

# A PRINCIPLE OF DETECTING HUMAN NATURE FEATURES FROM MASSIVE POLLING

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I have developed a strong principle regarding *human nature*. The genetic code in common for all living human beings, including all who have lived in the past I denote by  $G_c$ . It is well-understood today that  $G_c$  will be 99.9% of anyone's unique genetic code. The inference to make from this is that our common human nature is extremely nontrivial and deep.

While for primitive man from millions of years ago simple features like two hands with five fingers each and so on were things that all human beings had common, while deeper features were a matter of speculation and uncertainty, we are able to have sharper understanding today of a much deeper set of characteristics that are universal features. I won't list features in this note. Rather, I will tell you of a principle of appreciating human nature from polling of vast populations.

## 1. BIASES OF THE MODERN MINDSET

We live in a period of time in world's history where Democracy has triumphed. The modern mindset is by and large democratic. There are variations of course, but I am American and I would say most people are quite willing to consider a statement such 'you are entitled to your opinion and that is your prerogative' almost always valid.

We believe today that individual's right to have autonomous opinions is sacrosanct. I personally strongly believe in the Natural Right of Liberty myself, so this is my mindset.

Suppose I take a simple proposition like 'blue is the best colour' and ask them to mark it between 1 and 10. Then I take a poll of 100 million people. I can safely assume that people exercised their autonomous judgment to answer, and I tally the results. I will have a distribution over  $I = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ . The distribution will tell me something about people's preference for the colour blue.

## 2. HOW CAN WE DETERMINE HUMAN NATURE?

The principle I wish to propose is that when we ask for responses for a proposition to hundreds of millions of people, and we see an overwhelming bias, such as 90-95%, then we can consider this to be *human nature*. The reasoning is that the distribution is language, culture, religion, and ethnicity independent. Therefore we can rule out conspiracy of agreement by those means, and the proposition becomes a candidate for long term genetic evolution, and for explanation that are based on the expression of  $G_c$ .

### 3. IT IS UNKNOWN HOW MUCH OF HUMAN NATURE IS ACCESSIBLE BY POLLS

It is in the ingenuity of those creating polls how much of human nature is exposed by questionnaires. I do not know how much of human nature can be elucidated by this method of massive polls. It could be substantial or a small fraction. I cannot guess.

What is clear to me is that today we have ability to do massive polls because of ubiquity of mobile phones and internet technology, and therefore we ought to have a much more refined sense of human nature for our children's education about these things.

### 4. POVERTY OF HUMAN NATURE UNDERSTANDING

After I had firm clarity of success of Four-Sphere Theory in Physics as well as success for Medium Frequency Alpha Strategies in the past five years, I turned to questions of Personality Psychology first. There I had new concepts of Personality Types, thousands of them, for which I employed the correlation of Big Five and Briggs-Myers variables. Then I showed by simulation that certain types of Romantic matching algorithms would produce coverage of the human race.

Then I read a number of books surveying theories of Human Nature, and was rather disappointed by the arbitrary nature of the theories and wanted something deeper and more substantial. The efforts led to discovery of Universal Human Moral Nature with empirical data from World Values Survey.

Then when I considered universality of Romantic Love after I had proposed some theories of pre-human development, I used some surveys of Dorothy Tennov in *Love and Limerence*. Thus my confidence grew in the ideas of human nature determined from massive surveys and polls.