A REVIEW ON BELIEF IN MAGIC AND THE SUPERNATURAL

Laxmi Kirana Pallathadka, Harikumar Pallathadka* Manipur International University, Imphal, Manipur, India

*harikumar@miu.edu.in

ABSTRACT

They typically spread overview on supernatural viewpoint in existing contemporary cultures conflicts that captivated convictions are a lot of analytical marvels that proceed today as a meaningless development to a considerably different substantial arrangement of customary convictions. Against this view, the study proposed in this research, which motivates that the beliefs in sorcery are an essential quality of the individual brain. People can purposely think of themselves as a sensible populace and decline to trust supernatural power, even withholding a subliminal faith in the divine. Exploration demonstrates how dedication to spiritual thinking can increase intellectual working, like imaginative reasoning, discernment, and memory. Furthermore, this research proposes that specific social consistency and acceptance to power genuinely progressed from mystical acts of brain control are sustained through the recognized faith in the supernatural. At last, the research representations everyday issues, like direction, religion, political effect, profession, army, and political concern, and diversion, in which transcendent thinking, and convictions of existing day citizens, can find practical applications.

Keywords: supernatural reasoning, mystical convictions, psychological working, and Social correspondence.

INTRODUCTION

This study shows that faith in sorcery is a major thrust of the individual brain ("speculation of originality"). Undoubtedly, individuals who believe themselves to be practical still nurture self-confidence in magical pressures. It is completed that transcendent reasoning and legendary convictions stand out emotionally develop Though magical thinking may have substantial effects for understanding, the faith in magic impacts paper in present-day societies. At long last, the training spaces illustrate mythological thinking and proven or reveal captivated sentences that can be locked in, like a guideline, political impact, organization, military and political dread, and amusement.

Theories of sorcery started with the mid-19th centenary beginning factor of humanities. Even with occasional endeavors to break down the concept of sorcery or overlay it within a lot more extensive reflections of religious beliefs, sorcery as a term or classification reemerges in human studies with phenomenal willpower. When all is stated, the term mentions sentences and methods in which the connection between a presentation and its influence is not expressly or deductively checked at the scheduled time. From a Western perspective, it lays on similarity or a

supernatural association. Scholars have often used the term to non-Western people groups or social "others." Early anthropologists and sociologists recommended sorcery as a developmental phase, contrastable with religious beliefs or proof of crude rather than unbiased thinking. With the beginning of the ethnographic strategy, functionalist and mental understandings accentuated sorcery as a method of pleasing passionate and social needs. Understandings of enchantment varied little for a big part of the 20th century, with innumerable informative jobs greater than restoring a couple of essential scholars. Throughout the last quarter of the 20th century, new ethnographic expedition and hypothetical assessments motivated a recuperation of passion in magic, with the natural term applied recently and in new setups, specifically accentuating glamour in association with technology the force of the state.

Deontology

Deontology is a tract of ethic evaluation, a lot nearby related to Immanuel Kant, that bases the accuracy of one's activities on satisfying the actor's responsibilities. Hence people have ethical responsibilities to others, and if they accomplish their responsibilities, they are theatre morally; if they do not, they act immorally. Among the significant difficulties of deontology is establishing the basis of one's responsibilities and the nature of one's tasks. Religious ethics are typically deontological. For instance, the ten rules of the old Testimony define both specific responsibilities all individuals are anticipated to satisfy and the basis for the responsibilities-- i.e., the rules of an almighty divine being. Hence, for individuals dedicated to a specific spiritual custom, their ethical responsibilities are usually specified through that tradition.

Nevertheless, for those that do not subscribe to that tradition, those obligations may not be regarded as binding. In addition, in a pluralistic nonreligious society, nobody's spiritual viewpoint is most likely to be supported by all people. For that reason, religiously-based deontology cannot give a usual structure for such a culture's values.

Nonetheless, several researchers have said that responsibilities can be specified on a basis aside from religious beliefs. Most significantly, Immanuel Kant said that responsibilities could be specified based upon reason alone. He suggested that, since those human beings are naturally logical, our ethical obligations obtain straight from rationality. If we are to be reasonable, we are bound to act such that our activities could be universalized. It is Kant's specific critical: "I ought never to act other than as though I could also will that my proverb needs to end up being a universal law." Thus, everybody else should be permitted to do anything we are allowed to do.

The restrictions of deontology emerge when we think about circumstances in which responsibility our duty brings about very negative repercussions. A classic example is a circumstance challenged by those that concealed and secured Jews in Nazi Germany. If German soldiers pertained to the door and asked the property owner if they were concealing any Jews, it is difficult to suggest that principles would certainly obligate one to tell them the truth. One action is that this scenario develops a conflict of primary responsibilities: the responsibility to tell

the truth and the obligation to protect innocents from injury. Nevertheless, deontology does not fix this dispute sufficiently. Indeed, one can argue that the responsibility always to level is a lot more essential than the obligation to safeguard innocents from damage, if only because the latter is totally under one is very own control.

In contrast, the last is seldom entirely under one's control. Indeed, there is no assurance that the soldiers' existence will prevent them from finding and killing the Jews concealed in your home. It demonstrates that the satisfying way to resolve this issue is to consider the consequences of one's actions is. Telling the truth will undoubtedly result in the deaths of innocents (a significant evil), whereas telling a lie will almost certainly avoid that outcome and instead result in the deception of those who would do great harm (a minor evil at most, and perhaps an excellent).

Belief in the mythological

For a young person increased in the rigorous family, the verification of the visibility of the transcendent originates from their social climate. The child keeps the guardians' rigorous viewpoints and sometimes queries them. Along these lines, strict full-grown enthusiasts look for the help of their self-esteem in their coreligionists. Along these lines, full-blown rigid followers seek the help of their confidence in their core theists. Even though a person is raised in a typical environment where witchcraft and belief in God are seen as contradictions, relying on scientific research needs the help of the public atmosphere. Mental investigations have shown that for the vast majority, the confidence in science, like the faith in God or enchantment, is put together not concerning autonomous experimentation and basic intuition but on the help of their confided in gatherings of people. For instance, in one trial, grown-up members (college students and staff individuals) were independently shown a void wooden box, requested to put a pristine plastic card in it, and shut the container's cover. (**Einstein et al., 2004**)

The people currently recognized that their sentence that a sorcery spell cannot, However, size or form harm their hands was not, currently assured by social programs and held limited their extremely own mental resolution. When these problems, the experimenter asked that the individuals' consent rehash his attraction spell; fifty percent of the individuals declined the authorization and clarified their choice by their sentence that the spell may hurt their hands. It revealed that getting rid of the information social help of the opportunity that legislations of physical clinical research work made part of the informed recognized people acknowledge that they positioned supply in delight, both in their spoken choices and conduct activities. In sticking to examinations when people needed to position under threat, not their hands yet their future satisfies 90% of individuals recognized that sorcery might honestly work. (Eisenberger *et al.*, **1999**)

British advised individuals must submit to a much more wonderful feat of sorcery than unenlightened workers in rural communities in central Mexico, even if suggested social help for that unpredictability was offered. Though this societal assistance was obtained, British individuals revealed their favorable self-image in sorcery in a similar strategy as Mexican individuals. (Frazer *et al.*, 1959)

The extraordinary includes assumed wonders that are not reliant upon the regulations of nature. An effective appearance or occasion calls for a violation of actual regulation attributed to nonactual materials, like heavenly carriers, evil existences, divine beings, and spirits. Additionally, it encompasses innate abilities contained inside or offered by such creatures, such as sorcery, supernatural power, levitation, precognition, and extrasensory insight.

The homo sapiens is fit for telling fiction, such as stories regarding elements or marvels that cannot be seen, heard, gotten in touch with, or smelled (Harari, 2015).

Proof for the supernatural

Perplexingly, the hope of the continued existence of some kind of supreme understanding originates from scientific research itself. Immanuel Kant, like Plato, claimed that scientific investigation produces "limited proposals, such as "boundlessness," "thoughts gas," and "ideal steam motor." Nonetheless, genuine manifestations of this fringe thought must exist in some place. For instance, if we contemplate the notion of "a bird," we may see an actual bird soaring in the welkin on the other side of this concept. Paradoxically, when it comes close to the limited conception, like boundlessness, there is not anything available to reveal on its side.

It is hard to see the authentic dimension; the idea of boundlessness needs to be cared for as a photo boundless. No matter we acknowledge that boundlessness is not simply a picture, it exists. Despite this, where does it live? It cannot exist in the individual brain because it is geared to make a limited (and not enormous) variety of jobs. Even among the most remarkable quantum Computer systems would choose to finish the "practically limitless" yet a managed option of jobs. The boundlessness cannot exist in real life itself, as the limitlessness is a considerable quantity of psychological tasks. The actual globe lacks any point of view. Typically, researchers, as well as developers, are not disrupted by this philosophical problem. They think it is adequate to reach them "reflections" of these marginal concepts and make their actual price quotes (e.g., a differential problem in arithmetic or an authentic vapor electrical electric motor in innovation). That these original estimates (mathematical problems, spans, automobiles, planes, PCs) job are the confirmation that their "fringe" models present, and like this, the "holder" of these designs--God - exists too. This "divine force of scientific research and concept" does not look precisely like the lords of people and remarkably like the divine force of existing religious beliefs, yet there are a couple of similitudes. The lord of scientific research has a boundlessly more impressive mind than the human subconscious. A range of rationalists totals that we will certainly not have the alternative to recognize the mind of God in the past. (Frasier *et al.*, 1993)

A Supernatural Battle starts with a discussion of just how sociologists, experts, and anthropologists considered the front lines of French and Belgium to be an excellent lab for study. American therapists, for example, George Washington Crile, took the possibility to presume responsibility for an emergency vehicle device, not the very least because it offered significant flexibilities to examine the arising suggestion of stress. Of more pertinence, anthropologists and folklorists excitedly gathered far and wide proof of sorcery, wizardry, signs as well as phantoms.

Regardless of as the remainder of Davies' publication illustrates, the front line was by all accounts not the only spot that otherworldly questions happened. Back in the house across Europe, lamenting family members searched for comfort in necromancy, crystal staring was utilized to attempt to anticipate the coating of the conflict, and psychics were broadly counseled for information on the most likely fate of battling cannon fodders. Clearly, as Davies needs, the 1st World War merits the title of 'extraordinary conflict .'A Supernatural War starts with a conversation of how sociologists, experts, and anthropologists thought about the front lines of French and Belgium to be an excellent lab for research. American specialists, for instance, George Washington Crile, seized the opportunity to presume responsibility for an emergency care system, not the very least considering that it offered significant freedoms to investigate the developing idea of stress and anxiety. Of even more pertinence, anthropologists and folklorists excitedly gathered far and wide evidence of sorcery, wizardry, signs as well as phantoms. Regardless of, as the remainder of Davies' book shows, the cutting edge was, by all accounts, not the only area that otherworldly questions happened. Back at home across Europe, lamenting family members searched for convenience in necromancy, crystal looking was made use of to attempt to predict the surface of the dispute, and psychics were extensively counseled for info on the likely destiny of battling troopers. As Davies demands, the 1st Globe War benefits the title of 'extraordinary conflict.'

The Beginning Factor: Theoretical Issues as well as Empirical Proof of Hidden Remarkable Ideas in Modern Individuals Theoretical Implications

The traditional sight on captivated convictions in individuals residing in Western mechanical societies occurred in the first 50% of the 20th century, underway on social humanities and developmental psychology. According to this view, supernatural convictions are the older style technique of reasoning that existed in the previous hundreds of years and still exists in little young people and a little people of unusual people today. The outcomes summarized over recommend another view on wonderful sentences in existing day modern-day cultures. This sight recommends that decreasing rational edge individuals cannot be divided right into individuals who count on sorcery (i.e., unusual individuals) and the people that do not. Maybe everyone is an advocate of magic, with solitary contrasts being merely in exactly how strange sentences are covered somewhere down in the subliminal audio and simply exactly how solid emotional defenses are. Deliberately, a person can think about himself or herself as an entirely cautious person who is stringently committed to logical viewpoints; subliminally, the individual can hold the self-confidence in transcendent causality.

Practical Implications

According to analysis, subliminal audio musings and sentences have energy, and this energy can be reached and supplied. Suppose the power of subliminal audio strange convictions is gotten to. In that case, it exceptionally well may be utilized for improving the practicality of different techniques, such as psychological working and crucial thinking, company advertising, political control, armed forces, political dread, and others.

Psychological Working And Critical Thinking, Business Promoting, Political Control, Military And Political Dread, And Other.

Principles as well as Problems

In the ingenious view, a wonderful beginning consists of celebrations that abuse acknowledged physical, natural, and mental demands and furthermore programs. Impacting or materializing brief articles straight by means of the exertion of principle, will, fantasizes, or words (mind-over-matter sorcery); influencing individuals' lives in addition to wellbeing with the request, pleasure spells, as well as customized, or by inspiring assistance in the superb beyond (open sorcery); in addition to harming or assisting people by dealing with the items that those individuals touched with, like their hair, garments, or darkness (infection status) are just a set sort of supernatural celebrations (Frazer, 1890/1959; Lévy-Brühl, 1923/1966; Nemeroff together with Rozin, 2000; Piaget, 1929/1971; Subbotsky, 2010a).

By tending to their demands to the Gods and spirits, individuals attempted to ask for support (fantastic climate, great wellbeing, fate in chasing) from regular things. Ultimately, individuals were established to follow when the Gods and spirits addressed them, either straight or by implication tip constantly males, leaders, or wizards. From this, it follows that the whole time, mystical origin had 2 dimensions: usual (individuals' captivated correspondence with nature) as well as social (people's supernatural communication with others; **Boyer**, 1994; **Boyer as well as Walker**, 2000; **Tambiah**, 1990).

Similarly, mystical reasoning ought to be acknowledged from magical sentences. Though many scientists conflate mythical decrease with transcendent sentences (**Pronin, Rodriguez, Wegner, and similarly McCarthy, 2006; Simonds, Demetre, and Read, 2009**), in this write-up, captivated believing together with uncommon sentences will absolutely be dealt with as independent creates. A transcendent sentence includes ontological judgment pertaining to the unthinkable things of the conviction, to be particular, that these short reviews exist or (therefore questions) do not exist in truth.

The ''Fundamentality Hypothesis'': Wonderful Ideas Reevaluated

The obvious viewpoint on mystifying sentences among people staying in existing mechanical cultures established in the first 50% of the 20th centenary, in a very long time on social human scientific examines (Frazer, 1890/1959; Lévy-Brühl, 1923/1966; Mauss, 1903/1972; Taylor, 1929) and developing mind research study (Piaget, 1929/1971) As suggested by this sight, in fact, shared by many modern examines, the mystical conviction is an outdated type of conviction that be present in previous years and persists present-day simply in little young people and a restricted peoples of strange grown-up people.

The impacts of Thought Action Fusion (TAF) and furthermore the taking into account clients through Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) too keep the plans of completely consider body magic (Bolton, Dearsley, Madronal-Luque, and Baron Cohen, 2002; Einstein as and Menzies, 2004; Morillo, Belloch, and Garcia-Soriano, 2007; Noyes and Hoehn-Saric, 2006; Rachman, 2006; Shafran, Thordarson, and also Rachman, 1996; Simonds *et al.*, 2009).

In scientific exploration, schizophrenic people have been revealed up to take part in an enchanted decrease to an incredibly significant degree than every person and non-schizophrenic mental customers (George and Neufeld, 1987; Tissot and Burnard, 1980). A substantial physical attempt has been put resources into understanding psychosomatic roots of mystical methods and weird ideas in existing day cultures (Hudson, 2012; Luhrman, 1989; Tambiah, 1990; Wiseman and Watt, 2004). Appropriately, unique people wind up being more inclined to credit report drab points with psychological or natural attributes than non-superstitious individuals (Lindeman and Aarnio, 2007).

The formerly stated study evaluated the familiar sight on mystical convictions as a remaining of the past: This exploration revealed that mystical sentences are normally spread out in current cultures, may show up in budget-friendly advised grown-ups, and can play out some considerable capabilities in the person's life, for instance, the "delusion of control" work or the "unsure" work (**Nemeroff and Rozin, 2000;**). The supernatural convictions in existing people are, to a great extent, seen as an excessive growth to the dramatically more significant practical convictions. Enchanted convictions in sensible people have been identified by approaches that objective individuals' sentences by implication, without causing the regular people to obviously and purposefully identify that they, undoubtedly, hold otherworldly convictions. The desirable aspects of captivated thinking along with sentences are typically restricted for individual characters. At last, it remains still indistinct just how the confidence in science and the confidence in sorcery, which remain in a practical incongruity with one another, can smoothly exist with each other in a person's brain.

The research shows are to propel further the fresh vision on paranormal convictions in existing individuals. The endeavor will be built up to show that supernatural convictions in existing day individuals are not a large quantity of unusual seven wonders that, nevertheless broadened in existing individuals, are simply a meaningless growth to rational convictions. Possibly, enchanted convictions is a fundamental part of the human psyche, which regularly makes a crucial (for the most part subliminal) structure for sane sentences and, in specific problems, approaches to regulate as well as route people's conscious reasoning and tasks without individuals checking that (the "fundamentality hypothesis"). Although survivors in present-day modern societies may intentionally think about themselves to be perfectly intelligent persons and admit that they do not believe in sorcery or God, they subtly Really believe in other forces and components and can take cognizance of what is unconscious.

Magical thinking and also Knowing

The strategy to examine the correlations between supernatural inference and learning has its origin in the past research, which discovered the part of creativity in understanding. According to the definition, desire is a mental cycle that is strongly recognized with magical thinking, nevertheless not indistinguishable from it. It is thus supported to start this location by considering the link amongst desire in addition to finding. The present evidence concerning the effect of imagination on discovering and various other mental cycles is combined. On the one hand, some proof suggests that outlining psychological undertakings inside a dream setting deals with supposition.

Facilitative impact of imagination settings on children's demonstration on psychological work has been shown up in numerous other analyses (Hawkins, Pea, Glick, and Scribner, 1984; Leevers and Harris, 1999; Lillard, 1996; Lillard and Sobel, 1999; Principe and Smith, 2008; Richards and Sanderson, 1999; Sobel and Lillard, 2001).

However, some proof reveals that wish setup can be much less fantastic for psychological working than simple configuration. Then again, some evidence suggests that a dream setup may be less suitable for emotional working than a natural setting.

Can Watching Remarkable Movies Influence Cognitive Performance?

To assess this expectancy, British children growing up four and six yrs from the space of Greater London were separated right into the evaluation and, in a similar way, control problems (**Subbotsky, Hysted, and similarly Jones, 2010**). The 2 holds were worked together with by various dimensions, like price, job, and enthusiastic product. When visibility to the clasps, the children have experimented with similar arrangements of creativity jobs (like those kept in mind for Torrance's "Creative thinking in the real world and task" examination). Creativity is routinely determined as the capacity to create "distinct conduct that pleases a criterion of worth or potentially power" (**Eisenberger, Haskins, and Gambleton, 1999**).

This capability is much the same as different reasoning, the capacity to take on troubles that do not have just one ideal reaction yet think about a range of optional plans. The essential facet of supernatural reasoning is handling the information regarding personalities and celebrations that are alternate. Unlike personalities and events of this existing fact, magical thinking can be considered an oversimplified type of unique reasoning.

In one more assessment, the effect of viewing a mysterious film on youngsters' capacity to segregate extraordinary from practical aesthetic discussions was 18 looked into (**Subbotsky and Slater, 2011**). Acknowledging dreams from the truth is significant because it intercedes the impact of comprehensive communications on children and miss' resulting conduct. It has been revealed that youngsters that approved a savage film cut was a narrative later reacted even more forcefully contrasted and children that accepted the movie was desire (Atkin, 1983).

At the factor when youngsters have an increased capability to acknowledge fiction and actuality, presence to TV brutality might have a lot less of an influence (**Bushman and Huesmann, 2001; Comstock and Scharrer, 2006; Boyer and Pedestrian, 2000)** contended that minor supernatural effects that disregard realized fundamental laws are "eye capturing" and ought to, subsequently, be chosen evaluated and perceived over "conventional" (i.e., anticipated) actual occasions that do not abuse the regulations of material science research. Thus, it was judged that seeing a film with enchanted substance would certainly have such a preparing impact, focusing on the distinction among possible and unimaginable individualities and events and essential enhancing their capacity to set apart incredible from typical visual discussions with preparing and affiliation.

Communicative Magic: Previous to the nowadays

The mental construction of the cutting edge faith in particular citizens' remarkable capabilities cannot be as anticipated comprehended other than if we have a glance at the proven underlying foundations of this conviction. Like castes, individuals approve that several individuals have impressive pressures; these persons can talk with the God together with spirit and wind up being spirits when they strike the dust (**Frazer, 1890/1959; Lévy-Brühl, 1923/1966; 1926/1985)**.

Since the faith in mysterious powers in conventional societal commands is powerful, individuals see the commands approached by their chief as features recognized through spirits. Opposing these commands or dividing if these commands are valid fake sometimes emerge. In existing mechanical cultures, with the completion of observant transcendent convictions, people can primarily break down the messages that originate from people of force. Nevertheless, in specific problems, regardless of whether people's cognizant investigation discovers these messages incorrect and harmful, subliminal enchanted convictions covered up in the System can, in any case, make people see these messages as goals and trigger the feedback of conformity. At the end of the day, though in traditional castes, people's consistency with their transcendent principals' orders falls into place with no concerns, in existing day contemporary social orders, this consistency consists of a sensible inconsistency in between people' mindful convictions (that their chiefs are conventional individuals and may not be appropriate) and their proven convictions (that these pioneers have incredible capacities as well as, ultimately, should be appropriate).

Magical Beliefs in the Modern World

Religions were one of the unique places in which mystical reasoning and positive self-image as a significant issue find their usage (i.e., a liturgical prayer, see Barrett, 2001) in cutting-edge modern humanity. An appropriate investigation of this usage goes past this existing article's targets. With all the success of existing day confidences, with its crucial influence on the modern era's background, creation, and society, we ought not to ignore how religious beliefs have a typical authentic origin by mystical ideas. Because many individuals in the advanced mechanical

globe proactively trust God, rigid control crazy does not truly call for to be joined by the rearranged word/activity dividing. There are, regardless of, numerous areas in which strange thinking and verifiable sentences in astounded origin are used.

As contended over, one method of utilizing supernatural belief is to upgrade emotional working, such as critical thinking, understanding, and memory. Instructors now and then use raising enchantment in the homeroom to improve curiosity and increment dedication inside the substance (**Frasier, 1993**). The exploration considered within the "Otherworldly Thinking and Learning" part of this research shows that getting in touch with young people and adults in preparing mystic compounds may include benefits for finding out, making use of indirection, and services publicize.

Conclusion

The research revealed that strange thinking and the confidence in sorcery are not merely a celebration of distinct wonders that, nonetheless extensively spread out in existing day contemporary societies, do not pass by a meaningless development to typical thinking and unbiased convictions. Like magical thinking, faith in supernatural powers is a significant part of the individual brain that is available for life, cultures, and life expectancy. It might have considerable ramifications for education and correspondence in the sophisticated world. In contrast to magical thinking, which remains an observant technique throughout life, the confidence in magic in knowledgeable developed people turns into typically subliminal. This overview connects mutually wonders that hitherto have been focused individually from each various other: transcendent convictions in antiquated and archaic cultures and present-day producing as well as developed cultures, mystical reduction in intellectually upset patients, young people's magic, odd concepts in grown-ups, strict sentences, roundabout suggestion and impact in legislative issues and trade, army and political worry, and the usage of mystical influences in media electrical outlets. This new view can make clear and aid in cultivating a reducing-edge societal and instructional practice that uses the power of mystical reasoning and supernatural convictions.

Bibliography

- Atkin C., (1983). "Effects of realistic TV violence vs. fictional violence on aggression," Journalism Quarterly, 60, 615-621.
- Bolton D., Dearsley P., Madronal-Luque R., Baron Cohen S. (2002). "Magical thinking in childhood and adolescence: Development and relation to obsessive compulsion," British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 20, 479-794.

- Boyer P., Walker S., (2000). "Intuitive ontology and cultural input in the acquisition of religious concepts," In Rosengren K. S., Johnson C. N., Harris P. L. (Eds.),
- Boyer P., (1994). "The naturalness of religious ideas: A cognitive theory of religion," Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Bushman B. J., Huesmann L. R., (2001). "Effects of televised violence on aggression," In Singer D. G., Singer J. L. (Eds.), Handbook of children and the media (pp. 223-254). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Comstock G., Scharrer E., (2006). "Media and pop culture. In Damon W., Lerner R. M. (Eds.-in-Chief)., Renninger K. A., Sigel I. (Vol. Eds.), Handbook of child psychology New York, NY: Wiley, Vol. 4, 6th ed., pp. 817- 863.
- Einstein D. A., Menzies R. G., (2004). "Role of magical thinking in obsessive-compulsive symptoms in an undergraduate sample," Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 51, 215-225.
- Eisenberger R., Haskins F., Gambleton P., (1999). "Promised reward and creativity: Effects of prior experience," Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 35, 308-325.
- Frasier J., (1993, April 14-18). "Magic in a classroom: Using conjuring to teach selectivity and general semantics. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Central States Communication Association, Lexington, KY."
- Frazer J. G. (1959). "The golden bough: A study in magic and religion. New York, NY: Macmillan". (Original work published 1890).
- George L., Neufeld R.W., (1987). "Magical ideation and schizophrenia. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology", 55, 778-779.
- Harari, Yuval Noah, Homo Deus, (2015). "A Brief History of Tomorrow, London, Vintage."
- Hawkins J., Pea R. D., Glick J., Scribner S., (1984). "Merds that laugh don't like mushrooms: Evidence for deductive reasoning by preschoolers," Developmental Psychology, 20, 584-594.
- Hudson M., (2012). "The 7 laws of magical thinking: How irrational beliefs keep us happy, healthy, and sane", New York, NY: Penguin.
- Leevers H. J., Harris P. L., (1999). "Persisting effects of instruction on young children's syllogistic reasoning with incongruent and abstract premises," Thinking & Reasoning, 5, 145-173.

International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 10, 2020 ISSN: 1475-7192

- Lévy-Brühl L., (1966). "Primitive mentality. Boston, MA: Beacon Press", (Original work published 1923).
- Lillard A. S., (1996). "Body or mind: Children's categorizing of pretense," Child Development, 67, 1717-1734.
- Lillard A. S., Sobel D., (1999). "Lion kings or puppies: The influence of fantasy on children's understanding of pretense," Developmental Science, 2, 75-80.
- Lindeman M., Aarnio K., (2007). "Superstitious, magical, and paranormal beliefs: An integrative model," Journal of Research in Personality, 41, 731-744.
- Luhrman T. M., (1989). "Persuasions of the witch's craft: Ritual magic and witchcraft in presentday England," Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- Mauss M., (1972). "A general theory of magic (Brain R., Trans.). New York, NY: Norton Library", (Original work published 1903.
- Morillo C., Belloch A., Garcia-Soriano G., (2007). "Clinical obsessions in obsessive-compulsive patients and obsession relevant intrusive thoughts in non-clinical, depressed and anxious subjects: Where are the differences? Behaviour Research and Therapy, 45, 1319-1333.
- Nemeroff C., Rozin P., (2000). "The making of the magical mind: The nature and function of sympathetic magical thinking," In Rosengren K. S., Johnson C. N.
- Noyes R., Hoehn-Saric R., (2006). "The anxiety disorders. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press".
- Piaget J., (1971). "The child's conception of the world. London, England: Routledge", (Original work published 1929).
- Principe G. F., Smith E., (2008). "Seeing things unseen: Fantasy beliefs and false reports' Journal of Cognition and Development, 9, 89-111.
- Pronin E., Rodriguez S., Wegner D. M., McCarthy K., (2006)." Everyday magical powers: The role of apparent mental causation in the overestimation of personal influence," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 91, 218-231.
- Rachman S., (2006). "The fear of contamination: Assessment and treatment," New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Richards C. A., Sanderson J. A., (1999)." The role of imagination in facilitating deductive reasoning in 2-, 3-, and 4-year olds," Cognition, 72, B1-B.
- Shafran R., Thordarson M. A., Rachman S., (1996). "Thoughtaction fusion in obsessivecompulsive disorder," Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 10, 379-391.

- Simonds L. M., Demetre J. D., Read C., (2009). "Relationships between magical thinking, obsessive-compulsiveness and other forms of anxiety in a sample of non-clinical children," British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 27, 457-471.
- Sobel D. M., Lillard A. S., (2001). "The impact of fantasy and action on young children's understanding of pretence," British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 19, 85-98.
- Subbotsky E., Matthews J., (2011). "Magical thinking and memory: Distinctiveness effect in for TV advertisements with magical content," Psychological Reports, 109, 1-11.
- Subbotsky E., (2010a). "Magic and the Mind: Mechanisms, Functions, and development of magical thinking and behavior', New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Subbotsky E., Hysted C., Jones N., (2010). "Watching films with magical content facilitates creativity in children. Perceptual & Motor Skills", 111, 261-277.
- Tambiah S. J., (1990). "Magic, science, religion, and the scope of rationality. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press".
- Taylor E. B., (1929). "Primitive culture (Vol. 1. Rpt). London, England: J. Murray".
- Tissot R., Burnard Y., (1980)."Aspects of cognitive activity in schizophrenia. Psychological Medicine," 10, 657-663.
- Wiseman R., Watt C., (2004). "Measuring superstitious beliefs: Why lucky charms matter. Personality and Individual Differences", 37, 1533-1541.