The mind



There two schools of thought about how the mind work suggest that the mind works suggest on one hand that the mind is a collection of distinct independent parts each with its own function and on the other hand the integrated theory holds that the mind is made up of an integrated collection of functions that ultimately leads to a coherent module. The latter argument is more valid and appropriate since it has been argued in both schools of thought that the mind have single function, this function ultimately come to a concerted effort of making the single function of the mind in the human body, to think and recall in a lay man's perspective.

Several assumptions are made in neuroscience to specify the organization of the brain towards the production of cognition from the specialized and discreet processing modules so that the human mind to perform its required functions (Anderson et al 2004). The rational for adaptive thought control commonly referred to as, ACT-R, bears into mind the diverse function of various modules lead to a coherent cognition.

Some specialized system modules such as the goal module, declarative memory module and the perceptual-motor module are analyzed to give the underlying functions and interplay between them in order to justify the argument that these systems lead to the overall coherence of the functions of the mind (Lieber 2003). Several chunks are placed by these specialized modules in buffers that can eventually be detected and interpreted into meaningful patterns of information.

A complex sub symbolic process is undertaken serving as a guide to this cognitive architecture at a particular point in the operations of these modules (Torey & Denneth 2009). The procedural knowledge is an exception

to the ACR-T since it does store information in buffers but rather employs procedural knowledge in this regard. It is in deed pertinent at this juncture that the mind is an integration of individual processes that come together to realize its true purpose.