

## Editorial

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## Taheri Consciousness Fields and Their Effect on the COVID-19 Virus

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Consciousness is one of the most complex topics discussed in popular science, and many efforts have been made to understand its position, role, and function. However, it is not possible to find a single definition for this complex concept. In the series of studies in this issue, a theory regarding the subject of "consciousness" has been presented, which uses the term

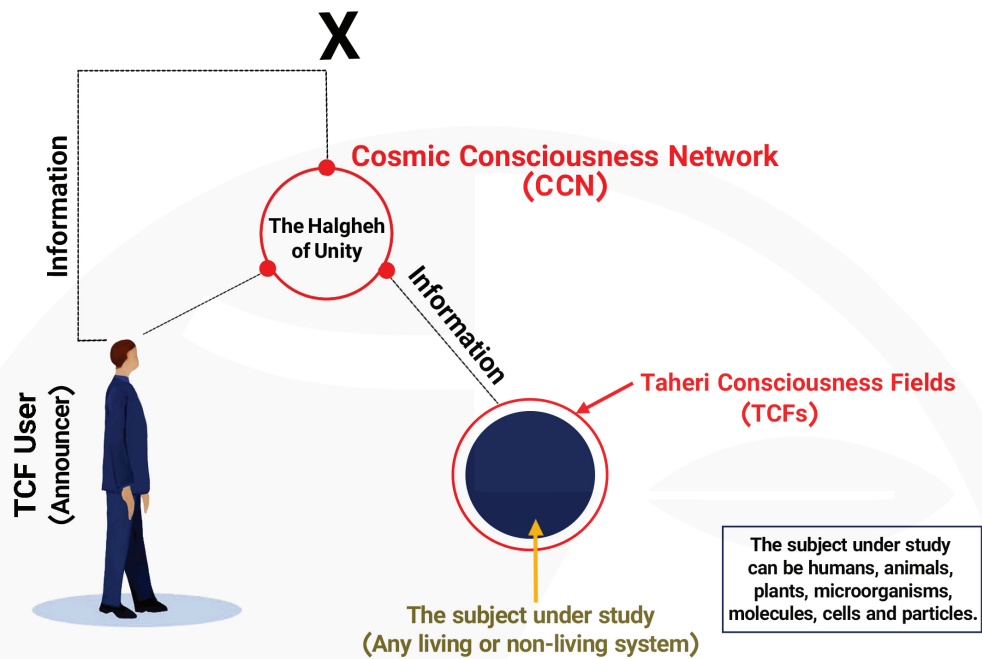
"T-consciousness" to distinguish this theory from other theories. In this approach, T-consciousness is introduced as a fundamental component of the universe that does not have a frequency nature and is the origin of matter, energy, and information. Also, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with different functions that are a subset of the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN).

One of the most important challenges in studies on the field of T-Consciousness is the possibility of its operational testing, especially when this approach is proposed in a non-local way or beyond the brain and at the broad level of the universe. The theory of TCFs, with the possibility of operational testing, provides an opportunity for researchers in this field to obtain practical evidence of the existence of T-Consciousness and its position and role, and to take an important step towards understanding this complex concept.

To explain further, the physical and observable part that is studied in conventional science can be likened to computer hardware, which requires a software part with the ability to process specific information for proper functioning. From the perspective of conventional science, this part of the software, which is not visible, remains hidden. For example, concepts such as mind, memory, information, consciousness, etc., cannot be considered hardware and cannot be measured and described quantitatively, using tools to measure and describe their characteristics. The use of TCFs and recording their effects allows researchers to indirectly obtain practical evidence in this field.

To evaluate the effects of TCFs, in the design of these experiments, the changes of the groups affected by these Fields are compared with the control groups, or without the effect of TCFs, and the effects are recorded using the methodology of conventional science, and the results are reported after statistical analysis. The hypothesis that is put forward is that the information transmitted from TCFs can lead to changes in the samples affected by the TCFs compared to the control. In fact, this effect, which is carried out without physical intervention and only with brief and immediate attention to the subject under study, is called a kind of software effect. The series of studies in this issue has focused on the COVID-19 virus and has reported this effect in a series of independent experiments and under various conditions, such as temperature, pH, the presence of disinfectants, effect of different foods on the virus, its effect on inflammatory factors present in the serum isolated from COVID-19 patients, etc.

This research provides an opportunity to evaluate the potential of TCFs in combating the spread of viruses and the challenge of pandemics, in addition to the practical evaluation of these theories. We encourage researchers in this field to conduct further research to test and examine the operational dimensions of this theory.



**A schematic on applying T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs).** The effect of TCFs begins with connecting to the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) and through the TCFs user (announcer). Variable T-Consciousness Fields are a subset of CCN, and by applying each TCF, specific information is transmitted. In this way, the subject of study, which can be living or non-living creatures, is exposed to this information. It should be noted that TCFs and the information do not have a material or energetic nature; therefore, they cannot be measured directly and quantitatively. However, it is possible to record and examine their effects by designing different experiments. For this purpose, the behavior or indicators measured by the researchers in the subject under study after being exposed to the TCFs are compared with the control samples (without the effect of TCFs), and the results are reported after statistical data analysis.