

Brain - Ocular Coadjuvancy In Military Decision Dynamics

J Satpathy

University of Africa, Nairobi, Kenya

Kalpna Sahoo

Srinivas University, India

Neuropsychology has made unequalled sensitivities into neuronal - focused substitutions that marshal behavioural investigation on Military 'Actors', representations and maxims. Impression that decisions are taken through rational or logical thought process have been exposed to questioning that analyze estimation during decision making. Are Military leaders (Actors) threatened by 'Decision Alarm'? Military leaders assume their decisions are rational, optimal and based on data in appreciation of decisional behaviour. Such propositions are now scanned under lens of psychological prisms. Issues like how decisional processes transgress in brain pathways, how brain considers sources of data and what intrinsic processes embody conflicting values have been explored to design 'rational' decisions.

Keywords: Decision Making, Coherent Brain Dynamics Brain and Ocular Movement.

'Passing Hot Potatoes Around in Circles? This is not the way Military decides. 'Shoot To Kill'. 'One Round One Enemy'. 'If You Sweat More in Peace, You Bleed Less in War'. This is what is avowed. Neuroscience represents and captures new knowledge. This innovative concept combines neuroscience and military leadership together in a way that entails emerging knowledge and the latest evidence from neuroscience, neuro - military leadership, neurobiology and positive psychology for brain-friendly military leadership. Military sciences have great impact on wide range of Military needs. With advent of high-performance computing, Military science has become an integral part of every scientific and engineering discipline. Computing, in form of simulations, now complements Military exposition and experiments as part of tried that is increasingly successful in understanding physical, biological and behavioral phenomena. Computing and simulation have become essential tools for Military of the future. Development of intelligent information processing makes possible a digitized battlefield. Real-time acquisition, representation, synpaper and distribution of vast amount of battlefield information are key ingredients of the digital battlefield. The long-term goal of Military's inquiry is to help Military develop enhanced capabilities for 21st century. Management plays an essential role in

modeling systems, in analyzing and controlling complex phenomena, and in designing and improving systems of critical interest to Military. The objections of Military's efforts in basic inquiry are to provide a well-equipped strategic force capable of decisive victory in conflicts in Information Age. Advances in the areas of Military interest depend, in part, on advances in a number of Military disciplines.

A new paradigm for leadership is emerging - the thinking Military leader. A Military leader who isn't necessarily the person at the head of the organization, but the person who understands, develops, creates, engages and inspires others - that is how their work gets done. To be effective in today's complex and changing world, Military leaders need new insights and skills that up-end conventional thinking about human potential, trust, energy, initiative, and commitment. But working with people can be hard. We are all different, with different personalities, different values, and different beliefs. Sometimes those differences can cause us to become angry or upset and impair our ability to see a solution clearly. Understanding how to engage and influence the brains of others as a Military leader is essential in today's hectic and often challenging also. Emerging findings in neuroscience research suggests why inspiring and supportive relationships are important - they