

OPHTHALMIC - CURVATURES IN ENTREPRENEURIAL DECISIONS

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(This paper is part of an on - going experiment project)

Abstract

Ophthalmomanagement, especially plotting neuronal - directed decision trajectory, has observed incredible advance since turn of this Century. Alongside cognito - management, ophthalmomanagement, has made unequaled sensitivities into anthropological reason. Fissures in the middle of neuronal - focused substitutions marshal behavioural investigation on business 'actors', 'representations' and 'maxims' that incline to epicenter on competencies to 'perceptive mosaic' with a focus on neurotrajectory. Entrepreneurs' attempt to arrive at optimal neuro - driven decision via high improbability, indistinctness, time pressure and emotive anxiety that require trajectory - driven scheming till 'response threshold' is stretched. Cognito - management examines this 'plotting' by means of 'cognito - tactical monikers' (CTM) to probe how eye performs in journey of higher cognitive functions. Emerging new archetype (eye's wiring diagram) calls for need to highpoint probable root cause pointer - consequence' linkage between neurobiology and management in explaining how entrepreneurs arrive at a decision. There is a need to identify 'drivers' (frontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex and ventromedial prefrontal cortex) that craft a 'technology - driven entrepreneurial decision mosaic'. Unaddressed issues embrace how decision advancements contravene in eye corridors, how eye considers sources of data before decision and core processes by which entrepreneurs reach decisions that customarily illustrate contradictory values. In a setting of impenetrable (algorithmic) decision, how characters engross in tactical explanations in a platform of cognito – underpinnings. This paper attempts at addressing how neuro apparatuses reconnoiter technology - driven entrepreneurial decision making. Attempt comprises porticoes of biological basis of decisions exploring significant role of 'neuronics' in prototyping technology - driven entrepreneurial neuro - driven decision trajectory. Points of concentration are

on driving 'data - drivers' and 'data - elements'. In this, scope is to understand how technology - driven entrepreneurial traits mapping disclose behavioural perception. Factual lateral lies on filtering, sieving and analysis of available verifiable, reliable and significant data towards accessing expressive data. Perceptive procedures are principal 'drivers' to calculate diverse optimal alternatives to grasp a decision. Objective is to exhibit theoretic and empirical mosaics in 'neurotrajectory' mosaic of decision circuit'. Methodology includes focus on neuro - driven observations to imitate philosophical pointer of neurobiology in decision research. Results exhibit signals for adlibbed counterfactual imitation in dominion of high - level cognitive. Major finding is that entrepreneur endeavours to address neuro - circuit using 'neuro - drivers'. Paper discusses findings and future directions to guide neuro science in decision trajectory. Research offers 'Golden Anchorage' of 'neuro - drivers' and 'decision trajectory schemes' to appreciate how entrepreneurs make decisions.

Key Words: Neuro Behavioral Pointers, Decision Mosaic and Neuro 'Drivers'

Introduction

How does the eye integrate information in order to evaluate experiences and risks? How does it strike a balance between stability and context sensitivity in decision and choice? What neural mechanisms underlie those fundamental cognitive abilities? This is the focus of the research aiming to advance understanding of human decision making, which is a convergence of disciplines (psychology, neuroscience, and management) and a synergy of methods (experimentation, eye imaging, and quantitative modeling). What happens in eye or is activated when Entrepreneurs make decisions or are in the process of making decisions? Is study of decision-making via abstract management processes relevant for Entrepreneurs? Many seek information than required thereby causing delay because of time required to process information. This impairs effectiveness of decision. In this state, abstract management seeks to explain decision-making, ability to process multiple alternatives and choose optimal course of action. It studies how management behaviour shape understanding of eye and guide models of management. What are the coherent eye dynamics underlying prediction, control and decision making? Theoretical explanations posit that human eye accomplishes this through neural computations. Deciphering such transactions require understanding of abstract processes that implement value - dependent decision making. This leads to formulation of a 'abstract - management decision making paradox'. The goal is a speculation of how eye implements decisions that is tied to behaviour.

Probe lies at the core of philosophical pointer. Technological expertise that lately appeared to be 'scholarship narrative' is fetching fragment of regular lifecycle. Our life is increasingly saturated with 'smart' artifacts. These seem to have imperative insinuations for anthropological cognizance, logic of uniqueness and perhaps what we deliberate human beings remain. Other scientific predispositions might spring philosophical pointers more to super-intelligence, reasoning augmentations and indistinctly conceivably, apparatus perception. Hitherto, though philosophical pointers of non-natural universal intellect, intellectual enrichments and shrewd atmosphere are generally mentioned, thoughtful scrutiny of metaphysical insinuations is now underway. Philosophical pointer can be distinct as approximately a representative depiction of

portents. Numerous viewpoints presented over the past four decades establish a broad-spectrum of thinking of technology driven data behaviour. Anthropological interface with tools driven data consequences from a craving to gratify numerous requirement states that ascend in progression of hominoid actuality. The anthropological being is proficient of acclimatizing to new state of affairs very efficiently by means of expertise he has acquired. Notwithstanding enormous evolvement in arena of technology, anthropological being is still far-off from hominoid astuteness. Enthusiasm to pursue technology driven data to satisfy need state is pretentious by assortment of dynamics. Undeniably, if current technological procedures countenance to sequence 'processor representatives' to execute definite errands healthier than hominids, as soon as they are capable precisely for them, enactment of these drivers is habitually unacceptable at what time they are placed in circumstances dissimilar from individuals knowledgeable through preparation. Technology motivated data seeking behaviour may be interrupted or iterative and subjective by achievement or botch of arrangements booked.

Overriding archetype for reviewing judgment making; expected utility framework is fraught by snowballing quantity of experimental results that query its rationality as a prototypical of hominid perception and comportment. Kuhn (1962) argued in his discussion of paradigm shifts, an old paradigm cannot be abandoned until a new paradigm emerges to replace it. In this, he argues that topical transferal in responsiveness in the direction of rudimentary reasoning routes lead to elasticity on singularities that establish start of an auxiliary paradigm. Prototypes beached in uncomplicated perceptual, attentional and accretion procedures have commenced to burgeon.

Ophthalmomanagement, especially plotting neuronal - directed decision trajectory, has observed incredible advance since turn of this Century. Alongside cognito - management, ophthalmomanagement, has made unequaled sensitivities into anthropological reason. Fissures in the middle of neuronal - focused substitutions marshal behavioural investigation on business 'actors', 'representations' and 'maxims' that incline to epicenter on competencies to 'perceptive mosaic' with a focus on neurotrajectory. Entrepreneurs' attempt to arrive at optimal neuro - driven decision via high improbability, indistinctness, time pressure and emotive anxiety that require trajectory - driven scheming till 'response threshold' is stretched. Cognito - management examines this 'plotting' by means of 'cognito - tactical monikers' (CTM) to probe how eye performs in journey of higher cognitive functions. Emerging new archetype (eye's wiring diagram) calls for need to highpoint probable root cause pointer - consequence' linkage between neurobiology and management in explaining how entrepreneurs arrive at a decision. There is a need to identify 'drivers' (frontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex and ventromedial prefrontal cortex) that craft a 'technology - driven entrepreneurial decision mosaic'. Unaddressed issues embrace how decision advancements contravene in eye corridors, how eye considers sources of data before decision and core processes by which entrepreneurs reach decisions that customarily illustrate contradictory values. In a setting of impenetrable (algorithmic) decision, how characters engross in tactical explanations in a platform of cognito - underpinnings.

Exploration Trajectories

This paper attempts at addressing how neuro apparatuses reconnoiter technology - driven entrepreneurial decision making. Attempt comprises porticoes of biological basis of decisions exploring significant role of 'neuronic' in prototyping technology - driven entrepreneurial neuro - driven decision trajectory. Points of concentration are on driving 'data - drivers' and 'data - elements'. In this, scope is to understand how technology - driven entrepreneurial traits mapping disclose behavioural perception. Factual lateral lies on filtering, sieving and analysis of available verifiable, reliable and significant data towards accessing expressive data. Perceptive procedures are principal 'drivers' to calculate diverse optimal alternatives to grasp a decision. Objective is to exhibit theoretic and empirical mosaics in 'neurotrajectory' mosaic of decision circuit'. Methodology includes focus on neuro - driven observations to imitate philosophical pointer of neurobiology in decision research. Results exhibit signals for adlibbed counterfactual imitation in dominion of high - level cognitive. Major finding is that entrepreneur endeavours to address neuro - circuit using 'neuro - drivers'. Paper discusses findings and future directions to guide neuro science in decision trajectory. Research offers 'Golden Anchorage' of 'neuro - drivers' and 'decision trajectory schemes' to appreciate how entrepreneurs make decisions.

Neuro Apparatuses

New eye imaging technologies have motivated ophthalmology studies of the internal order of the mind and its links with the spectrum of human decisions from decision making among fixed gambles to decision making mediated by market and other institutional rules. We are only at the beginning of the enterprise, but its promise suggests a fundamental change in how we think, observe and model decision in all its contexts.

..... Vernon Smith (2002).

How do we make a technology driven decision? How ought we to envisage dispersed and protracted retention in framework of 21st era technology? What is the character of perceptive relics in any rational augmentation examination? Many technology driven decision makers have a tendency to seek more data than required to make a good technology driven decision. When too much data is hunted and obtained, one or more of several problems can arise. A delay in technology driven decision occurs as root cause pointer of time required to obtain and process extra data. This delay could impair effectiveness of technology driven decision or solution. Data overload will occur. In this state, so much data is available that decision-making ability actually declines beroot cause pointer data in its entirety can no longer be managed or assessed appropriately. A major problem root cause pointerd by data overload is forgetfulness. When too much data is taken into memory, especially in a short period, some data will be pushed out (Satpathy and Rath; 2014).

Technology driven decision - making is a region of intense study in neuroscience, and cognitive neuroscience (relation amongst viewpoint of cognizance and embryonic know-hows), In real, World decision processes, management decisions emerge from complexly interlinked, This paper reconnoiters how eye grips data, recognises and edges challenging circumstances, and indicates suitable reactions. Eye configurations advocate that eye deliberates numerous sources of data

beforehand making a technology driven decision. How is (entrepreneurial) technology driven decision making processes conceded in eye? What are the restrictions of accepting thinking as arrangement of) technology driven intelligent computing? How does above - mentioned knowledge alter) technology driven behavior? Do we interpret research findings when) technology driven neuro (entrepreneurial) rational consequences skirmish? What are the universal insinuations of technology driven neuro (entrepreneurial) management? What transpires in eye or is triggered when entrepreneurs make technology driven decisions or are in process of making technology driven decisions? Is study of technology driven decision-making via. technology driven ophthalmology management processes pertinent? What are the articulate eye undercurrents underlying technology driven extrapolation, technology driven controller and technology driven decision making?

Technology driven decision making is critical. Cognition and assumptions that underpin technology driven decision making is weighty when crafting and implementing mosaics. Interconnection plays central role in entrepreneurial technology driven decision sciences. What exemplifies conception of relationship in sciences of mind and eye? Are divergent philosophical pointers a precondition for 'poles apart' untried methodologies? Are there variances in notions that are explicitly and implicitly presumed? What counts as causal evidence in entrepreneurial technology driven decision sciences? What role is played by data and physical mechanisms in identifying causal claims of entrepreneurial sciences of mind and eye? Objective is a speculation of how eye implements technology driven decisions that is tied to behaviour. There are unsolved research issues; how does Entrepreneur decide in a state of vacillation, Risk and Probability? How does Entrepreneur decide in state of Uncertainty, Vulnerability, Complexity and Ambiguity? How do human eyes compute and represent abstract ideas? What counts as explanation of how eye works (function, algorithm and implementation)? This challenges at addressing current pace of advances in methods (fMRI, BOLD, Eye Movement, etc.), where we are going and ought to reconnoiter next. fMRI: Functional magnetic resonance imaging or functional MRI (fMRI) attunes eye motion by sensing vicissitudes concomitant with body fluid drift. This relies on the fact that eye plasma stream and neuronal stimulation are united. BOLD: Blood - oxygen - level - dependent imaging or BOLD - dissimilarity imaging, is a technique used in functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to perceive dissimilar zones of eye set up to be dynamic at any specified interval. Eye Movement: Eye movements (including response times, gaze latency, and stability) shape decisions by gate - keeping data in decision process. (This is examined in subsequent paras). This purports attempts to reconnoiter singularities through individual action, technology driven decision - making and reasoning processes. Objective is to position forward a model for neuro - management technology driven decision, in which interaction between variables of technology driven neuro - management decision processes are addressed through series of measurements of eye activity at time of technology driven decisions. Challenge is to describe an unvarying model for technology driven decision making process linking neuro - psycho and management levels of analysis towards predicting observed behaviour. This provides frame for conducting neuro (entrepreneurial) research of eye activity at time of technology driven decisions.

Entrepreneurial Diffusing Mind

The computational model of mind has certainly been one of the most influential and is currently undergoing important challenges and challenging reinventions
..... (Schneider and Mandik, 2016)

Dysfunctional abstract decision entrepreneurial economic behaviours are those dominated by either the impetuous system or the executive system. The impetuous system evolved because it was evolutionarily-adaptive as far as inclusive fitness was concerned. Its preoccupation with short-term goals and its immediate response to opportunities ensured its contribution to survival of the individual and thereby to its biological fitness. It is closely related to the kinds of modular functioning posited by Fodor (1983) which allows rapid responses to environmental concerns. It is closely related also to the emotion-feelings associated with such response capacity, pleasure in particular but also arousal and dominance. These are the ultimate rewards of instrumentally conditioned abstract decision entrepreneurial economic behaviour (Rolls, 2008; Foxall, 2011).

Entrepreneurs make (economic) decision makings in complex situations. Abstract entrepreneurial economic decision making needs a decision maker (Entrepreneur) responsible for economic decision making. This maker has number of alternatives and must choose the best alternative (or an optimised combination). When this has been made, events may have occurred (maker has no control). Each (combination) of alternatives, followed by an event, leads to a result with some quantifiable significance. Cognitive abstract science research suggests that diverse decision orderings and decisions possibly will surface depending on which eye circuits are activated. This perchance contradicts the microeconomic postulate that one complete decision ordering provides sufficient information to predict decision and behaviour.

Sen argues that emergence of complete decision ordering may be prevented by existence of conflicting motivations. Sen criticises existence of competing motivations (or 'reasons for decision') stating that unique decision ordering is not sufficient for describing human behaviour (unless, by chance, all motivations provide the same decision ordering). Nonetheless, Sen does not provide an explanation of how different motivations impact on decision (explanation can be found in recent abstract science research). One key insight is modularity of human eye (not all eye circuits get activated when executing response to given circumstances). Same stimuli may generate different behavioural responses depending on which eye circuits are activated. If hypothesis is accurate, different eye circuits can guide to different decisions depending on which eye structures and circuits are activated. Consequently, there would be various (possibly conflicting) decision orderings. Furthermore, if a particular eye circuit could act relatively insulated, distinctive decision ordering would result (closed system).

Consistency properties are internal to the Abstract entrepreneurial decision function that describes behaviour. Samuelson's revealed decision formulation is scientifically more respectable (since) if an individual's behaviour is consistent, then it must be possible to explain behaviour without reference to anything other than behaviour. Sen (2002) identifies 'internal consistency' approach and 'self-

interest pursuit' approach, respectively. Internal consistency model explains behaviour by finding regularities in observed behaviour that enable to assess consistency without reference to anything other than (or external to) observed behaviour. In order to predict Abstract entrepreneurial decisions, researchers work out which decisions are consistent by checking whether agents' do or do not violate certain axioms of revealed decision. Added approach is 'self-interest pursuit' approach. It is assumed that self-interest, represented by complete decision ordering, dominates all motivations in coherent protoplasmic arrangement (configuration). 'Rational' behaviour will consist in pursuit of self-interest. This provides basis for application of utility theory in coherent analysis which represents chooser's decisions and explains how decisions determine Abstract entrepreneurial decisions. Internal consistency is neither sufficient nor necessary condition of Abstract entrepreneurial decision. It is not sufficient because '[a] person who always chooses things he values least and hates most would have great consistency of behaviour, but he can scarcely count as a model of rationality. There may be actions that are rational but where axiomatic conditions of consistency of behaviour would not obtain. Internal (intrinsic) psychological structure of Entrepreneur may be affected by conflicting motivations, values or goals, each of them corresponding to a different ordering and interacting in a way that precludes emergence of internally consistent decision ordering. External (extrinsic) factors may influence Abstract entrepreneurial decision based on 'menu-dependence'. Changes may modify attitude towards other elements thereby changing decision ordering. These contravene axiomatic conditions of internal consistency which require that orderings must be independent from external conditions.

Interpretation of Entrepreneurial activity in terms of abstract science is typically concerned with the abstract physiological underpinnings of Entrepreneurial abstract decision entrepreneurial economic behaviours. One key insight is modularity of human eye (not all eye circuits get activated when executing response to given circumstances). Same stimuli may generate different behavioural responses depending on which eye circuits are activated. If hypothesis is accurate, different eye circuits can guide to different decisions depending on which eye structures and circuits are activated. Consequently, there would be various (possibly conflicting) decision orderings. Furthermore, if a particular eye circuit could act relatively insulated, distinctive decision ordering would result (closed system).

Real-life decision making involves assessment, by cognitive and emotional processes, of incentive value of various actions available in particular situations. However, often situations require decisions between many complex and conflicting alternatives, with a high degree of uncertainty and ambiguity. The goal is to make better and 'rational' Abstract entrepreneurial economic decision making. Theories and prescriptions require a cognitive understanding Entrepreneurial Economic Behavioural Decisions Systems (MEBDS). The question of appropriate prescriptions is directed towards conceptualization of Entrepreneurial economic behaviour equipped with implications for understanding strategy. Some Entrepreneurial economic behaviour fails to achieve goals of firm. One way of looking at is pre-existing framework of conceptualization and analysis can be resolved with the initial decision process. It also has to be recognized that once strategic decisions have been made and a suitable decision framework established, the Entrepreneurial work involved in such decisions takes on an increasingly routine aspect. Overall object will be to reach an acceptable balance so that decision is made in a timely manner and coordinated. Operational measure of balance

/ imbalance between neural systems is the extent of temporal discounting apparent in Entrepreneur's abstract decision behaviour. This ensures that conflict between goals is minimised. Abstract entrepreneurial explanation has often concentrated on functional and dysfunctional abstract decision entrepreneurial economic behaviour.

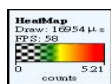
New instincts from neurosciences!! Relocating of human minds (biological core) to processor hardware by means of whole-eye imitation!! Mind up - diffusing (two-way transfer between neuroscience and technology) is a putative impending technical knowledge of transporting anthropological thoughts to processor hardware by means of whole - eye impersonation. There is a need to designate the assignment of technology driven decision - making solicitation executes or problematic issues it deciphers along with points of submission and elucidate why technology is imperative. There is a requirement of describing solicitation and provisioning prime significant technological minutiae approximating to technology driven decision - making strategy diffusing and enactment mosaic. There is a need to identify arrangement apparatuses, meanings and how they interrelate? There is a need to recognise how technology driven decision - making data is signified? All these micro - processes encompass, for a technology driven decision, plodding auxiliary of reason fragments ('measured uploading'), instantaneous skimming and stimulation ('instantaneous uploading'), or skim through shadowed by advanced galvanization ('postponed uploading'). It can encompass annihilation of inventive eye fragments ('disparaging uploading'), salvation of original eye ('non - damaging uploading'), or rebuilding of cerebral edifice from archives ('reproductive uploading'). These are fresh breaks (applied with extraordinary biophysical practicality prototypes or nonfigurative representations) for interface amongst nervous structure besides computational eyepower archetypes, automation and eye-machine boundaries.

Results and Discussions

What happens in eye or is activated when entrepreneurs make decisions or are in the process of making decisions? Is study of decision-making via abstract management processes relevant for entrepreneurs? Many Entrepreneurs seek information than required thereby causing delay because of time required to process information. This impairs effectiveness of decision. In this state, abstract management seeks to explain decision-making, ability to process multiple alternatives and choose optimal course of action. It studies how management behaviour shape understanding of eye and guide models of management. What are the coherent eye dynamics underlying prediction, control and decision making? Theoretical explanations posit that human eye accomplishes this through neural computations. Deciphering such transactions require understanding of abstract processes that implement value - dependent decision making. This leads to formulation of a 'abstract - management decision making paradox'. The goal is a speculation of how eye implements decisions that is tied to behaviour. This Paper attempts to explore phenomena through individual action, decision making and reasoning processes. Objective is to put forward a model for abstract - management decision, in which interaction between variables of abstract - management decision processes are addressed through series of measurements of eye activity at time of decisions. Attempt is to describe a regular model for decision making process with intent of linking abstract - psycho and management levels of analysis capable of predicting observed behaviour.

A neuro - based eye ‘tracing’ experiment (based on Tobii) was conducted at NTN University, Taiwan to experiment decision making dynamics of entrepreneurs. The sensitivity analysis and Heat Maps are presented below:-

<u>Time to First Fixation</u>	<u>4.JPG_1_N</u>	<u>Time to First Fixation</u>	<u>4.JPG_1 Mean</u>
Fixation_4.JPG_1_Sum	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_2_N	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_2_Sum	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_2_Mean
Fixation_4.JPG_2_Sum	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_3_N	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_3_Sum	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_3_Mean
Fixation_4.JPG_3_Sum	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_4_N	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_4_Sum	Time to First Fixation_4.JPG_4_Mean
Fixation_4.JPG_4_Sum	Time to First Fixation_5.JPG_5_N	Time to First Fixation_5.JPG_5_Sum	Time to First Fixation_5.JPG_5_Mean
Fixation_5.JPG_5_Sum	Time to First Fixation_6.JPG_6_N	Time to First Fixation_6.JPG_6_Sum	Time to First Fixation_6.JPG_6_Mean
Fixation_6.JPG_6_Sum	Time to First Fixation_6.JPG_7_N	Time to First Fixation_6.JPG_7_Sum	Time to First Fixation_6.JPG_7_Mean
Fixation_6.JPG_7_Sum	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_10_N	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_10_Sum	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_10_Mean
Fixation_7.JPG_10_Sum	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_8_N	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_8_Sum	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_8_Mean
Fixation_7.JPG_8_Sum	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_9_N	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_9_Sum	Time to First Fixation_7.JPG_9_Mean
Fixation_7.JPG_9_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_1_N	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_1_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_1_Mean
First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_1_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_2_N	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_2_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_2_Mean
First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_2_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_3_N	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_3_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_3_Mean
First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_3_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_4_N	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_4_Sum	First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_4_Mean
First Fixation Duration_4.JPG_4_Sum	First Fixation Duration_5.JPG_5_N	First Fixation Duration_5.JPG_5_Sum	First Fixation Duration_5.JPG_5_Mean
First Fixation Duration_5.JPG_5_Sum	First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_6_N	First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_6_Sum	First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_6_Mean
First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_6_Sum	First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_7_N	First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_7_Sum	First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_7_Mean
First Fixation Duration_6.JPG_7_Sum	First Fixation Duration_7.JPG_10_N	First Fixation Duration_7.JPG_10_Sum	First Fixation Duration_7.JPG_10_Mean



Furthermore, they do not understand how to respond or deal with VUCA. Volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity each component poses emotional challenges. Therefore, business leaders should be able to identify each component with separate and unique response. They should start transition.

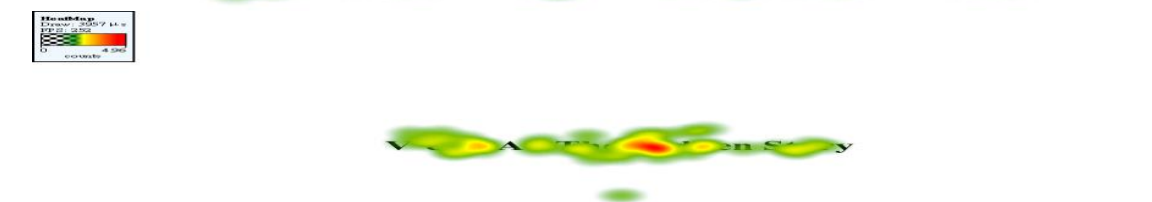


There is a need to overcome this state of VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity) and design business prospects. Unpredictable events happening outside can be negative or positive. They present greater VUCA. Technology makes it more difficult for leaders to make decisions. The experiment reasons business can manage change process in rapidly changing, chaotic and turbulent business environment. Leaders need to act as a change agent. They need to play important role in initiating, implementing and managing change in times of crisis under severe, uncertain and complex condition.

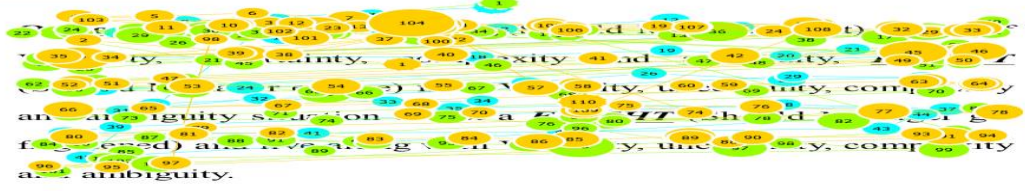


HYPERTEXT

Complex business situation leads to long decisions



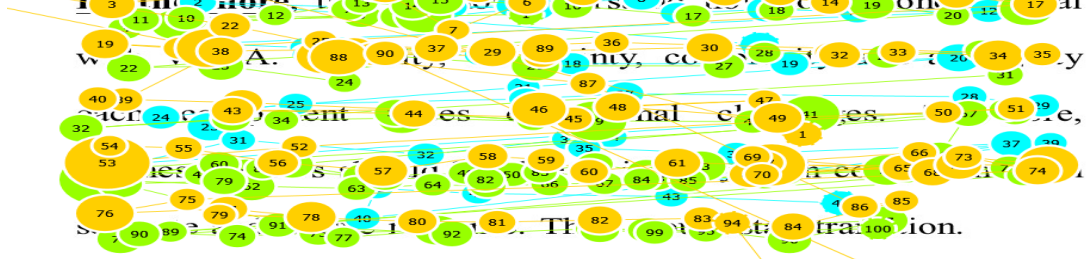
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Participant filter: All Participants
Number of participants included: 323 (100%)



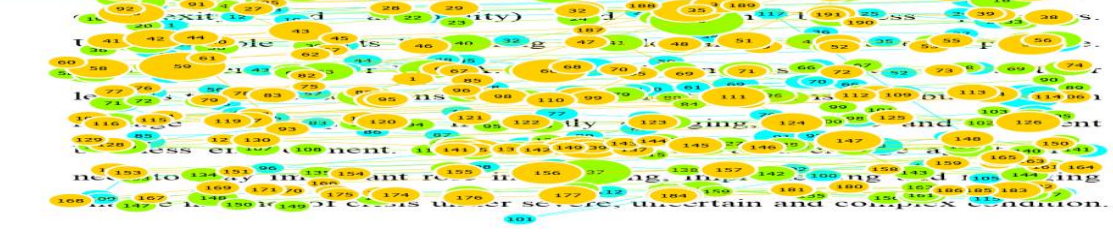
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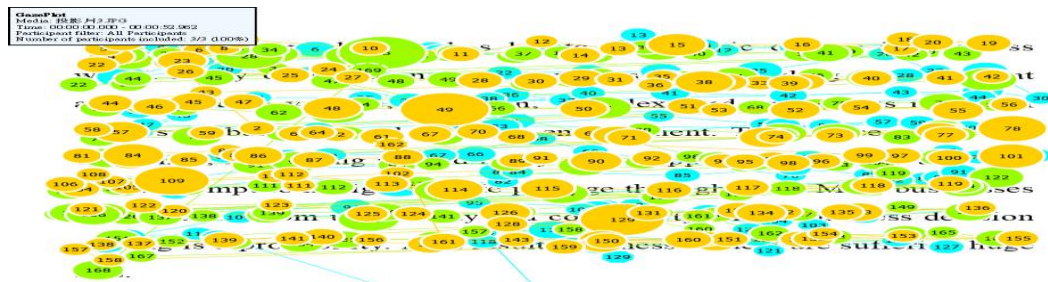


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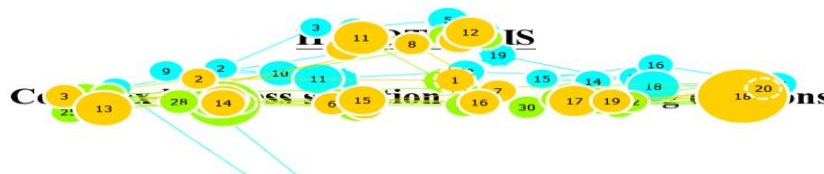


CasePlot
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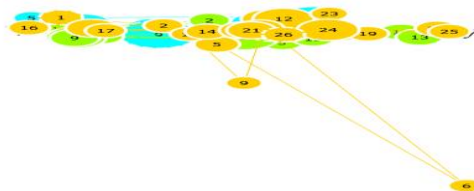




GazePlot
Media: 屏影月2.JPG
Time: 00:00:00.000 - 00:00:02.767
Participant filter: All Participants
Number of participants included: 3/3 (100%)



GazePlot
Media: 屏影月1.JPG
Time: 00:00:00.000 - 00:00:00.797
Participant filter: All Participants
Number of participants included: 3/3 (100%)



HeatMap
Draw: 19950 μs
FPS: 50
Color scale: 5.04
Counts: 0.03

Or for Should Manager get (Should Manager get) of Volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity, FRIGHT (Should Manager escape) from Volatility, uncertainty, complexity and an ambiguity situation or get a FRIGHT (Should Manager get frightened) and live along with Volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity.

HeatMap
Draw: 40042 μs
FPS: 50
Color scale: 5.04
Counts: 0.03

... limited to: One, ... a hierarchy ... of ... on down to edge of organization, where information is freshest and sent. Two, ... putting information under organization of information. To empower employees to make decisions, make communication freeness. Three, Speed up interactions. Accelerate speed of interaction as much as possible. Last, ... simple rules to make quick decisions, rather than perfect analyses.

The following inferences were obtained: -

- Eye ‘tracing’ gives influential signal during technology based decision making process.
- Eye ‘tracing’ is recognised as a method to assess conception procedures in a technology - centered decision process.

- Separately from decision - task literalness and supposition elasticities, eye movements can be charted to examine technology oriented decision - approaches.

It is an experiential fact that natural sciences have progressed when they have taken derived principles as point of departure, instead of trying to discover essence of things. Entrepreneurial economic decision making has its origins in two places; in events following neoclassical economic revolution of 30s and in birth of cognitive abstract science during 90s. Over the initial decade of its existence, Entrepreneurial economic decision making has engendered strident debates of two kinds. First, researchers have argued over whether the synthetic field offers benefits. Second, researchers have argued over which form Entrepreneurial economic decision making ought to acquire. Question is how entrepreneurs make (economic) decisions.

Decisions are inevitable part of individual actions with daily life being a sequence of decisions. Distinctively, researchers are interested in assumptions, beliefs, habits and tactics to make decisions. Any iteration of abstract management as a human endeavor would need some explanation of substrates, mechanisms and variable effects of emotional influence upon cognitive functions operative in decision-making processes relevant and relative to ecological resources. Eye considers sources of information before decision. Nonetheless, how does it do this? Why does process sometimes go awry, causing impetuous, vacillating and confused decisions that lead to potentially chancy behaviours? Abstract entrepreneurial decision making offers tools for modeling behaviour. With different disciplines approaching through characteristically different techniques and substantial advances, question of how we design and how we have to craft decisions / decisions has engaged researchers for decades. This research investigates neural bases of decision predictability and value, parameters in Abstract management of expected utility. Abstract - multiple - systems approach to decision - making, in turn, influences Abstract management, a perspective strongly rooted in organizational psychology and abstract science. Integration of these offer exciting potential for construction of near - accurate models of decision - making.

Conclusion

In a technology oriented decision milieu, each individual has the paten to benchmark, control, regulate, optimise and condition his cognition and own mental processes. Individual can do this via use of copious neuro - technologies and psychoactive constituents. This is a state of 'cognitive liberty' that may require 'Deep Eye Stimulation'. Major finding of this paper is that is that any entrepreneur endeavours to address technology driven decision through neuro – circuits by means of technology assisted 'neuro - drivers'. Paper offers 'Golden Anchorage' of technology assisted 'neuro - drivers' and technology driven 'decision trajectory schemes' to appreciate how entrepreneurs make decisions, in future. Paper deals an archetypal portrayal of a scholarship that resolves to be a character of imminent techno - scientific and entrepreneurial decision inclinations and renaissance; to comprehend where decision skill is voyaging.

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