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People tend to have too favorable views on their abilities in many social and intellectual areas. The authors suggest that this overstatement occurs, in part, because people who are unskilled in these areas suffer a double burden: Not only do these people come to erroneous conclusions and make bad choices, but their incompetence deprives them of their metacognitive ability to implement it. In four studies, the authors found that participants who scored in the lower quartile on tests of humor, grammar and logic greatly overestimated their test performance and abilities. Although their test results put them in the 12nd percentile, they rated themselves in 62nd. Several analyses linked this miscalculation to a deficiency of metacognitive skills or the ability to distinguish accuracy from error. Paradoxically, improving participants' skills and thereby improving their metacognitive competence helped them to realize their limitations. © all rights are reserved. Please do not distribute without written permission from Damn Interesting. When asked, most people would describe themselves better than average in areas such as leadership, social skills, writing, or almost any taste savvy where a person has an interest. This tendency of the average person to believe that he or she is better than average is known as an above-average effect, and it flies in the context of logic.... By definition, descriptive statistics says it is impossible to absurdly unlikely for most people to be above average. It follows that a large number of above-average self-described individuals are actually below average in these areas, and they are simply unaware of their incompetence. It seems that the reason for this phenomenon is obvious: the more incompetent someone is in a particular field, the less qualified that a person should appreciate someone's skill in that space, including their own. When a person does not recognize that he or she performed poorly, the person stays provided that they have shown good results. As a result, the incompetent will be inclined to greatly overestimate their skills and abilities. A few years ago, two men from Cornell University's Department of Psychology made an effort to determine how deeply one misoverestimates their own skills relative to their actual abilities. They made four predictions and completed four studies. Justin Kruger and David Dunning made the following predictions before the start of their investigation: incompetent people, compared to their more competent peers, will dramatically overestimate their abilities and performance in relation to objective criteria. Incompetent people will suffer from a lack of metacognitive skills, in that they will be less capable than their more competent recognize competence when they see see it's your own or someone else's. Incompetent people will be less able than their more competent peers to gain an idea of their true level of performance through social media comparison. In particular, because of their difficulties in recognizing competence in others, incompetent people will not be able to use information about the choices and performances of others to form a more accurate impression of their own abilities. The incompetent may get an idea of their shortcomings, but this happens (paradoxically), making them more competent, thereby giving them the metacognitive skills needed to be able to understand that they are performing poorly. In each study, the men tested participants in areas where knowledge, wisdom or ingenuity were crucial, such as humor, logical reasoning and English grammar. Participants were then asked to guess the accuracy of their own work so that their self-esteem could be compared with the actual results. In short, the study found that the researchers' predictions were in place. Participants scored in the lower quartile greatly overestimated their test performance and ability, and the analysis confirmed that the error was caused by a lack of metacognitive skills (the ability to distinguish accuracy from error). Incompetent people tend to suspect that their abilities are unequal, but suspicions often do not prejudice the extent of their shortcomings. As predicted, the training of participants in the subjects in question increased their metacognitive competence and allowed them to better recognize the limitations of their abilities. It is also interesting that the best performers tend to underestimate their own performance compared to their peers. Researchers found that these participants were victims of a false consensus effect, a phenomenon where it can be assumed that their peers perform at least as well as themselves when there is no evidence to the contrary. Were the researchers' conclusions accurate? If asked, they will probably answer in the affirmative. However, their execution raises questions about whether these guys could overestimate their own competence. In the first study, participants were asked to rate the ridiculousness of a series of jokes, and the correctness of their answers was used to measure their metacognitive competence in humor. The key to the test, which was used to assess participants' responses, was provided by a team of expert comedians. Comedians were asked to rate jokes on a scale of 1 to 11, and one comedian's answers were discarded because their answers didn't correlate well with others. It is hoped that the irony of these decisions has not been lost on the researchers. The British philosopher Bertrand Russell once wrote that the problem with the world is that stupid cocksure and smart full of doubt. This is true whether to interpret stupid as stupid (short on the mind) or as ignorant (short on information). Intentionally or not, his feelings echo those of Charles Darwin, who more than a hundred years ago noted that ignorance more often breeds confidence than knowledge. The internet is the real all you can eat a buffet of such inappropriate confidence. On the Internet, people often speak with confident authority on the subject, but their conclusions are erroneous. It is likely that such people are completely unaware of their ignorance. Cough. Of course, unqualified and unaware of this research reinforces the idea that when a person cannot admit their own bad work, their self-esteem does not include this negative information. This results in an artificially inflated view of one's own skills, often softened by the ego. The same effect will result in the incompetent congratulating each other because they do not discover each other's shortcomings. One possible consequence of these findings is the Scott Adams Dilbert principle, which tells us that the most inefficient workers are systematically moving into administration. Perhaps those who promote are incompetent and therefore do not recognize incompetence in those they reward. Obviously, not all confidence is misplaced; sometimes it is the result of strong skills and accurate self-esteem. But too often confidence is an artifact of ignorance. As with many human flaws, perhaps the best remedy is to never stop learning, seek and absorb constructive criticism, and always be prepared to admit that you may be wrong about something. Of course, the researchers may have made the wrong conclusions... perhaps most people are really above average. Page 2 Download... Start your review of the Unqualified and unaware of it: How difficulties in acknowledging one's own incompetence lead to inflated self-esteem short, well-written, humorous paper introducing the Dunning-Kruger effect. A fascinating twist in this work is Experiment 4, where authors try to prove that increased competence is equal to an increase in metacognition. Metacognition of what? Excellent and inferior, or competent and incompetent, performances. The incompetent cannot learn from experience. It's very important. Only training gives them the opportunity to discover competence. Not only that, but competent people falsely underestimate their ability Short, well-written, humorous document, presenting the Dunning-Kruger effect. A fascinating twist in this work is Experiment 4, where authors try to prove that increased competence is equal to an increase in metacognition. Metacognition of what? Excellent and inferior, or competent and incompetent, performances. Incompetent learn from experience. It's very important. Only training gives them to find competence. Moreover, competent people falsely underestimate their abilities and assume that others have the same opportunities as them, just as incompetent people overestimate their abilities. The article notes the rarity of real feedback, as well as how feedback is falsely explained by bad luck or circumstances. In total, a fascinating study of human knowledge and ignorance, and some progress in the field of human wisdom. ... More downloads... 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