



JUDGING PEOPLE ON THE BASIS OF WRONG PERCEPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Humans have a tendency to judge others based on their appearance, but this is not limited to appearance. They also judge others based on pre-existing beliefs about how other people's personalities work. Many factors influence accurate perception, including the extent to which perceivers hold correct beliefs about how behaviors reflect the characteristic being judged. This research paper discusses why humans judge the personalities of others, summarizing a wealth of existing studies from a wide range of contexts. This paper also discusses the factors that allow people to judge others and how these factors can be reduced. It describes moderator domains that influence how well perceivers can judge the personalities of others based on a process understanding (e.g., a good trait, good judgment, good target, and good information). Finally, a design-based solution is presented to highlight a set of issues that we believe are critical for future research on the accuracy of personality judgments.

Keywords: Perception, Judgement, Behaviour, Opinions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Thinking from all possible angles is a simple definition of perspective. If you are considering attending college, perspective thinking would entail considering various aspects of attending college. This topic is specifically about people who make poor decisions and then pass judgment on others. People are egocentric, according to research in other areas of social judgement: they judge others in the same way that they judge themselves (Harvey & Twyman, 2006). Early in the acquaintance process, judging other people's personalities is a common social phenomenon. This paper investigates the reasons why people judge others and how to reduce these judgments using a design-based solution.

2. OBJECTIVES

The goal of this research paper is to comprehend the reasoning behind judging other people and forming opinions about them based on one's own thinking. To comprehend how this practice spreads and what measures can be taken to mitigate it. This paper also intends to propose a design-based solution to highlight a set of issues that we believe are critical for future research on the accuracy of personality judgments.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the reasons for judging people?
2. How can we become less judgmental?
3. What are different kinds of perspectives?
4. How perspectives about other people are conceived?

4. PROBLEM STATEMENT

People are so judgmental that they make decisions without knowing the facts of the situation. Someone is judging you in every aspect of your life without having complete information. This is not a healthy way to live. Instead of judging others, one should learn to work on oneself.

5. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to research on social comparison processes, we are not particularly good at evaluating other people's opinions, abilities, or future behavior. The prevalent belief is that we are egocentric (Krueger & Russel, 2000). We tend to retrieve knowledge about ourselves and use it to make assessments about others when making judgments about others.

Many decisions in our daily lives, according to (Hallahan & Ambady, 1995), are based on judgments arising from minimal interaction. For example, we frequently decide whom we will hire, whom we will approach for directions when we are lost, or whom we will sit next to on a long train ride based on minimal interaction. Such decisions have significant and lasting consequences on our social outcomes: we may have to deal with an irascible, unpleasant colleague at faculty meetings; we may be rudely rebuffed or misdirected by the person we approach for directions; or we may have to endure a long, tedious train ride accompanied by a chatty companion. In turn, we are judged by others as potential colleagues, guides, or traveling companions based on superficial interactions or even distant visual and auditory perceptions.

6. METHODOLOGY

Judging people based on preconceived notions is a common practice in our daily lives, and much research has been conducted on the subject. As a result, the method used in this research paper is a content analysis of already available data and information gathered through various interviews, studies, and surveys, as well as the suggestion of a design model to comprehend the significance of the accuracy of personality judgments. The research results are mostly in line with expectations and meet the research's objectives.

7. RESULTS

According to the findings of this study, before passing judgment on someone, make sure you have all of the facts about that person. Maybe you don't know the whole story, or what their problems and concerns are. It is critical to wait until you have all of the facts. Instead of passing judgment, try to assist them or leave them alone. It is one of the most obvious reasons why we should not pass judgment on others. Tolerance is critical in today's world. People nowadays do so many crazy things that it is difficult to remain silent when necessary. Tolerance should be practiced on a daily basis to help you understand people better and judge less. If you cannot understand someone, don't think about them.

Never make fun of others or judge them based on their appearance. They may not be able to buy expensive clothes or live a luxurious lifestyle, but they may perform many good deeds that others do not even consider. Every human being is unique.

Though being judgmental is a natural instinct, in order to be less judgmental towards others, try to catch yourself before speaking and potentially harming others. Try to understand where the person is coming from. Try to change your negative internal thought into a positive or neutral one.

Look for basic goodness to stop yourself from judging others. This takes practice because our minds are wired to look for the negative, but if we try, we can almost always find something positive about someone else. When someone does something you dislike, consider that they are simply solving a problem in a different way than you would, or that they have a different timetable than you do. This may help you to be more accepting of their behavior.

Individuals who struggle to feel connected and confident about their lives, abilities, and contributions frequently become judgmental in order to compensate for what they lack personally. A person who constantly judges, for example, frequently has insecurities and uses the judgments of others to make themselves feel better about their own deficiencies. This can be intentional or unintentional.

People who believe they have everything under control and are perfect rarely have compassion for others, judge everyone, and expect perfection. This is the primary reason we pass judgement. When we are

insecure and/or dissatisfied with ourselves, we try to put others down. We put others down despite the fact that it does not usually build us up. We want to feel better by making others feel worse.

8. DISCUSSION

If you do not enjoy doing something, that does not mean other people should not. We are all unique individuals with unique life challenges. Instead of judging someone today, try to better yourself. Perfectionists have a tendency to pass judgement on everyone they meet. They are unwilling to admit their own flaws but delight in pointing out the flaws of others. It is critical to recognize that no one is perfect and that we all make mistakes. Before you criticize someone's actions, make sure they are truly bad. Perhaps they have valid reasons for doing what they want to do.

If you want to mature and become wiser, you should learn to respect others, including your enemies. We judge our enemies and try to ruin their lives, but we frequently end up ruining our own.

The more judgments there are in the world, the more stereotypes form, and people try to live up to expectations of who they should be. Stereotypes are bad news, regardless of whether they are based on race, gender, spirituality, ethnicity, appearance, or any other attribute. They make people feel as if there are standards they must meet rather than living a free and happy life. With your own judgments, do not contribute to the perpetuation of stereotypes.

Numerous typology systems have been developed as a result of the realization that not everyone functions in the same way. Attempts have been made since ancient times to categorize individual attitudes and behavior patterns in order to explain differences between people.

Jung distinguishes eight typological groups from this perspective: two personality attitudes, introversion and extraversion, and four functions or modes of orientation: thinking, sensation, intuition, and feeling. Each of these can function in an introverted or extroverted manner (Shrestha, 2017).

Jung defines introversion as "a hesitant, reflective, retiring nature that keeps to itself, shrinks from objects, and is always slightly on the defensive." The introvert is fundamentally conservative, preferring the comforts of home and intimate gatherings with a few close friends.

Extraversion, on the other hand, is typically characterized by an outgoing, candid, and accommodating personality that adapts easily to a given situation, quickly forms attachments, and sets aside any potential reservations. External factors are the primary motivators for extraverted judgments, perceptions, feelings, affects, and actions.

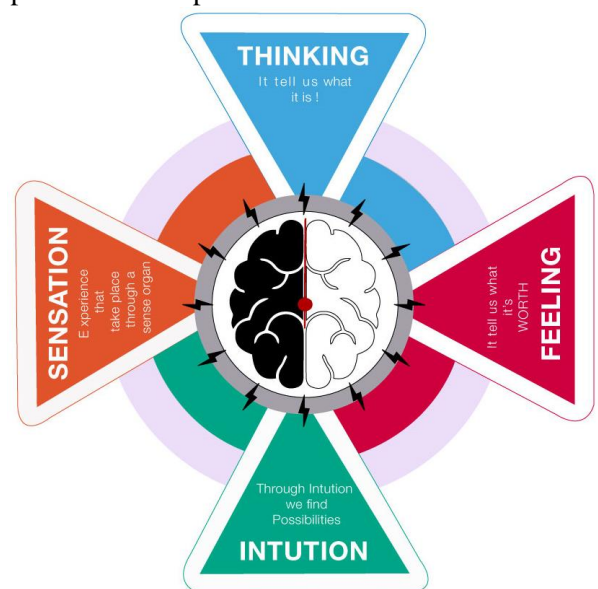
Only in association with one of the four functions, each of which has its own special area of expertise, does a person's identity become clear. Thinking refers to the cognitive thought process; thinking tells us what it is: thinking should facilitate cognition and judgment.

The sensation is perception through the physical sense organs; the sensation function establishes the existence of something. The sensation should provide us with concrete reality by allowing us to see, hear, and taste, and so on. The feeling is the function of subjective judgment or valuation; it tells us what something is worth and how and to what extent something is important or unimportant to us.

Intuition is perception through the unconscious, and we have a sense of what we can do with it through intuition. It allows us to see hidden possibilities in the background.

All four functions should contribute equally to complete orientation, but in practice, the four functions are not equally at one's conscious disposal, that is, they are not uniformly developed or differentiated in any individual. One or the other is invariably more developed, referred to as the primary or superior function, while the others remain inferior and relatively undifferentiated (Shrestha, 2017).

In this context, the terms "superior" and "inferior" do not imply value judgments. No one function is superior to the others. The superior function is simply the one that a person is more likely to use; similarly, the inferior function does not imply pathology but is simply underutilized.

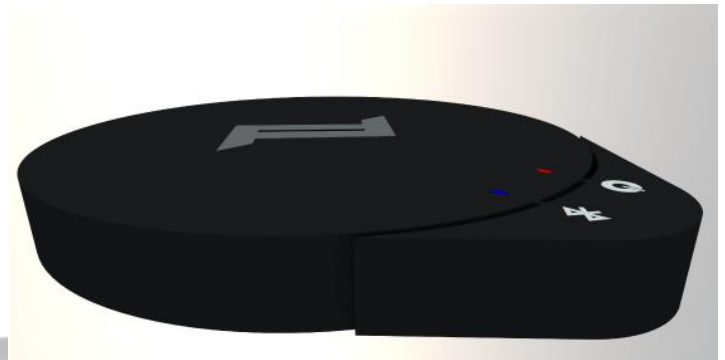


Jung went on to say that two of the four functions were rational and two were irrational. Thinking is rational as a function of logical discrimination (judging). So is feeling, which can be just as discriminating in evaluating our likes and dislikes as thinking. Thinking and feeling are both referred to as rational because they are both based on a reflective, linear process that culminates in a specific judgment. Jung classified sensation and intuition as irrational (perceiving) functions. Each is a way of perceiving what exists in the external and inner worlds.

Of course, no one is exclusively introverted or extroverted. Although each of us develops one attitude more than the other while following our dominant inclination or adapting to our immediate environment, the opposite attitude is still potentially present. We are generally required to develop both introversion and extraversion to some extent throughout our lives. This is necessary not only for coexistence with others but also for the development of one's own character.

9. DESIGN SOLUTION

Accepting our initial impression of the problem that it encounters is one of the many ways in which we have become cognitively lazy. We do not seek alternative perspectives on a problem once we have decided on one. All other avenues of thought are closed. Our initial perspective on problems and situations, like our first impressions of people, is appropriate to be narrow and superficial. We see only what we expect to see based on our previous experiences. Consider all of your ideas to be possibilities, and generate as many as you can before deciding which ones to pursue. The world does not exist in black and white. It is grey.



To broaden the youth's perspective so that they use all four functions before passing judgment on someone and thinking from all possible angles. A design solution is provided by a device linked to the FITS mobile application. FITS is your individual thinking assistant. This app works in connection with the FITS device: the Brain Sensing device. It aids in learning to judge and improving judgment skills. FITS uses brain-sensing technology to determine whether your mind is judging correctly or incorrectly while you judge and translate those signals into its app, which you install.



The app provides helpful guidance in each session, easy-to-understand results, weekly goals to challenge yourself, and long-term progress tracking, and you will notice a difference in your judgment within one week.

10. CONCLUSION

This research paper aims to focus on the judgments of people for others based on their own perceptions by studying the research already available. It resulted in recognizing the fact that individuals who have difficulty connecting with their lives, abilities, and contributions often become judgmental to compensate for what they do not personally have. In order to be less judgmental, four functions of orientation posited by Jung were discussed and it is concluded that as our minds naturally scan for the negative, we have to try and certainly can always find something good about another person. A device operated through a mobile app has also been introduced as a design solution for people to improve judgment practice and highlight a set of issues that are critical for future research on the accuracy of personality judgments.

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