# Article information:

November 03 2018 - Nithyanandapedia  
<https://nithyanandapedia.org/wiki/November_03_2018>

# Article summary:

1. The Supreme Pontiff of Hinduism, Bhagavan Nithyananda Paramashivam, discussed the Cosmic Principles of 11 Genders during a public talk titled "Oversexed or Undersexed, Gender Misidentification is the Problem."

2. Gender misidentification can lead to problems such as eating disorders, addictions, and mood swings.

3. The first 21 years of life should be spent exploring one's gender identity without physical intimacy in order to build a strong foundation for a powerful and fulfilled life.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article discusses the Cosmic Principles of 11 Genders as expounded by the Supreme Pontiff of Hinduism, Bhagavan Nithyananda Paramashivam. The article claims that gender misidentification can lead to various problems such as eating disorders, addictions, and mood swings. The author also suggests that not indulging in physical intimacy before the age of 21 can create a strong body and lead to a powerful fulfilled life.

The article appears to be biased towards the teachings of Bhagavan Nithyananda Paramashivam and Hinduism. It presents his teachings as absolute truths without providing any evidence or counterarguments. The author also makes unsupported claims about the benefits of celibacy and gender identification without citing any scientific research or studies.

Furthermore, the article seems to promote a traditional view of gender roles and sexuality that may not be inclusive or accepting of diverse identities and orientations. The author suggests that there are only 11 genders, which may not reflect the complexity and diversity of human experiences.

The article also lacks critical analysis and exploration of potential risks associated with celibacy or gender identification practices. It does not consider the psychological or emotional impact on individuals who may struggle with their gender identity or sexual orientation.

Overall, while the article provides insights into Hindu teachings on gender and sexuality, it is one-sided and lacks critical analysis. It promotes traditional views without considering diverse perspectives or potential risks associated with these practices.

# Topics for further research:

* Gender identity and mental health research
* LGBTQ+ perspectives on Hindu teachings on gender and sexuality
* Risks and benefits of celibacy in different cultures and religions
* Intersectionality and gender identity
* Non-binary gender identities and their cultural significance
* Critiques of traditional gender roles and their impact on mental health

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/51625f331259c12ba005c4a64dee396a>