# Article information:

여성의 미묘한 질투 자극 본능 – Sciencetimes  
<https://www.sciencetimes.co.kr/news/%ec%97%ac%ec%84%b1%ec%9d%98-%eb%af%b8%eb%ac%98%ed%95%9c-%ec%a7%88%ed%88%ac-%ec%9e%90%ea%b7%b9-%eb%b3%b8%eb%8a%a5/?cat=30>

# Article summary:

1. Jealousy is a subconscious fear of losing one's mate, and humans often deliberately stimulate their partner's sense of fear in order to hold on to them.

2. Women are more likely than men to intentionally provoke jealousy, usually by acting as if they are interested in other men or appearing indifferent to them.

3. A study found that 40% of women aroused jealousy in their husbands to test their love, 38% did so to solidify their interest and affection, 8% did so to boost self-esteem, and 10% did so in revenge for flirting with others.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its use of scientific research and data from studies conducted in the United States and California. The author also provides insights into the potential biases that may be present in the article, such as the fact that women are more likely than men to intentionally provoke jealousy. However, there are some areas where the article could be improved upon. For example, it does not explore any counterarguments or present both sides equally; instead it focuses solely on how women can use jealousy as a tool for manipulation or control over their partners. Additionally, there is no mention of possible risks associated with provoking jealousy or any discussion of how this behavior can have negative consequences for relationships. Furthermore, while the article does provide some evidence for its claims (such as citing studies), it does not provide enough evidence or detail about these studies for readers to make an informed decision about whether or not they agree with the conclusions presented in the article. Finally, there is a promotional element present in the article due to its focus on Shin Dong-ho's credentials and accomplishments at the end of the text; this could be seen as distracting from the main points made throughout the rest of the article.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks of provoking jealousy in relationships
* Negative consequences of jealousy in relationships
* Counterarguments to intentional jealousy provocation
* Gender differences in jealousy provocation
* Psychological effects of jealousy in relationships
* Research on jealousy in relationships

# Report location:

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