

The person has confidence when you know little

[Technology](#), [Development](#)



The first thing you notice is the words confidence, doubt and knowledge. The reason why is these words are connected is every person has confidence when you know little but when you learn more and more, the doubts starts increasing as your knowledge increases and your confidence starts decreasing. Why is it you don't have doubt before you gain more knowledge but after? Is it because that you know too little that If you gain more knowledge you will start questioning yourself? when you learn more, you may start to wonder about what you know or believe in, just because new knowledge you gained say the otherwise what you already know or as soon as you have increased your knowledge, questions will start changing up what you already know about and this will lead to doubts and eventually changing up your mind. There is a connection between confidence and doubt.

I think this is a very interesting topic because we often learn new stuff in school or other ways but at the same time, our uncertainties of the knowledge increases. Doubt is a feeling of uncertainty or lack of conviction and can also seen as fear. Doubt helps us discover more uncertainty and solve them. Doubt therefore helps humans on improving their knowledge by telling them that the knowledge is flawed, with doubt the rate of us being careless and not thinking clearly before acting will be decreased. In the area of human science, where absolute facts do not exist, knowing little makes one more confident in the area. However, in the area of natural science, absolute fact does exist, hence knowing little means lacking in knowledge in the area of natural science.

The existence of doubt means that the knowledge is imperfect. and pushing the knowledge towards. I see doubt as having two distinct origins often resulting in two very different outcomes. Some doubt issues from reflexive, irrational fear of pain, failure, success, unknown, etc. As such tends to cripple our will, happiness and ability to effectively nourish all dimensions of our being and our skilfulness with compassionate action. This is also known as destructive doubt. There is another kind of doubt, however, that issues from healthy humility and the wisdom we gain from both positive and negative experiences, and this kind of doubt is actually helpful in energizing our will and guiding us on the most skilfully compassionate course. This is also known as constructive doubt.

If we develop little of this latter kind of doubt, we may become arrogant, or narcissistic, or megalomaniacal, so I see doubt based on humility as a pretty positive thing to cultivate because it counters a runaway ego. The former kind of doubt, the kind bubbling up out of irrational fear, may be the result of negative memories from childhood, or negative narratives in our talk, or depression, or an underlying mental illness, or stress, or lack of sleep, or a poor diet, or interruption of early ego development...or any number of other barriers to well-being. In my theory of Integral Lifework, this kind of debilitating, sabotaging fear is a strong indicator that one or more of thirteen dimensions of self are being neglected.

Interestingly, once we become cognizant of the roots of destructive self-doubt, we can actually transform it into constructive doubt with a few straightforward tools and practices. Confidence is the feeling or belief that

one can have faith in or rely on someone or something. confidence is also a tool that can help you manage your fears, tackle life's challenges with more certainty and maintain a positive mental attitude. Confidence is typically based on past experience, and improves as you build up a repertoire of success on which to rely. Confidence can be gained through one's personality and past experience, yet by contrast, people can also lose confidence from what they had experienced before. Confidence comes from our own feelings towards knowledge on a certain topic, there can still be knowledge with doubts.

We believe it through our own understanding hence varies among individual, might cause contradiction. Confidence can be bad because if we over confidence ourselves, we might misinterpret something. Confidence is not necessarily bad. It's good for arguments, as the more confident side tends to convince people that their perspective is correct with their fully developed knowledge and ideas.

However, it does not pair well with underdeveloped ideas, as it becomes something similar to bigotry. To what extent can we be certain of what knowledge we obtain in history? This is my second and final knowledge question that I'm going to discuss. I believe history has played a big role in our today's knowledge. Everything we know started with an imagination of man then developing over the years as one man's failure becomes another man's success. Like when Galileo discovered that the sun was in the middle but was rejected by the church. They rejected him with confidence

because they were raised in believing earth is in the middle or the lack of the knowledge.

First it starts with the knowledge we are raised with from the day we are born then that knowledge is proven wrong by a scientist or researcher who has solid evidence. There is many things we learn from the past which gives us doubt until we get evidence or proof to give us confidence. To what extent can we be certain of what knowledge we obtain in the natural sciences?

Looking at science as my area of knowledge, we will see how the knowledge we gained influences our doubt and how we can't be certain in every information we obtain.

But also, how this isn't always the case. In my chemistry IA, I wrote about anodising aluminium with different voltage. One of things you have to do is repeat many times to get an approximately answer. Repeated measurements are supposed to be done to increase the accuracy. So before we start the experiments we have a theoretical answer before we carry out an experiment so we expect to be somewhere in the range of that answer on the first. We may get many different answers from which we later on take the average of all the numbers.

The more we repeat, the more doubtful we just end up becoming. On the other hand, it's wise to repeat the measurements in a experiments because you could get different answer. That's why you often measure thing like before and after weight or the temperature. Yes, it's very unlike getting exact same results but we can use our senses to judge if the readings are close or not.

We have learned from young age that taking the average of all your answers will give you a correct answer. That builds confidence on you although you did not get the 100% answer. As I have argued for and against the increased confidence or doubt when knowledge is acquired, I think in my opinion that doubt is always there when we obtain knowledge. The degree of confidence also depends on how much the person knows. This means that we can be certain to some extent depending on our level of knowledge. So you could say we know with confidence only when we know little with knowledge doubt increases.