being unfaithful to sexual drive having unrestricted socio-sexual orientation among college students studied by Barta & Kiene (2005).

The present study focused on childhood gender non-conformity and emotional promiscuity as indicators of socio-sexual orientation among 638 Mizo youth distributed into 310 males and 328 females. The study further classified the participants to low Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Childhood Gender Non-conformity less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the Standard Deviation from the mean) and high Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Childhood Gender Non-conformity greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ the Standard Deviation from the mean). In the process, the sample was reduced to 478 (237 males and 250 females) from the obtained response sheet of 638.

Based on random sampling procedures with the age ranging between 18-40 years (Erikson, 1963), participants were selected from 4 Local Wards of the Aizawl Municipal Corporation, Mizoram. Following the works of Kuppuswamy (1981) and Hollingshead (1975), the background demographic profile was obtained from age, gender, locality, socio-economic status, social and religious involvement, parenting, breadwinner, family type, head of family, sexual preferences, history of infidelity among the ancestors were all recorded with

the objective to match the subjects in order to obtain representative samples and to maintain homogeneity of the samples.

The psychological tools of Childhood Gender Non-conformity (Bailey et al., 1995), Emotional Promiscuity Scale (Jones, 2011a), and the Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory-Revised (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008) were ascertained for measurement purposes in the population under study.

The analysis of the study treated the Independent Variables of 'Gender' (Male and Female) and 'Childhood Gender Non-conformity' (Low Childhood Gender Non-conformity and High Childhood Gender Non-conformity) as nominal variables. 'Gender' was dummy coded as male = 1 and female = 2, 'Childhood Gender Non-conformity' was dummy coded as male low Childhood Gender Non-conformity = 1, male high Childhood Gender Non-conformity = 2, female low Childhood Gender Non-conformity = 3 and female high Childhood Gender Non-conformity = 4. The demographic profile started from the Age coded with the numerical variable. Following the works of Kuppuswamy (1981) and Hollingshead (1975), the weighted scores on the socio-economic status was obtained from marital status, educational qualification, family income, family member and occupation therefore treated as continuous variable. Locality, social and religious involvement, parenting, breadwinner, family type, head of family, sexual preferences all treated with continuous variable. The history of infidelity among the ancestors scored with a Likert type three scales which were treated as continuous variable.

The statistical data for the demographic variables were all analyzed showing the relationships of historical background with the scales. The psychometric adequacies of all the behavioral measures are ascertained and the data are then presented with Descriptive Statistics (Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis). The Cronbach's Alpha for

scales and subscales of Childhood Gender Non-conformity, Emotional Promiscuous, Socio-sexual Orientation, are considered to be acceptable. The Skewness and Kurtosis statistics employed failed to fall within desirable range. Therefore, stepwise hierarchical multiple regression of the prediction for the scales and subscales of behavioral measurement was employed.

To portray the effect of gender and childhood gender non-conformity on the scales/sub-scales of the behavioral measures Mann-Whitney U-test was employed showing 'male' obtained greater mean rank on effect of gender which shows male are more promiscuous than female. Male being unrestricted and easily promiscuous would possess more socio-sexuality which fulfills his sexual desire (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008), and 'non-conformed gender' showing greater mean rank on the effect of childhood gender non-conformity with higher involvement in socio-sexual orientation are found to be higher in childhood gender non-conformity especially to those heterosexual women as compared to heterosexual men, that involve a small change in their testosterone level (Bártová et al., 2016).

Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA test was employed to see the interaction effect of 'gender and childhood gender non-conformity' on the subscales. The result showed an absolute significant effect on Emotional Promiscuity Scale and Socio-sexual Orientation Inventory and the outcome was evidenced to analyze the Steel-Dwass test to show the multiple comparisons with pair-wise ranking test. The results and figures revealed consistent finding of males with low Gender Non-conformity score to show higher scores on emotional promiscuity as well as socio-sexual orientation. Schmitt (2003) and DeNoon (2003) reported that men tend to show short term mating patterns leading to frequent change to their partners while female shows their desire and opt for a particular choice.

The prediction of Socio-sexual Orientation by demographic variables revealed the involvement of social (Bae & Kim, 2015) and religion (Biswas, 2014) with effecting the infidelity of ancestors (Barta & Kiene, 2005; Pinto & Arantes, 2016). Besides these, as age increased an individual's socio-sexual orientation for his desire have been showed behaviorally (Trompeter et al., 2012; Bae & Kim, 2015). Contributing to this, childhood gender non-conformity and often emotional promiscuous plays a predicting role for Socio-sexual Orientation (Jones & Paulhus, 2012; Jones, 2011b).

Behind these results, a few limitations were seen in the process of this research. First, answered with less sincerity to the questionnaires from the participants would involve in the result outcomes. Second, being considered sexual and its related attitude as a tabooed failed to increase the successful ideas from the participants. Thirdly, few suggestions from our study implemented a comprehensive sex education program focusing in this thematic will likely result in a decrease in promiscuous activities. So, a more and acknowledged in the related topic would certainly increase the relevancy and success of the research.

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