

THE MOTIVE AND THE VAGUE THOUGHT

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In 2002, the psychologist [Daniel Kahneman](#) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for being able to introduce aspects of psychology into economics. Together with psychologist and mathematician [Ams Tversky](#), developed perspective theory. His theory defended that decision making moves away from the classical principles of probability. The asymmetry of information when making decisions is derived from the existing aversion to risk. People do not decide the option that maximizes their benefits or well-being based on their probabilities, because there is a fear of losing, which makes them take less risky decisions. This genius was able to model the non-rational behaviors that individuals present, leaving behind the neoclassical theory of human behavior.

After this discovery, two types of individuals were put on the table when making decisions. Those who did it intuitively or those who did it analytically. Today, the behavior of an intuitive person when faced with a problem or doubt would be to look at it on their mobile phone without thinking too much about it, while the analytical person would search their memory. In this video, [Trace Dominguez](#) explains that a recent study by [Computers on Human Behavior](#), it has been shown that although both ways of behaving have their pros and its cons, intuitive people who tend to consult everything on their Smartphones become less intelligent. The study was carried out among 660 people who were given analytical and intuitive tasks and a mobile phone. People who frequently used their phones were shown to be less intelligent than people who squeezed their heads.

This new concept is known as **vague thinking or lazy thinking**, or what is the same, **the lack of interest in thinking or squeezing our brains** >. Thinking requires effort and is more tiring than looking at it on the Internet. Even web pages today are designed to have to make the minimum use of our brain and thus achieve everything we want with a simple click. The great progress that this implies is obvious, but are we losing qualities such as the ability to think or creativity when making decisions? Will this affect us in situations in which we will not be able to use technology? It is undoubtedly a debate that is still open and in which there is a lot to pedal.

There are no comments yet.