

## Role of the Extra Sensory Perception in Decision Making and Interpersonal Relationships- A Comparative Study among Pre-school Children and Adolescents

**Dr. Samah Khaled Abd El Kawy Zahran**

Associate Professor  
Child Education Department  
Women's College, Ain Shams University  
Cairo, Egypt.

### Abstract

*The current study examined a neglected but important phenomena; which is the impact of extra sensory perception (ESP) on our social daily life (Decision making and interpersonal relationships). A sample of (50) female (35 aged 18 who are university students, compared with 15 pre-school girls aged 5-6 old) were asked to respond to: ESP's questionnaire for adults about extra sensory perception variables - which are: 6<sup>th</sup> sense forms, 6<sup>th</sup> sense as one perceived, the first time that one perceives it and its frequency- in regard of their relation to decision making and interpersonal relationships and tomorrow's red or black card test of precognition for children. Results indicated that the extra sensory perception, with its all types that appeared here: telepathy, premonition: in psychic dreams, precognition and Psychokinesis, do really affect our daily life decisions and interpersonal relationships.*

**Keywords:** extra sensory perception (esp. or 6<sup>th</sup> sense), decision making and interpersonal relationships.

### Introduction

#### Extra sensory perception (esp. or 6<sup>th</sup> sense):

- **ESP's Definition:** Since primeval times, people have spoken of strange and sometimes profoundly meaningful personal experiences. Such experiences have been reported by the majority of the world population and across all cultures. In modern times they are still reported by most people, including the majority of college professors. These experiences, called "psychic" or psi, suggest the presence of deep, invisible interconnections among people, and between objects and people. The most curious aspect of psi experiences is that they seem to transcend the usual boundaries of time and space. (Radin, 1997).ESP, Extra Sensory Perception is a term popularized by J. B. Rhine in the 1930s. It refers to information perceived by telepathy, clairvoyance, or precognition. (Radin, 1997).PSI, a letter of Greek alphabet ( $\Psi$ ) used as a neutral term for all ESP-type and psychokinetic phenomena. (Radin, 1997). Intuition may also use to express these types of 6<sup>th</sup> sense.

Intuition can be defined as a model of understanding or knowing characterized as direct and immediate and occurring without conscious thought or judgment. There are two distinct connotations with often accompany this term: a- that the process is unmediated and somehow mystical; b- that it is a response to subtle cues and relationships apprehended implicitly, unconsciously. (Reber, 1995).

#### - ESP's Aspects:

- 1- Telepathy: Information exchanged between two or more minds, without the use of the ordinary senses.
- 2- Clairvoyance: Information received from a distance, beyond the reach of the ordinary senses. A French term meaning "clear seeing". Also called "remote viewing".
- 3- Psychokinesis: Mental interaction with animate or inanimate matter. Experiments suggest that it is more accurate to think of Psychokinesis as information flowing from mind to matter, rather than as mental forces or powers. Also called: "mind-matter interaction", "PK", and sometimes "telekinesis".
- 4- Precognition: Information perceived about future events, where the information could not be inferred by ordinary means. Variations include "premonition", a foreboding of an unfavorable future event, and "presentiment", a sensing of a future emotion. (Radin, 1997).

- How EPS's occurs and the importance of educating it:

In the 1960s, Physicist John Bell mathematically demonstrated that according to quantum theory, a pair of particles that were once in contact, but have since moved too far apart to interact, should nevertheless instantaneously behave in ways that are too strongly correlated to be explained by classical statistics. As Bell wrote in 1964, “there must be a mechanism whereby the setting of one measuring device can influence the reading of another instrument, however remote.” (Radin, 1997).

What this means is that apparently separated particles would not really be separate after all but remain connected regardless of how far apart they were. If quantum theory predicts, and experiments prove, that the world is in fact nonlocal, then what prevents us from imagining that psi phenomena are our experiences of that connectedness? It is not the theory that prevents us from doing so, but our ability to imagine a connection from the theory to the experience. Scientists and engineers have long assumed that a minimum energy requirement is associated with transmitting information from one place to another. But IBM physicist Rolf Landauer has shown in a recent article in *Science* that, based on the ideas of quantum theory, there are in fact no theoretical minimum energy requirements for transmitting a bit of information. This is an important development. Given that small amount of information can precipitate huge reactions in biological systems, nonlocal biological effects, even if infinitesimally small, could conceivably affect other biological systems at a distance.

For example, the words “you have won a million dollars” require very little energy to transmit, but the meaning of those words is sufficient to cause a huge emotion response. Other studies looking at applications of quantum nonlocality have shown that it is possible to transmit information instantaneously by what is being called “quantum teleportation”. As quantum researches have recently shown, this quantum voodoo can be put to work in ways that are less mysterious but no less spooky. The quantum state of particle can be “teleported” to another location, along with all the information it embodies. (Radin, 1997). This is no mere theorizing. It has been demonstrated by physicists at the University of Innsbruck in Austria. According to physicist Paul Kwiat, from the Los Alamos National Laboratory, in referring to the ability to instantaneously transmit this information, “It’s well... it’s been teleported. It’s completely true that you cannot access that information by any known measurements. But the mathematics insists that “it is really there”. The link to psi is that biological systems are exquisitely sensitive to certain kinds of information. Perhaps biological systems can both send and access teleported information, in which case we could suddenly have a scientifically acceptable (but still fundamentally mysterious) way to both perceive and influence objects at a distance. (Radin, 1997).

There are number of studies indicated that ESP is affected by some variables; as personality type, gender and age. (Radin, 2006 & Tanous and Donnelly, 2009, all in Zahran, 2011). And from the educational point of view, it is important to educate esp. or intuition. A child's intuition, also known as the sixth sense, may be much more important in the life of a child than many people realize. Intuition helps alert us to danger, provides guidance in decision making, and even helps us in problem solving by being able to jump quickly to the solution—bypassing rational, linear steps. For these reasons, and so many more, it is crucial to help keep intuition alive in children. If a child's relationship to their intuition is derailed because of judgment from others or fear of looking foolish, it can result in disrupting the clear connection to this inner compass. All children are intuitive, but some are highly intuitive and experience more intuitive messages, or perceptions, with greater frequency than other children. Highly intuitive children often are unusually aware of the needs and feelings of friends, parents, siblings, and pets. They may frequently translate the unspoken needs of younger siblings and pets with striking accuracy and even pick up on the predominant feeling of a group of people as they enter a room. Others may tune into an unspoken family conflict, or tell someone to "be careful" before stumbling into an unknown situation.

Also, it is important to support an intuitive child receives growing up makes a significant difference in how an adult intuitive integrates this ability successfully into daily life. Intuitive children who are raised with respect for their insights and are taught to manage the stressors that can emerge with this trait grow up to be healthy, balanced intuitive adults. On the other hand, highly intuitive children who learn to regularly suppress their intuition suffer consequences of reduced self-esteem, self-doubt, decision-making confusion, and difficulties with interpersonal boundaries as adults. The reason for these problems is largely because if and when a child stops listening to and trusting her intuition, then she is suppressing the connection to her vitality and inner truth. When a child stops respecting her own inner compass, she is more likely to defer to what other people want of her—even at the expense of her own health, boundaries, and better judgment. (Crawford, 2011).

Parents can help keep intuition strong in their children, and help solidify this gift for life, by adopting a few supportive behaviors: Maintain a positive attitude when children voice their intuitions. Stay open and responsive to what emerges with the child's intuition. And give a highly intuitive child love and support. (Crawford, 2011). Fonagy, P. and Target, M. (1996), have discussed in their paper a child's perception of psychic reality during normal development, highlighting a major shift in the child's understanding of minds ('theory of mind') at the oedipal stage. They illustrate this transition with material from the analysis of a 4-year-old girl. They maintain that the very young child uses two forms of psychic reality, which they have called 'psychic equivalent' and 'pretend' modes, which differ primarily in the assumed relationship between internal and external realities. The integration of the dual modes into a singular reflective mode is normally completed by about the age of 4, with affect leading cognition: the child first understands that people have different feelings, then that they may have different thoughts about the same external reality. The authors describe normal psychological growth and neurotic pathology, in which the integration of these two modes of functioning has been only partly achieved. (Fonagy, P. and Target, M. (1996)).

### **Decision Making**

Decision are portrayed as part of a process based on using the maximum amount of available information when considering all possible outcomes and carefully weighing the costs and benefits of each possible outcomes. (McIntyre & Platania, 2009).the process of decision making is one of the most complex mechanisms of Human thinking. Orasanu and Connolly (1993) define it as a series of cognitive operations performed consciously, which include the elements from the environment in a specific Time and place. Narayan and Corcoran-Perry (1997) consider decision making as the Interaction between a problem that needs to be solved and a person who wishes to solve it within a specific environment. There are several steps that must be followed in order to arrive at a decision: one must realize that it is going to be necessary to make a decision, determine the goals to be achieved, generate alternatives that lead to attaining the proposed goals, evaluate whether these alternatives meet one's expectations and, lastly, select the best alternative (Halpern, 1997). This entire process is affected by personal and environmental variables (Lizarraga & Baquedano, 2007).

Basically the theories that study decisions can be grouped into two perspectives: normative and descriptive, one of the basic differences between these two points is the way they consider the decision maker, the normative viewpoint confers an (unlimited )processing capacity on decision makers that allows them to examine exhaustively all the possible alternatives and choose the best (Lizarraga & Baquedano, 2007).

At present time, the most important descriptive theories are the naturalistic theory, which investigates decisions that concern people in the real world and the factors that affect them. In general, the naturalistic approach to decisions tries to show that people can make the right decision without having to perform sophisticated calculations. They only need to use their experience to recognize the decision problem as similar to other previous ones and to evaluate all the variables that affect each one of its phases. According to Cannon-Bowers, Salas, and Pruitt (1996) the aforementioned characteristics, along with others, comprise the essential traits of a decision, which these authors classify into three groups of variables: (A) task factors associated with the nature of decision. (B) Internal decision maker factors. (C) Factors in the environment in which the decision is making. (Lizarraga & Baquedano, 2007).

An unstable environment, however, poses three challenges to fact oriented information processing or data analysis: (1) a time constraint on collecting data or information (2) a need to collect a large amount of data to deal with environmental instability, and (3) a lack of reliability of data or information. Thus any given hard information tends to be limited or unreliable, decision makers in such situations may benefit from intuitive synthesis which may play a key role in developing an understanding of the situation by drawing upon previously learned information associated with that situation to arrive at a decision. (Quinn, 1980). In time of changes, intuitive synthesis enables experienced senior managers to size up a situation, integrate and synthesis large amounts of data and deal with incomplete information. Agor (1990s) has identified several conditions under which the use of intuition is appropriate: (a) there is a high level of uncertainty, (b) there is a little previous precedent for action in the face of new emerging trends, (c) facts are limited or little use, and (d) there are plausible alternative situations to choose from with good factual support for each option.

Current belief tends to be that fast decisions are achieved by using a less through strategic decision making process involving limited information, analysis, and participation.

(Fredrickson & Mitchell, 1984; Fredrickson & Iaquinto, 1989).

### **-Reliance and judgment**

One important facet of intuitive synthesis as suggested in previous works on the topic is the use of judgment in decision making. Intuitive synthesis involves making decisions, when the decision is to be made quickly, in the absence of adequate information and without precedent. Such situations call for judgment. Simon has treated intuition and judgment as synonymous concepts. Bunge (1975) also has suggested that good judgment is a part of intuition. Priem (1994) argued that the judgment of top executives is important to both organizational alignment and firm performance. (Whether called insight, judgment, wisdom, or extra sensory perception, these skills help executives see things that other people don't see and incorporate factors which strict logical process still cannot handle). (Harper, 1990).

A significant finding of Khatri, N. & Alvin, H. 's study is: that senior manager use gut feelings in strategic decision making. Eisenhardt (1989), Judge and Miller (1991) provide indirect evidence that intuitive synthesis has a positive effect on performance in high-velocity environments. Eisenhardt found that fast decision making executives used more information and develop more alternatives than slow decision-makers, and that fast decisions led to superior performance. (All in Khatri & Alvin, 1990s).

### **Interpersonal Relationships**

An interpersonal relationship is an association between two or more people that may range from fleeting to enduring. The relationships usually involve some level of interdependence. People in a relation tend to influence each other, share their thoughts and feelings and engage in activities together. The status of relationship goes along with the way we communicate with them. Interpersonal relationships and communication is a two way street, which needs to be clear by both ends. The way we communicate with significant one is not the same as we communicate with our boss or little brother. (Wikipedia, 2010). Reactions to situations depend on a variety of aspects or variables as age, value, gender, socioeconomic circumstances, past experience, education, ethnicity, those who are present, where the situation is located, past advice, present mood, attitudes, bias; which is a tendency for one's thinking about a particular topic to be weight towards a particular point of view regardless of the fact.

So our interpersonal relationships are influenced by: external and internal causes, circumstances and screening; when we make judgments about others, we have a wealth of information, too much in fact. To make sense of it we tend to screen it. The screens we unconsciously use are often the result of own beliefs and values. (Kzneducation, 2010).

In addition to these factors that affect our social life and interpersonal relationships, there are some variables as: Jordan and others, 2007: have pointed that there is a relationship between intuition and implicit and explicit self-esteem: so that low faith in one's intuition had a negative relation between implicit and explicit self-esteem and vice versa. Alter and others, 2007: Claims that human appears to reason by: quick intuition (Called, system 1) and slow analytic process (Called, system 2) which difficult experiences activate it. Lieberman and others, 2004 :in a FMRI study : have suggested neural correlates of intuition-based and evidence-based self knowledge, the results show that high-experience domain judgments produced activation in a net work of neural structures called the x system, involved in automatic social cognition, where low-experience domain judgments involved in effortful social cognition and propositional thought.

Lieberman, 2000: have proposed that implicit learning processes are the cognitive subtracted of social intuition. It's concluded that the caudate and putamen in the basal ganglia are central components of both intuition and implicit learning. McCarty and others, 2004: have found in their study: Part A: 1) that heart appears to receive and respond to intuitive information. 2) A significantly greater heart rate declaration occurred prior to future emotional stimuli. 3) Significant gender difference in the processing of pre stimulus information. Then, part B: 1) heart appears to play a direct role in the perception of future events. 2) Brain doesn't act alone in this regard. 3) This important findings opened the door to enlarge understanding of the heart's role in human perception, consciousness and behavior. While, Baumann, N. and Kuhl, J.: didn't support the hypothesis that women are more intuition than men. Finally, Neisser (1963) suggested that intuition plays a prominent part in interpersonal relations, in our judgments of other people and our behavior towards them. In everyday experience, we rely on intuition processes to understand the world around us.

Despite our confidence in our intuition, our intuitions often lead to be biased or inaccurate judgment, Stereotypes often automatically guide our impressions of individuals (Banaji and Others 1994, 1996,1998) and directly shape our intuition understanding of behaviors enacted by those individuals ( Devine 1978, 1989, 1993,1997) implicit attitude shape our current intuitive judgments without our awareness of this influence (Bargh and Others 1986,1992,1996) each of these intuition process can be thought in the terms of automatic activation of conceptual associations ( McClell and Others 1995,1998,1999) (All in Lieberman, 2000).

### According to what have mentioned previous

**-The importance of this study:** Can be concluded from the being of three major limitations in the existing research on the extra sensory perception. First, there is a handful of serious scholarly works on this subject (Agor, 1990s IN Khatri & Alivin, 1990s). Second, thinking that extra sensory perception, perhaps, fall into the realm of irrational or paranormal, as a result of putting it beyond the scope of a scientific study. Last, there is – according to my knowledge- less than a handful of serious researches study the impact of the extra sensory perception on our daily life communications. In addition to this, psi offers a wealth of tantalizing hints about the nature of perception, memory, and communication. Psychological interests in psi are also related to the observation that “magical thinking” lies close beneath the veneer of the sophisticated modern mind. Magical thinking refers to an organic worldview permeated with meaning and deep, living interconnections. In contrast, much of modern science has supported a worldview permeated with “nothing but” meaning-less isolation. Clinical psychologists know that the feeling of being fundamentally alone quickly leads to anxiety, declining health, and depression. To maintain mental and physical health, not only as individuals but as societies, we must believe and act as though we are living in a world that does have deep meaning and personal value. Psi supports the conception of a deeply interconnected “conscious universe”, not merely as psychological coping mechanism, but as reality. As science shifts toward a worldview that supports rather than denies our deepest psychological needs, we can expect significant beneficial consequences for society’s mental health. (Radin, 1997).

It is also important to educate our children psychically; as for the past fifty years there has been a growing tendency to educate the young for the advancement of technology and science. We have pushed our children into becoming doctors and businesspeople. The education system has been geared to maximum use of the logical side of man. However, we feel that the time has now arrived for the child’s creative ability, the intuitive side of his or her brain, to be given equal time. (Tanous & Donnelly, 2009). Besides, we cannot forget that a cognitive psychologist Jane Piagea described pre-school stage as an intuitive stage of thinking; so it is important to study its nature and how to develop.

Finally, according to the previous, the aim of the current study is to examine these relationships; in order to utilize this frontier ability to sophisticate our daily life communication as possible. Which means that, this study examines the effect of extra sensory perception - as a frontier human ability that we should utilize better- on two important variables in our social life communication( decision making& interpersonal relationships),which helps us not only to communicate but also to make decisions about people and social situations. So that; the current study asks: - Which aspect of extra sensory perception may affect both decision making and interpersonal relationships? - To what extent, do they differ? - Finally, do they differ according to age?

### Design and Procedures

**Design:** The design represented (4) independent variables of extra sensory perception × (2) dependent variables of social communications. The independent variables are: types of extra sensory perception, extra sensory perception as one perceived (classified into categories: one think that it is a helpful factor, other who don’t think so), extra sensory perception as one perceived for the first time (childhood& adolescence) and finally, the frequency of it (rare, sometimes, usually). While, the dependent variables are: decision making and interpersonal relationship.

**Procedures:** A- For adults:

- 1- Searching individuals that have experienced extra sensory perception: This includes, talking to people about this kind of perception and educate them about its aspects. Then choosing one’s who have already perceived this type of perception.
  - 2- Applying the ESP’s questionnaire for adults (Zahran, 2011).
- B- For children: Applying tomorrow’s red or black card test of precognition. (Tanous & Donnelly, 2009).

## Hypothesis

- 1) There are differences between decision making and interpersonal relationship according to types of extra sensory perception.
- 2) There are differences between decision making and interpersonal relationship according to extra sensory perception as one perceived.
- 3) There are differences between decision making and interpersonal relationship according to extra sensory perception as one perceived for the first time.
- 4) There are differences between decision making and interpersonal relationship according to the frequency of extra sensory perception.
- 5) These results differ according to the age of the sample.

## Sample Description

The Study`s sample consists of (50) female (35) university student, at 18 years old. (15) From kinder garden aged 5-6 old. All sample`s members are from Egypt. Students and children didn`t have any idea about this type of perception, although they have experienced it. As there isn`t a general knowledge here about it; so that one could nominate what she has experienced. For adults: I talked to them about it before they respond to a questionnaire. So that the sample could reply that they have experienced: telepathy, premonition and Psychokinesis: in evil eye only upon to them (thought they have been envied), all as forms of extra sensory perception. For Children: a precognition test was used. All mentioned at appendix section. The sample was female and mixed from children and adolescences; because related studies have shown – as mentioned at introduction- there are differences in esp. according to age and gender, also some have shown that females were more than male in this perception. (Radin, 2003). So the study controls the gender variable and compare according to age; to examine the educational importance.

## Results

### Scale validity

To obtain scale validity and reliability for adults` questionnaire, I have relayed on extra sensory perception used in previous study ESP`s questionnaire, for adults. (Zahran, 2011). Its validity was significant at 0.05 and it was reliable at 0.6 by Alpha. To obtain test validity for children on, Author has relayed on precognition test tomorrow`s red or black card by (Tanous&Donnelly, 2009). And its reliability was 0.71. All were mentioned at Appendix: A section.

Appendix B Table 1 refers to Study Variables` description: Mean and Standard Deviations.

### The hypothesis examination:

To test the hypothesis, that measures the differences between decision making and interpersonal relationship according to the aspects of the extra sensory perception; multivariate anova (MAN OVA) was conducted to test participant`s differences in the study variables. Results indicate that the extra sensory perception, with its all types that appeared here: telepathy, premonition: in psychic dreams, precognition and Psychokinesis, do really affect our daily life decisions and interpersonal relationships.

Appendix B Table 2 refers to tests that examine these effects, among adults.

From the table 2 we can notice that: Box`s test shows that the covariance matrices of the dependent variables- social ones- are equal across groups. Bartlett`s Test shows the significant result ( $p \leq .01$ ). Which means: The correlations among variables are high. Multivariate Tests shows that the aspects of extra sensory perception have a significant effect on both decision making and interpersonal relationships. Levine`s Test refers that the error variance of the dependent variables are equal across groups. Finally, Tests of between Subjects effect shows that the relationships among the independent variables have a significant effect on both dependent variables ( $p \leq .05$ ). No significant results have found in Post Hoc. Test. No significant differences have found according to the interaction among the independent variables.

Author has conducted a precognition test on pre-school children; to examine the last hypothesis (no. 5) about the effects of variables among children, as shown at appendix B table 3&4. From the table we can notice same results as above, which indicate that the extra sensory perception do really affect children`s daily life decisions and interpersonal relationships.

**Discussion**

The current research provides significant results on the role of our extra sensory perception in daily life communications. First, research emphasis same papers` results: Decisions during life situations need to be quick and previous studies showed significant relation between intuition and decision making and so do this study. Plus, interpersonal relationships may sometimes be unconscious; also previous studies showed that intuition is unconscious, the results here emphasis this. Second, the study specifies which aspect of extra sensory perception may affect social communication, which is here: telepathy, premonition in psi dreams, evil eye and precognition. Third, about the differences between two samples (Children & Adolescences) , the author found that according to their age there is only one type or aspect that appears with them, in this age, no frequency of it and no information about how do they perceive it, or about the first time they have experienced it; because they don't have knowledge about it. So, the author decided to test them instead of giving a questionnaire. Also, the author asked children how they take their decision or decide whom to play with or to make a social relationship. Their answer was consistent with developmental psychology; as they made decision or relationships according to their feelings. They don't have an attitude of heat or love; they just use their intuition or gut feelings. And this is the importance of educating this frontier ability at this early age; to utilize child's nature or instinct in raising him or her to become more humane as much as possible. Latest researches showed that to be more humane is better not only for you and your health, but for all of us and for the globe. (Matthew Gilbert in Bourne, 2008 & Mc. Craty, Childer, 2010, IHM newsletter 2011).

**Conclusion**

From what have mentioned previous, we can conclude that: The significant correlation between extra sensory perception as we perceived and social variables ( $p=0.01$ ) shows a new and important result in this study, that is not only this frontier ability affects our social communications, but also the way we perceive it. That reflexes the importance of education in developing this sense and the way we perceive it. So, those who perceive extra sensory perception as a helpful or an aide in daily communications, or as an alert for the future events, may utilize it and relay on it in their decisions as well as their relationships. The study with this significant result suggests new branch of parapsychology, which is social parapsychology. (Social psychology +psychic one).

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**Appendixes**

Appendix A: ESP’s Questionnaires for adults:

- What are the aspects of extra sensory perception do you experience? Mention.
- How many times do you experience them? Always, sometimes, rarely.
- To what extent do you believe that this experience is helpful? Give examples.
- To what extent do you rely on it in decision making?
- To what extent do you rely on it in social relationships? Give examples of these kinds of situations.

2- Children’s Test:

Precognition Test 1: Tomorrow’s Red- or Black- Card Test:

Children were asked to write down or say – from 1-25 on the score sheet in the responses column, whether they think that card will come up red or black when it is picked the following day.

Appendix B: Study’s Results:

**Table 1: Study’s variables description: Adult’s Sample: (35 Female).**

Variables	Number of cases	Mean	SD
Forms or Types of Extra sensory perception (ESP)	Telepathy=10	6.54	19.41
	Premonition=15	7.47	18.34
	PK=10.	6.54	19.41
ESP As one Perceived.	Helpful=20	9.27	20.1
	Not helpful=15	7.47	18.34
ESP As one Perceived For First Time.	Childhood=10	6.54	19.41
	Teenage=15	7.47	7.47
Frequency of ESP.	Rare=5.	2.30	0.67
	Sometimes= 12.	6.93	19.5
	Usually =18.	8.34	20.43
Affect on Decision Making.	Effective= 25.	9.54	21.43
	not effective=10	6.54	19.41
Affect on Interpersonal Relationships.	Effective= 25.	9.54	21.43
	not effective=10	6.54	19.41

**Table 2: Study’s variables description: Children’s Sample: (15 Female).**

ESP	Mean	SD
Precognition	6.1	1.58

**Table 3: Results of the Adult’s Sample**

Variables: ESP(Independent) Social Variables ( Dependent ones)	Box`s Test	Bartlett`s Test	Multivariate Tests	Levine`s Test	Tests of between Subjects effect
Hypothesis 1	Sig. 0.97	Sig. .000	Sig. .029	Sig. .207	Sig.035
Hypothesis 2	Sig. 0.661	Sig. .000	Sig. .044	Sig. .572	Sig.013
Hypothesis 3	Sig. 0.40	Sig. .000	Sig. .005	Sig. .142	Sig.000
Hypothesis 4	Sig. 0.647	Sig. .000	Sig. .030	Sig. .470	Sig.034

**Table 4: Results of the Children’s Sample**

Variables: Precognition(Independent) Social Variables ( Dependent ones)	Box`s Test	Bartlett`s Test	Multivariate Tests	Levine`s Test	Tests of between Subjects effect
Hypothesis 5	Sig. 0.72	Sig. .019	Sig. .051	Sig. .403	Sig .043