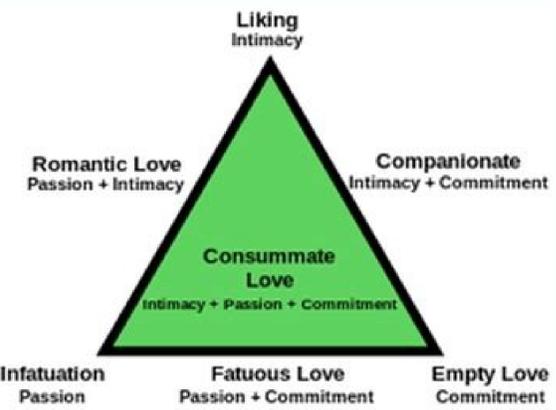
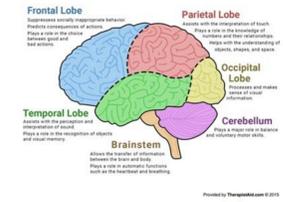


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HOW TO STOP WORRYING AND START LIVING

THIS BOOK MAY CHANGE THE WHOLE COURSE OF YOUR LIFE BY:

- Showing you how to break the Worry Habit.
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Dale Carnegie

Author of HOW TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE

Human psychology facts in malayalam. Human psychology facts in hindi. Human psychology facts in marathi. Human psychology facts about love in hindi. Human psychology facts in tamil. Human psychology facts in telugu. Human psychology facts in urdu. Human psychology facts about love.

This post captures the mind-blowing unspoken psychology facts about human behavior. Psychology fact helps us explain why we indulge in a certain type of behavior. Like us, have you also wondered why we do certain things? Why do we indulge in certain behaviors? If yes, then you may find the psychological fact behind the way we behave, treat others, and express ourselves, pretty appealing. Even though every mind is 'unique' but at some level, we all function similarly. We have compiled a list of these most interesting psychology facts that may help you understand yourself and others better. In this post, you will find some unheard, mind-boggling psychology facts about human behavior (including goals, success, brain, music, sleep, dreams, money, happiness, intelligence, and much more).

PSYCHOLOGY FACTS ABOUT HUMAN BEHAVIOR: HAPPINESS & HUMANS Some of us are actually afraid of being too happy because of the fear that something tragic might happen next. Psychology Fact: People who try to keep everyone happy often end up feeling the loneliest. The more money you spend on others, the happier you feel. Being with positive and happy people makes you happier. Feeling ignored causes the same chemical effect as that of an injury. Psychology Fact: Good morning and good night text messages activate the part of the brain responsible for happiness. People who spend more time in the sun are likely to be happier.

PSYCHOLOGY FACTS ABOUT HUMAN BEHAVIOR: LOVE & RELATIONSHIPS It's been psychologically proven that it only takes 4 minutes to fall in love. The longer you hide your feelings for someone, the harder you fall for that person. Psychology Fact: When you're single, all you see are happy couples and when you're not, you find happy singles. Pretending not to care is the habit of someone who generally cares the most. The more you talk about someone, the more are you likely to fall in love with that person. People who swear a lot tend to be more loyal, upfront and honest with friends. People look more attractive when they speak about the things they are really interested in. Psychology Fact: When you hold the hand of a loved one, you feel less pain less and you worry less. Being alone for a long time is as bad for your health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day. We are wired in a way that we always try to return a favor. Yawning is more contagious among people who are emotionally close. Our hearts have nothing to do with the feeling of 'being in love'. Love is only a chemical reaction of the brain.

PSYCHOLOGY FACTS ABOUT HUMAN BEHAVIOR: GOALS & SUCCESS Psychology Fact: If you announce your goal to others, you are less likely to succeed. Studies confirm you lose motivation. If we have plan B, our plan A is less likely to work. With options, our motivation to succeed the first time drops. Psychology Fact: Your brain makes you remember bad news more than good. It takes five positive things to outweigh one negative thing. Beginnings and ends are easier to remember than middles. Our brain will always, always, always find a problem. Have you ever wondered why when one problem resolves, someone else takes its place? It's not that the world that is against you - it's your brain. Our brain treats rejection like a physical pain. The cells in your body react to everything your mind says. So negativity brings down your immune system and you feel sick. There is a gene that can cause you to be negative most of the time. Food tastes better when someone else makes it. When a rule seems too strict, you want to break it even more. 90% of people text things they can't say in person.

PSYCHOLOGY FACTS ABOUT MUSIC & HUMANS You love the music you listened to in school the most. Our brains bind us to the music we heard as better at understanding other people's thoughts and feelings. Chocolate and shopping are more addictive than LSD and steroids. Psychology Fact: People with low self-esteem are more likely to criticize others. Your emotions don't affect the way you communicate. In fact, the opposite is true: the way you communicate influences your mood. The way you live. Psychology Facts About Sleep, Dreams & Humans: The very last person on your mind before you fall asleep is either the reason for your happiness or your pain. If you can't stop your stream of thoughts at night, get up and write them down. This will set your mind at ease so you can sleep. The happier we are, the less sleep we require. People who oversleep tend to crave for more sleep. 70% of your dreams contain secret messages. They carry more weight and meaning than your conscious thoughts. Psychology Fact: Money can buy happiness only to an extent. After certain amount, increased income does little to boost happiness. While 2010 study said that amount was \$75,000, but a 2018 survey said it is \$105,000. Even though the amount may vary but the point is the same: Constantly aiming for more, more, more won't necessarily do you any good. Money spent on experiences will always hold greater value to you.

PSYCHOLOGY FACTS ABOUT INTELLIGENT PEOPLE Smarter people underestimate themselves. Ignorant people think they're brilliant. You automatically second-guess yourself when other people disagree. You (unintentionally) believe what you want to believe. You remember things better if you've been tested on them. You are more likely to store information in your long-term memory if you've been tested on it. The smarter the person is, the faster he thinks, and the sloppier his handwriting is. Too many options or choices can become paralyzing and hence, distract you from taking decisions. Psychology Fact: Any friendship that was born in the period between 16 and 28 years of age is more likely to be robust and long lasting. Intelligent people tend to have fewer friends than the average person. The smarter the person is, the more selective they become. Marrying your best friend eliminates the risk of divorce by over 70%, and this marriage is more likely to last a lifetime.

PSYCHOLOGY FACTS ABOUT EMOTIONS, STRESS, MOODS & MORE People who have a strong sense of guilt are better at understanding other people's thoughts and feelings. Chocolate and shopping are more addictive than LSD and steroids. Psychology Fact: People with low self-esteem are more likely to criticize others. Your emotions don't affect the way you communicate. In fact, the opposite is true: the way you communicate influences your mood. The way you dress is linked with your mood. So dressing well most often helps in keeping you more stable and happy. ALSO READ: 15 Psychological Facts About Love That Are Funny & Amazing. Fear can feel good, if you're not really in danger. That's why you love horror movies or haunted house adventure. Even though we feel scared, your brain recognizes that you're not in danger & gets a natural high. Power makes people care less about others. Comedians and funny people are more depressed than others. Psychology Fact: The average high school kid today shows the same level of anxiety as the average psychiatric patient in 1950s. People between the ages of 18 & 33 are the most stressed in the world. After the age of 33, stress levels tend to reduce. Psychology Facts About Human Behavior: Men & Women: Men are not funnier than women: they just make more jokes, not caring whether other people like their humor or not. Women have twice as many pain receptors on their bodies than men, but they have a much higher pain tolerance. Women who have mostly male friends stay in a good mood more often. Women with higher IQs have a harder time in finding a mate. Women generally prefer men with deep husky voices because they seem more confident and less aggressive. Hope you would have enjoyed these psychology facts about human behavior as much as we did, and learnt something new about your own self and people around you. The study of human behavior is a dense minefield of ongoing discovery. In part, it's because the field changes as the environment does. As we change our world, our behaviors change with it, making psychology an ever-evolving game of research, statistics, best guesses, and bizarre behaviors to dissect. Here are 99 random psychology facts about human behavior to contemplate and discuss at your next dinner party. Some may cause some controversy, and others will undoubtedly draw nods of agreement. Here are interesting Psychology Facts about Human Behavior: A decision made in a big group is often much worse and prone to mob mentality than a decision made with just a few key people involved. We can simply look at some general elections for evidence of this. 2. A fascinating study from the 80s revealed something about how people have shared notions when it comes to imagination. Several people were asked to draw an ordinary object, like a coffee cup. Almost all of them attracted the cup from a particular angle and perspective - slightly above, looking down upon it. This became known as the "canonical perspective." Most of us seem to see everyday objects in our imagination in the same way. 3. An interesting note regarding reading: It turns out that while most people say they prefer shorter lines of text when it comes to reading, they almost always read long lines of text faster. So while the traditional newspaper column seems to be entrenched in our pleasure center, a more efficient task requires about 100 characters per line of text. 4. An exciting study concluded that people who worked in rooms colored blue were more productive than in rooms painted other colors - time to invest in some paint. 5. Another study suggests that chocolate is more addictive than some drugs. Shopping also has a similar effect on the brain. hot chocolate 6. One of the sad facts about anxiety is that it has overtaken our species, it seems. In terms of numbers, today's average high school kid is as anxious as a registered psychiatric patient in the 1950s. 7. A simple thing like a good morning or good night message has been shown to trigger feel-good chemicals in the brain. So if you want to make someone feel good, just send them a message at the start or end of a day. 8. A usability study concluded some exciting things about how many things a person can remember and process. Initially, one unofficial estimation states that between five and nine items were optimum for human response. So, for example, five to nine items on a menu or tab list. A more formal study concluded that the number was more likely three to four. So three or four items are the only things possible to register when looking at a list. If you have a longer set of options to offer, you may want to group these, forming chunks of up to four items, and submenus, etc. 9. Backup plans aren't always a good thing. Research shows that the first idea will statistically succeed less often when you plan for a contingency. All or nothing, in this case, seems to be the better mathematical option. 10. Can't stop away from checking your Insta, Twitter, or Facebook? That's a psychological and very real scientific phenomenon. Your brain produces the hormone dopamine when you do this. This has a very pleasing emotional result, so you keep doing it searching for that pleasure. 11. The chances are that the last person you think about at night is essential to you. But they can be picked by your brain for either good or bad reasons. That is to say, that person can be the light of your life or the bane of your existence. Your brain makes no distinction. 12. Chromostereopsis is the effect of different colors clashing to confuse the depth of the objects. So, for example, blue and red stripes will confuse the eye and mess with perception. This has a material impact on designers and artists. 13. Despite your best intentions to be confident and resolute, you're going to doubt your position if other people disagree. You may not show it outwardly, but something in your own mind will second-guess your initial thought. 14. Dressing well has a significant impact on happiness and confidence. Try dressing up neatly if you're looking to trick your brain into feeling a bit more up for a good day. "Dress for intention," effectively. 15. Empathy seems to be lacking in people who wield a lot of social power. This might be why your boss always seems like such a heartless jerk. More than likely, he just struggles to empathize with people. 16. Falling in love is fantastic, and one of the most treasured feelings humans pursue. Even more impressive is that it takes just four minutes for the brain to feel it's in love because that's how long it takes for those chemicals to take effect. 17. Fear has a bizarre impact on your susceptibility to influence. When you are anxious or scared, you tend to seek something that you know is comforting and familiar in some sense. On the other hand, when you are happy and excited, you may be more explorative with your actions and choices. 18. For some reason, happiness levels are higher in people who spend more time in the sun. You might interpret this to mean: get out into nature and enjoy yourself. That's good advice, anyway, even though this phenomenon could be a chemical reaction to the sun's warming rays. 19. Had a stormy night in terms of sleep? No problem - try this hack. You might be able to simply tell yourself that you slept well and trick your brain into believing it - at least for a while. 20. Happiness is a chemical. 63. The anxiety is real. In one example, it has been found that some people are actually afraid of being happy, because they expect bad things to happen. 64. The average brain has actually decreased in size since the early stages of mankind - specifically the hunter-gatherer stage. We've lost about ten percent in size, according to scientists. 65. The best way to change a habit (aside from simply doing it differently), is to use three factors. Add an element of fun to the new habit; add an element of surprise to get others (your kids, for example) to change their habit; and look at other people who are doing it already. 66. The first option is the likely choice when we are presented with a list of things to pick from. We may not even really understand why. Unless we were looking for a specific feature of the item, we'll likely go with what's on top. 67. The human brain is fascinating. It operates on an estimated 20 watts of power and accounts for both unconscious and conscious functioning of the body. By contrast, the world's fastest computers use an estimated 18 megawatts to run - that's the energy consumption of a small city. Even so, the brain works faster, by quite a lot. 68. The legendary London Black cab drivers have to know how to get to every street in London. Studies show that they have a larger hippocampus than most ordinary people. Scientists interpret this as evidence that this area of the brain helps us process details. 69. There is a human impulse to control the environment. This has to do with safety and resources management built into our survival instincts. It applies to our homes, social spaces, and workspaces. Interestingly, though, we appreciate that control more, when we have choices to make. Translated: Choice is an inherent part of feeling we are in control. 70. There's a reason why you love "the oldies." Studies suggest that the songs you listen to in high school are more likely to leave a lasting imprint on your mind and memory, probably because you associate them with pleasant or emotionally explorative times. 71. The romantic notion that you can die from a broken heart indeed has some truth to it. Medically, such a death is termed Stress Cardiomyopathy, and it's not just to be found in epic historical films. 72. The yawn is more contagious among people who are emotionally connected. So while a stranger on a train might not trigger your yawn, your mum or partner letting one happen over dinner will

get yours going too. 73. Those of us who work in the modern era understand a massive debate around multitasking. The current feeling is that people cannot do multitask. There is a scientific argument for this. Even if you think you're doing it, you're doing it switchfing between two or more things quickly. That just slows down both things and unfocuses your brain. The only exceptions are actions that do not require conscious coordination - breathing, for example, or walking while thinking about chocolate. 74. Three primitive impulses impact basic social behavior. The impulses are related to food, sex, and danger. In essence, the old basic impulses compel us to consider anything we encounter as offering any of those possibilities. This may go some way to explaining why people slow down and look at accidents, or stare at an attractive person or poster for a delicious burger. You don't necessarily act upon those impulses, but your inquisitive brain automatically goes to processing those possibilities. 75. Uniformity bonds people. This is why, for example, armies are taught to march together, dress the same and act in the same way. This synchronous activity can also be seen in crowds at sports events, political rally chanting, and singing national anthems. 76. We love choices. But if we are faced with too many we simply freeze up and struggle to make any choice at all. 77. We love to study and tell ourselves we're going to start new habits, especially on New Year's. The key to forming habits that last is just to do them, to begin with. After a while, it starts slotting into your psychological makeup, and your day won't feel complete without doing them. A habit takes about 66 days to imprint on your brain. 78. When people see pictures of human faces, they tend to look at the eyes first. 79. When someone approaches you with the phrase: "I need to talk to you about something," your brain cycles through all the potentially harmful things you've done recently. 80. When we're students, we often lament exams and tests. But studies show that you are more likely to store information in your long-term memory if you get tested on it. That still doesn't mean you have to enjoy tests, though. 81. When you're feeling down, sing. Singing noticeably reduces anxiety and depression, and will generally leave you feeling better than before you did it. Hot tip: The hairbrush is a fantastic microphone. 82. When you are happy, you may tend to make better decisions to solve complex problems, because you are more likely to be intuitive about your choices. On the other hand, if you are angry or sad, it is better to be logical about your decisions, as your bad-mood gut instinct will likely negatively influence your decisions. 83. You're more at risk of clinical depression if you are aged 18-33. While you can still suffer from depression at almost any age, and more acutely at that, this is the age group currently diagnosed the most. 84. You can fake yourself into thinking you're making progress. It's not necessarily a bad thing, either. The "illusion of progress" can motivate you into making actual progress. 85. You may be wondering where phobias come from. Some studies suggest that they are genetic "memories" passed down from ancestors. This might be an interesting explanation, given that so many phobias have no rational experience to draw from. On that note, it seems like chromosomes and genes have the ability to carry memory. 86. You may not want to do everything in your power to make people happy, but it has been proven that spending money on others makes you feel better. At least, it doesn't come with the guilt of spending on yourself. 87. Your brain is wired to what is called a negativity bias. This means that you remember more bad things than good things, usually. Also, bad memories have a more potent chemical effect on your brain, roughly one bad to five good memories. 88. Your brain tends to work overtime at night, at least when it comes to your imagination. So you're more likely to dream fanciful things or come up with bright ideas at night. 89. Your brain will betray you. If you happen to really like someone in a romantic way, you're going to find it extremely difficult to lie to them or try to deceive them. There are several more psychological facts about crushes you should probably read about if you're in these kinds of situations. Best advice: be honest and don't lie, not even in the hips. 90. Your memory is probably wrong. Although traumatic or unusual events are imprinted on your memory, the details of those memories are likely not remembered correctly. In one experiment, one day after the Challenger explosion, a professor asked his students to write down where they were and what they were doing when it happened. Three years later, he repeated the exercise with the same students. Nearly 90% of the accounts were different to the original ones when it came to the details. 91. You've probably heard of obsessive-compulsive disorder. It's generally considered a psychological dysfunction. But from a biochemical point of view, it is no different from what the brain does when you develop romantic feelings for someone. Let's Talk About Weird Psychology Before we end this list, consider these eight bonus facts about mind-bending studies that actually took place! 92. In the 1920s, John B. Watson experimented with the idea that he could condition a baby into developing a fear of something completely ordinary and unthreatening. He used a real infant named Albert, and began a series of conditioning tests that led to fear reaction for everything from a rat to a fake Santa beard. 93. One of the most famous psychological principles ever was not studied by a psychologist at all. Ivan Pavlov noticed that dogs he was studying started salivating when they saw his assistant, and connected that they associated the assistant with feeding time. 94. During World War II, psychologist B.F. Skinner experimented with the notion that pigeons could help guide missiles. 95. Some studies involving dogs cross over to human behavior areas. For example, one experiment looked at whether we talk to dogs the same way we talk to babies. The results were interesting, showing similarities with word usage, pitch, and a favor towards the present tense. 96. In a social experiment, a Stanford University professor created a simulated prison, in order to map behavior. About one third of the guards became so sadistic, several of the prisoners were abused and traumatized. Most interestingly, the professor, who participated in the experiment, didn't react to the severity of the behavior until someone observing it told him to stop. 97. In 1976, a study investigated whether the strength and length of men's flow during urination were influenced by how close the person in the next urinal was standing to them. 98. In the 60s, medical journals detailed experiments in aversion therapy for "conditions" such as homosexuality, for example. These experiments sometimes involved electric shocks. 99. High School teacher Ron Jones attempted to demonstrate how the Nazi regime had influenced so many people. Within a week, his single class social experiment had seen students voluntarily create a fascist group on campus, creating uniforms and insignia. After five days, he called the experiment off. Final Thoughts on Random Psychology Facts Aren't these random facts about human psychology fascinating? When you consider that this is basically just the tip of a big brainy iceberg, it's easy to see why the subject fascinates us so much. Related Posts: Psychological Facts about Dreams

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