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Role of Consciousness in Telepathic Phenomena

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Abstract: In this paper, we report the results of an experimental study of telepathic communication between individuals living far away from each other. The results indicate that there is a significant non-local communication that can take place between some pairs of individuals.

Keywords: Telepathy, Extra Sensory Perception (ESP), non-locality, non-local communication.

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Introduction

This paper deals with telepathy as a non-local phenomenon collapsed by Consciousness, which is the ground of all being.

The non-locality has been established beyond doubt in subatomic phenomena. In a unique experiment in the year 1982, Alain Aspect¹ and his collaborators demonstrated experimentally that quantum objects when properly correlated communicate non-locally. In their experimental setup polarizations of photons emitted by calcium atoms traveling in different directions were observed. They found that when the polarization state of one of the photons was detected, the polarization state of the other photon gets locked, in a time interval that was shorter than the time needed for physical communication between the photons to happen.

In the experiments that are done with material objects like photons or electrons no information is transferred. As the two photons are entangled, when one of the photons is measured it collapses the wave function of the system and de-correlates the two photons.

Such non-locality has been observed many a time in human psychic experiences. It is well known that nonlocal communication occurs between mother and child. There have been several cases which have been reported. There are instances when a person injured in an accident his/her mother senses the same, at the same time while they are physically separated. Similarly, the deaths of parents are often sensed by children.

In objective experiments on telepathy, we have information transfer, for example - somebody is looking at a statue and someone else is drawing the picture of it. In this situation a lot of information is transferred without any signal. Quantum non-locality can explain why it is that one of the electrons in a correlated pair is collapsed in a quantum state its correlated pair is locked in in a corresponding state. But it is just once. The collapsed states will become uncorrelated by the event of collapse. Information transfer takes two such correlated events.

When it comes to the brain-mind, after the collapse the brain-minds become uncorrelated

but it's possible to correlate it back. This was shown to be true by the famous Grinberg's² experiment. It was established that when two persons meditate in an ongoing way and establish correlation and if they continue to meditate during the experiment then the correlation will be repeated again and again and in this way information can be exchanged.

In the early part of twentieth century, Rene Warcollier³ conducted a series of experiments in telepathic communication. In the book titled "Mind to Mind", Warcollier had described the experiments in precise detail, which includes many of the transmitted drawings and recordings. Many of his results are interesting; like he found that thoughts repressed by the agent are transmitted better than those on which the attention has been concentrated.

Parapsychologists Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff⁴ pioneered experiments that they called distant viewing which has been repeated many times by other researchers. In such experiments, one subject looks at an object or a scene; at a distance, another subject in a controlled laboratory setting draws a picture or describes the scene. What is viewed and the scene or the object are compared with the help of a computer program. They observed a matching rate that was substantially higher than expected on the ground of pure statistics.

Mobile telephones which can connect two individuals on different continents have become useful tools to conduct experiments on telepathy. Sheldrake and his collaborators⁵ have performed experiments using mobile phones. They have tested whether participants could tell who was calling before answering the telephone, out of four potential callers one of whom was selected at random by the experimenters.

We formed a group in the Center for Quantum Activism and conducted a series of experiments on telepathy using the internet. The participants were not related and live in different locations. The basic motivation of these experiments was to establish beyond doubt that telepathy really happens between individuals; it is not a myth. The experiments were first conducted in group. These experiments revealed the individuals between whom this signalless communication is more

pronounced. In the second stage the individuals with higher ESP paired up and conducted the experiments to find more about the nature of telepathic communication. Table 1 lists the dates on which the experiments were performed and the number of participants.

Study Method

A study group was formed at the Center for Quantum Activism . The members of this group live in different cities spread all over the world. The individuals were unrelated and barely knew each other at the beginning of the experiment. As time progressed the individuals established contact between them and slowly got connected. At the start 10 individuals registered for the experiment. After the first session some individuals started opting out. Slowly the number dropped to five individuals who were highly motivated and strongly believed about the possibility of a positive outcome of the experiments. After the first series of experiments only four individuals remained who conducted the second series of experiments.

In the **first series** (conducted in group) total of five experiments were conducted some online using the Zoom platform others in the offline mode. The descriptions of experiments in the first series are given below:

Experiment 1 (conducted on Zoom): On a pre-assigned date and time the participants met on Zoom. Each participant took turn to act as agent. The cameras were switched off. The agent drew a symbol on his/her note book. The agent touched the symbol using any one of his fingers and meditated with an intention to transmit the information to the receivers. The receivers guessed the finger used by the agent and noted it on their notebook. In this way ten trials were made by an agent. All the participants acted as agents in turn and also acted as receivers for other agents. At the end of the session the data were compiled to find hits and misses.

Experiment 2 (conducted on Zoom): The same procedure was followed as in the experiment 1 with one difference. The choice of the finger used to touch the symbol by the agent was random. The fingers were assigned numbers from 1 to 10. A random numbers

generated by the computer between 1 to 10 was used to decide which finger the agent will use to touch the symbol. Again all the participants acted as agent and receiver for others.

Experiment 3 (done offline): In this experiment ten quotes from the Bible were selected. Participants acted as an agent in turn who were assigned a day to act as an agent. On this day he/she chose a quote and meditated upon it with the intention to send it to the receivers. The agent sent messages to all other participants about the completion of the meditation. The rest of the participants guessed the quote selected by the agent at a time convenient to him/her. When all participants completed their act as agent they met on Zoom to find out hits and misses.

Experiment 4 (done offline): Ten positive feelings were selected for the agents to meditate upon. Feelings were assigned numbers from 1 to 10. Each participant was assigned a day to act as agent. The agents generated a random number to decide upon which feeling to meditate upon. The agent recalled an event from his/her own experience to evoke the feeling strongly. After receiving message from the agent the receivers guessed the feeling that has been meditated upon by the agent.

Experiment 5 (done online): Each agent generated random numbers on which he/she meditated upon with intention to transmit to the receivers. Each agent made 10 trials. The number meditated by the agent were guessed by the receivers.

At the end of the first series only four participants were left. The participants were showing an enhanced number of hits among themselves. They decided to go for a second series of experiments in which the participants would do the experiment in pairs. In this series too, the agent used fingers to touch a symbol which the receiver guessed. The finger used was taken by generating random number. Random numbers were generated in two ways. In the first all 10 numbers were generated before the trials and in the second they were generated one by one for each trial. Thus, for one pair of participants, four sets were obtained with 10 trials in each set.

Table 1
Series I

| Date | Expt. No./Session | No. of Participants |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 25.01.2022 | 1 /1 | 10 |
| 01.02.2022 | 1 /2 | 8 |
| 08.02.2022 | 1 /3 | 5 |
| 15.02.2022 | 2 /1 | 4 |
| 23.02.2022 | 2 /2 | 7 |
| 03.03.2022 to 09.03.2022 | 3 | 7 |
| 10.03.2022 to 16.03.2022 | 4 | 7 |
| 23.03.2022 | 5 | 5 |

Table 2

| Expt. No | Description | Total No. of Trials | No. of Hits | Percentage of Hits |
|----------|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Finger of agent's choice on symbol Online | 610 | 55 | 9.0 |
| 2 | Agent used random no. to decide on the finger Online | 360 | 38 | 10.6 |
| 3 | Bible quote, Agent's choice Offline | 42 | 6 | 14.3 |
| 4 | Feeling with random numbers Offline | 20 | 3 | 15.0 |
| 5 | Pure numbers generated randomly Online | 200 | 18 | 9.0 |

Table 3

A typical data sheet of Experiment 2

| Agent's choice→ | LR | LM | RL | LT | RR | LI | LI | LI | LL | LR |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Receiver1 | LM | RL | LR | LI | RR | RM | LT | RL | LR | RM |
| Receiver2 | LM | RR | LI | RL | RR | LL | RR | LR | LT | RI |
| Receiver3 | RI | LR | LM | RL | RT | LT | LI | LT | LR | RR |
| Receiver4 | RM | LM | LT | LR | RM | RL | LL | LI | RI | RT |
| Receiver5 | LR | RM | RR | LT | LR | RI | RT | LI | RI | LR |
| Receiver6 | LM | RL | RM | RL | LR | RM | LI | LR | RT | LM |

LL left hand little finger; LR left hand ring finger; LM left hand middle finger;

LI left hand index finger; LT left hand thumb.

RL right hand little finger; RR right hand ring finger; RM right hand middle finger;

RI right hand index finger; RT right hand thumb.

Results and discussions of the experiments of Series I

The results of the Series I experiments are tabulated in table 2. Table 3 shows a typical data sheet where the hits have been highlighted. The percentage of hits is more than 10% in all the experiments except in Experiment 1 and 5. From pure statistical point of view we would expect the hit percentage to be 10%.

The experiment 1 had 10 participants in the session 1 and 8 participants in session 2. While the subsequent experiments had 5 to 7 participants (see table 1). Some individuals who were not very keen to participate dropped out leaving a group of participants who believed that the results would be positive. This strong intention may have resulted in such striking a result. These experiments show scientifically that the phenomenon of telepathy is indeed possible.

The percentage of hits shows an increasing trend as we go from experiment 1 to 4. The only explanation of this can be that as time has progressed the experimenters established bonding by which the telepathy has been facilitated. Between some pairs of individuals this was very pronounced. It was also observed that a high score as an agent does

not mean necessarily a high score as receiver. However in one case it was observed that experimenter was having high score both as agent and receiver.

The reason that the experiments 3 and 4 have yielded higher percentage of hits as compared to that for experiment number 2 may be because of the emotions that have been attached to the information by the agents which have facilitated the transfer. In the experiment where we used pure random numbers has a lower percentage of hits because of the same reason.

Series II

In Series II four participants made 6 pairs. In each pair the two experimenters acted as agent and receiver in turn, with random numbers generated in two ways.

Results and Discussion of the experiments of Series II

In the first way all the random numbers were generated together before the experiment began (named Series IIA) and in the second the random numbers were generated one by one before each trial (named Series IIB). Thus each pair did four sets, each set of ten trials. The pairs repeated the sets after a gap of a week.

Table 4
A typical Data Sheet of Series II Experiment

| (A) All Random Nos. Generated before the trials | | | | | | (B) Random Nos. Generated one by one | | | | | |
|---|------------|--|---------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------|--|---------|------------|--|
| Agent A | Receiver B | | Agent B | Receiver A | | Agent A | Receiver B | | Agent B | Receiver A | |
| LR | RT | | RL | LI | | RT | RI | | LR | RI | |
| RR | LM | | LM | RM | | RR | RL | | RR | LR | |
| LM | LI | | RL | RT | | RM | LL | | LL | LT | |
| LL | RL | | LL | LI | | RM | RT | | LM | RM | |
| RL | RR | | LI | LL | | LR | RM | | RI | RT | |
| LT | RI | | RM | RT | | LM | LT | | LI | LT | |
| LL | LM | | RT | RR | | LL | LM | | LT | RR | |
| LM | LL | | LL | LR | | RM | RM | | RT | RL | |
| LT | RM | | LR | RM | | LL | RR | | LI | LR | |
| RR | LT | | RM | RT | | RR | LR | | LT | LT | |

A close examination of the data sheet shown in Table 4 reveals that in addition to the hits that have taken place between the agent and

the receiver (highlighted with blue) there are other kinds of matches that take place. In Series IIA, the trial number 3 of the receiver is

same as that of the agent in trial number 4. We have highlighted such matches in the table 4 with colour red. Such matches are named as 'cross matches of type 1'. Cross matches that occur between consecutive trials when the receiver's guess in a trial is same as the choice of the agent in the next trial. Such

matches are named 'cross matches of type 2'. These have been highlighted with colour violet.

In Table 5 we have shown the total number of cross matches of type 1 and type 2, and hits for the Series IIA and Series IIB as described above.

Table 5
Summary of results of Series II Experiments

| | All random numbers generated before the experiment (Series IIA) | Random numbers generated one by one before each trial (Series IIB) |
|--|---|--|
| Total number and percentage of cross matches of type 1 | 32 (14.8%) | 25 (11.6%) |
| Total number of cross matches of type 2 | 20 (9.3%) | 25 (11.6%) |
| Total number of hits | 20 (8.3%) | 19 (7.9%) |
| Total number of trials | 240 | 240 |

Some such cross matches were also observed in the data of Experiment number 2 of the Series I.

The results can be explained on the basis of Quantum Science of Consciousness developed by Amit Goswami⁶ who proposed quantum entanglement of two participants in a unison meditation.

The number of hits in the Series IIA and Series IIB are nearly the same which is less than the statistical expectation of 10%. However percentages in cross matches show some interesting results which are shown in Table 5 (inside braces). In series IIB the percentages are the same for both type 1 and type 2 matches which is 11.6% . This is more than the statistical expectation of 11.1%. In Series I however the percentage of type 1 is significantly higher in type 1 as compared to type 2. In Series I all random numbers were generated before the experiment. Type 1 match happens when in the nth trial the receiver predicts the choice for n+1 trial of the agent. The phenomenon was given an explanation by Targ and Putoff⁴ as

preconscious state in which the agent and the receiver fall during unison meditation and their consciousness gets entangled.

It was a common experience of all the participants of the experiments of the Series II that a better chance of telepathy takes place when the agent after completing the action suspends the conditioned mind by going into a meditative state rather than remaining in aware state or repeating the information over again and again.

Our experiments brought us to significant results that can inspire us to future experiments that will bring us new insights about how Consciousness works during non-local telepathic experience.

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