



Influence of Respect, Equality, and Guidance on Brain Well in Present Days

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Abstract

with object-subject conceptualization and theory of mind . In an exploratory study, the concept of ownership was observed to evoke respect in 4-year-old children in over 85% of the conducted trials. This phenomenon displayed similar trends across various societies among children aged 4 to 7 years. Among younger children lacking fully developed object-subject conceptualization abilities, the recognition of ownership and the corresponding respect might waver. The foundation for respect could be linked to the advancement of theory of mind, the maturation of empathetic processes, and the establishment of social hierarchies [2-5]. These aspects might be interconnected with the development of the social brain and the prefrontal cortex. Additionally, multiple research endeavors have consistently pinpointed specific brain regions contributing to social dominance, encompassing the amygdala, hippocampus, striatum, intraparietal sulcus, and the prefrontal cortex. These neural networks collectively shape the intricate pathways governing the social brain, emotional responses, and reward systems.

When one experiences a sense of disrespect, the amygdala, a component of the brain responsible for processing intense emotions, becomes activated. This occurs irrespective of whether the individual exhibiting the behavior perceives their actions as completely respectful; the brain interprets it as a potential threat. In contrast to the support garnered within a social setting, the amygdala also underscores the importance of emotions prior to evaluating the significance of the action taken. Alongside this neural structure, the hypothalamus plays a role in governing self-preservation instincts and triggering the fight-flight-freeze response. This rapid response initiates in the peri-

neurobiology of respect

Respect holds a central position across numerous fields such as biomedicine, ethology, philosophy, and ethics. Its unique quality lies in its dual nature as both a verb and a noun, simultaneously triggering action and emotion within human conduct. Respect embodies a positive social sentiment linked to profound admiration. As Kant

reviewed:

