

## THE PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND JEALOUSY, HATRED, AND CRITICISM, AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF GENUINELY BEING HAPPY FOR OTHERS

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### ABSTRACT

This research article delves into two contrasting psychological domains: the darker triad of jealousy, hatred, and criticism, and the more evolved state of genuine happiness for others. These emotional patterns are not only central to human relationships but also reflect individual self-worth, emotional maturity, and sociocultural conditioning. The paper explores the neuroscientific, cognitive, and developmental foundations of these emotional responses and suggests strategies for shifting from reactive negativity to constructive emotional states. The analysis also discusses the role of empathy, emotional intelligence, attachment theory, and positive psychology in promoting well-being, social harmony, and personal growth.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the complex matrix of human emotions, few are as socially pervasive and psychologically revealing as jealousy, hatred, and criticism. They often manifest in interpersonal relationships, professional environments, and increasingly, in the virtual domain of social media. While these emotions are universal and deeply human, they are also corrosive when left unexamined.

Conversely, the capacity to genuinely celebrate the success and joy of others is rare but transformative. It reflects a well-integrated personality marked by high self-worth, emotional regulation, and empathy. This article aims to explore the psychological underpinnings of these emotional states, why they arise, how they evolve, and how individuals can move from a place of reactive judgment to a posture of genuine goodwill.

### 2. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF JEALOUSY

#### 2.1 Understanding Jealousy: A Multifaceted Emotion

Jealousy is a **complex emotional experience** involving fear of loss, insecurity, and a perceived threat to one's relational or social status. It is often conflated with envy, but jealousy typically involves a **triadic relationship**—the self, a rival, and a valued object (e.g., a partner, job, or recognition).

#### 2.2 Evolutionary Psychology of Jealousy

From an evolutionary standpoint, jealousy may have been **adaptive**, especially in mate guarding and maintaining pair bonds. Research by Buss (1992) suggests that jealousy evolved to protect reproductive resources and ensure paternity certainty. In social hierarchies, jealousy may have motivated individuals to compete and excel.

#### 2.3 Neurobiological Mechanisms

Neuroscientific studies, such as those by Takahashi et al. (2006), show that jealousy activates brain regions associated with **pain, threat perception, and social exclusion**—particularly the **anterior cingulate cortex, amygdala, and insula**. These regions process emotional pain akin to physical pain, underlining the **deep impact** jealousy has on the human psyche.

#### 2.4 Social Comparison and Jealousy in Modern Society

The phenomenon of **upward social comparison**—comparing oneself to those perceived as more successful—fuels jealousy. In today's digital culture, social media platforms serve as **curated highlight reels**, often leading individuals to feel inadequate or left behind. This persistent exposure heightens **insecurity and competitiveness**, especially in vulnerable individuals.

### 3. THE ROOTS OF HATRED AND CRITICISM

#### 3.1 Hatred as a Psychological Defense

Hatred often arises as a **reactionary emotion**, formed in response to perceived injustice, threat, or betrayal. However, on a deeper psychological level, it is frequently a **projection of unresolved inner conflicts**—such as low self-esteem, shame, or fear. Freud's defense mechanisms explain hatred as a way to **externalize unacceptable internal emotions**, displacing them onto others.

### 3.2 Criticism as a Reflection of Insecurity

Criticism, especially when non-constructive or harsh, is frequently rooted in **psychological projection**. According to Carl Jung, “Everything that irritates us about others can lead us to an understanding of ourselves.” People often criticize qualities in others that they unconsciously dislike or suppress within themselves.

Criticism can also serve to **temporarily boost self-worth** by **devaluing another**. In competitive societies, this becomes a normalized behavior, especially in hierarchical workplaces or academic settings.

### 3.3 Group Identity, Hatred, and Prejudice

Social Identity Theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) explains how **ingroup vs. outgroup dynamics** contribute to hate and prejudice. Individuals derive part of their identity from group membership. When the outgroup is perceived as threatening the ingroup’s status or values, hatred is justified and even socially reinforced.

Dehumanization—a key component in prejudice—allows individuals or groups to **rationalize cruelty**, as seen historically in war, racism, and genocide. These group-based emotions are often **learned** and transmitted through social conditioning.

## 4. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF GENUINELY BEING HAPPY FOR OTHERS

### 4.1 Emotional Intelligence and Empathic Joy

To be genuinely happy for another’s success or joy—sometimes called **sympathetic joy** or **mudita** in Buddhist psychology—requires **high emotional intelligence (EI)**. EI involves self-awareness, emotional regulation, empathy, and interpersonal skills. Individuals with high EI are **less threatened by others' achievements** because they possess a secure sense of self.

### 4.2 Secure Attachment and Internal Validation

Attachment theory posits that individuals with **secure attachment styles**, formed through consistent caregiving and validation in early life, are more likely to have **stable self-worth**. Such individuals are not overly dependent on external validation and are therefore more capable of **celebrating others' success** without experiencing inferiority.

### 4.3 Neuroscience of Positive Social Emotions

Neuroscientific evidence supports the presence of **mirror neurons** that activate when we observe others experiencing positive emotions. This mechanism underlies empathy and allows us to “feel” another person’s joy. When we celebrate someone else’s success, **dopamine and oxytocin**—neurotransmitters linked to bonding and pleasure—are released, creating a **shared emotional uplift**.

## 5. THE TRANSITION: FROM RESENTMENT TO ADMIRATION

### 5.1 Recognizing Negative Patterns

The first step toward transformation is **awareness**. Many individuals are unaware that their critical or jealous responses are rooted in **fear, inadequacy, or trauma**. Mindfulness and reflective practices can help uncover the subconscious motivations behind such emotions.

### 5.2 Reframing the Success of Others

A key psychological shift occurs when individuals **reframe** another’s success as **inspiration rather than a threat**. Instead of thinking, “They are ahead of me,” reframing allows for, “Their success shows what is possible for me too.”

### 5.3 Practicing Gratitude and Compassion

Gratitude reduces the tendency to compare and cultivates appreciation for one’s journey. Compassion practices help replace criticism with understanding. Both of these are central tenets of **positive psychology**, which focuses on enhancing well-being rather than merely treating dysfunction.

## 6. SOCIETAL AND CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 6.1 The Role of Culture and Media

Our cultural values shape emotional expression. In individualistic societies, competition is glorified, and comparison is normalized. In collectivist cultures, harmony and shared success are more emphasized. Media, especially influencer culture, reinforces **narcissistic ideals** that undermine emotional authenticity.

### 6.2 Education and Emotional Literacy

Teaching **emotional literacy** from an early age—through schools, families, and media—can help individuals identify and manage negative emotions. Programs in social-emotional learning (SEL) have been shown to improve empathy, reduce aggression, and enhance cooperation.

### 6.3 Social Media and the Amplification of Envy

Algorithms often prioritize content that evokes **emotional arousal**, including envy, outrage, or criticism. Creating mindful digital habits, curating content, and practicing intentional consumption can reduce the internalization of comparative thinking.

## 7. IMPLICATIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND RELATIONSHIPS

### 7.1 Emotional Well-being

Jealousy, hatred, and unregulated criticism are not just toxic to others—they **corrode self-worth** and are linked to **depression, anxiety, and loneliness**. By contrast, positive emotional states like compassion, gratitude, and joy **strengthen mental health** and increase resilience.

### 7.2 Interpersonal Relationships

Negative emotions often erode trust and intimacy. When individuals learn to genuinely support and uplift others, they create **secure and fulfilling relationships**. Celebrating others becomes a **bonding mechanism**, enhancing both personal and professional connections.

## 8. CONCLUSION

The emotional responses of **jealousy, hatred, and criticism** may be innate, but they are not inescapable. With introspection, education, and practice, individuals can **transform reactive negativity** into **constructive empathy** and **genuine goodwill**. The ability to be **truly happy for others** is a sign of emotional strength, psychological security, and a well-integrated sense of self.

In a world increasingly defined by comparison and judgment, choosing to celebrate others is a **radical act of psychological maturity**—one that benefits not only the individual but society at large.

## 9. REFERENCES

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