



Reflective Action

SK Nur Mahammad Ali

Dharampur , Ranisimulia, Ghatal
Paschim Medinipur, Pin No.: 721212 (W.B).

Abstract

The Particular Action of the Brain, controlled by cerebrum. We can detect or identify any seen person or objects for this action. Classification of Reflective Action are simple reflective action and complex reflective action. Three types of simple reflective action are homogeneous simple reflective action, synthesizing simple reflective and heredity related simple reflective action. Various types of reflective action are thoughtful reflective action, mind based reflective action, person or object based reflective action and location or place based reflective action.

Method: Reflective action is takes place in our brain. Reflection or Image is formed in our brain for stimulation. The Method is very complex and important. This action takes place through Sensory input>>Neural Processing>> Nerve Centre>>Memory >> Reflective area.

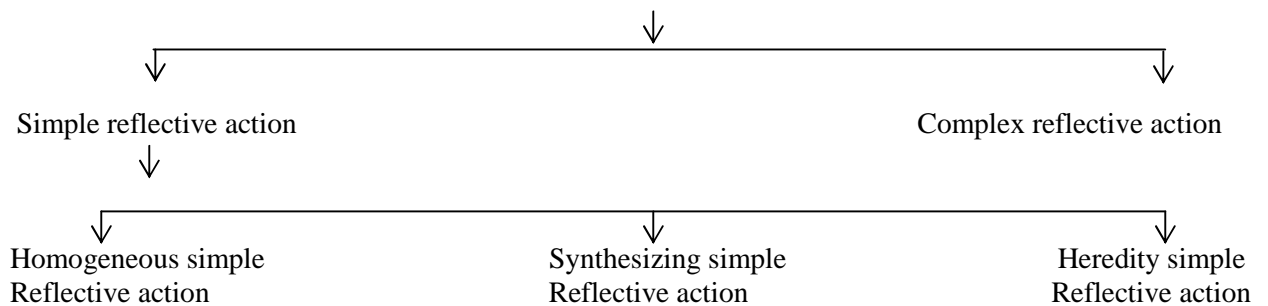
Keywords: Brain, Reflective Action, heredity.

Introduction

The moment we hear the name of some known person his/her image or reflection is autonomically formed in our brain. When we see any person or object, its previous image becomes visible in our brain. At that very moment not only the reflex action but reflective action also work simultaneously. The process by which reflection is created or visible in brain is called reflective action. This reflective action is of many types-simple, complex etc.

Definition: The particular action of the brain, controlled by cerebrum, by which an object previously recorded or not in the brain is reflected in the Centre or in the reflective zone under the spell/influence of stimulation voluntarily and by which method we can detect or identify any seen object or person, is called reflective action.

Classification of Reflective Action



Simple reflective action :- The reflective action that functions naturally in the conscious state with the help of stimulation is called simple reflective action.

Example :- Voluntary appearance of the seen object or person immediate after its watching.

i) Homogeneous simple reflective action :- It is a kind of Simple reflective action in which various forms of only a stimulant appear.

Example :- Appearance of various images of a stimulant (man).

ii) Synthesizing simple reflective action:- The simple reflective action which is executed collectively or for similarity between two or more persons or objects is called Synthesizing simple reflective action.

Example :- Formation of reflection between two or more than two persons or objects.

iii) Heredity related simple reflective action :- The Simple reflective action which functions on the condition of heredity related simple reflective action.

Example :- Images or reflections generated through heredity.

Complex reflective action:- The reflective action which is determined through the effect of 'stimulation's complex' is called complex reflective action.

Example:- Dreaming (Under the effect of stimulation).

Few information regarding reflective action :-

1) Reflective area :- The part of the brain in which reflection is visible or appeared is called reflective area.

2) Superimposed Reflection :- When two or more reflection appear together in the centre of brain is called Superimposed Reflection.

3) Non-functional stimulation :- The stimulations which cannot work in spite of entering into brain are called Non-functional stimulations.

4) S.C.M :- The part of the brain that controls stimulation is called S.C.M (Stimulation Control Machine)

5) Important Stimulation :- The Stimulation which have special effect on brain and even the brain itself tries to find the identity of those stimulations are called Important Stimulations

6) Hard Reflection :- The reflection which becomes proactive under the influence of stimulation is called hard reflection.

7) Soft Reflection :- The reflection that appears being activated under the influence of stimulation is called soft reflection.

Features' / Characteristics of Reflective actions :-

I. Reflective action is transmuted from generation to generation.

II. Reflective action is controlled by cerebrum.

III. Reflective action is intimately associated with mental development.

IV. Segregation is one of the salient features of reflective action.

V. Duration of mental development is as long as the duration of reflective action.

VI. Identify is one of the salient features of reflective action.

Various Reflective action and their definition :-

1) Thoughtful Reflective action :- The reflective action created under the impact of imaginative or thoughtful stimulation is called thoughtful reflective action.

2) Mind based reflective action :- The reflective actions which operate under the influence of stimulation on the basis of mental condition are called mind based reflective action.

3) Person or object based reflective action :- The reflective action that function depending on person or object under the influence of stimulation is called person or object based reflective action.

4) Place/Location based reflective action :- The reflective action that functions with respect to place or location under the influence of stimulation is called place or location based reflective action.

5) Wrong Reflection :- Images or reflections which are absurd or abstract or having no existence whatsoever in reality are called wrong reflection.

6) All sorts of unreal or absurd reflection are considered as wrong reflections.

1) Why does the brain sometimes want to know when we see or hear some unknown persons or objects ? What is this object or Person ? Why does the brain ask this question?

Ans :- The brain behaves so because as some important stimulations touch the brain, then the brain tries to trace out the identity of the stimuli responsible for the stimulation.

2) Why does any stimulation not function properly in spite of entering into the brain when the brain remains busy under the spell of some other stimulations?

Ans:- There is a particular duration of stimulation of brain. When the brain function profoundly under the influence of a particular stimulation and S.C.M controls the stimulation, when if other stimulation visits the brain and the second stimulation is not controlled by S.C.M within a specific duration, then the stimulation fails to function and it will not be fixed in the memory.

1) Why is sometimes the brain not changed despite watching so many things at a time?

Ans :- There is a limit of a particular stimulation . If any stimulation reaches the brain within that limit, then that stimulation does have an effect in the brain. If that stimulation fails to reach the brain within that particular limit, the stimulation has no effect what so ever in the brain. That is why there is no effect of any stimulation in the brain in spite of watching so many objects.

2) What is limit of stimulation?

Ans :- Limit is that extreme/acute point of stimulation in which if any stimulation receives, the brain is activated. That extreme point of stimulation is called limit of stimulation.

3) Function of Important stimulation :- To get its own stimulant specially activated in the brain.

Reflective Arc (Reflective arc)

Definition :- The stimulant which is able to reform reflective action and travels through nervous arc is called reflective arc.

Short description of reflective arc

I) Receptor :- predominantly eye and ear, apart from that some internal parts also function as receptor.

II) Carrier (Neurone) :- predominantly optic nerve and auditory nerve function as carrier.

III) Nerve Centre (S.C.M) :- stimulation is controlled by Nerve Centre (S.C.M)

IV) Memory :- After being controlled by S.C.M (N.C) stimulation reaches at memory.

V) Reflective area :- There after the indication of image or reflection reaches at reflective area from the memory and reflection or image is formed.

Nervous arc of reflective action is given below :-

Receptor Sensory Neurone Nerve Centre
(S.C.M) Memory Reflective area.

Result

Images or reflection generated through heredity. Best Result of Reflective area Dreaming, segregation and very important result of Reflective action is identification.

Conclusions

Reflective action is indispensable to man's life. Reflective action performs like a life -saving action. This action is not proactive only among the human beings. Apart from human beings it also acts among cow, goat etc.

Acknowledgements

1. Madhurima Bera (M.A Gold Medalist Zoology)
2. Dipak Jana (B.Sc Bio, B.Ed)

Access this Article in Online	
	Website: www.ijarbs.com
	Subject: Education and Research
Quick Response Code	
DOI: 10.22192/ijarbs.2018.05.05.022	

[How to cite this article:](#)
SK Nur Mahammad Ali. (2018). Reflective Action. Int. J. Adv. Res. Biol. Sci. 5(5): 215-217.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22192/ijarbs.2018.05.05.022>