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Editorial

T-Consciousness Fields and Their Application in Microbiology

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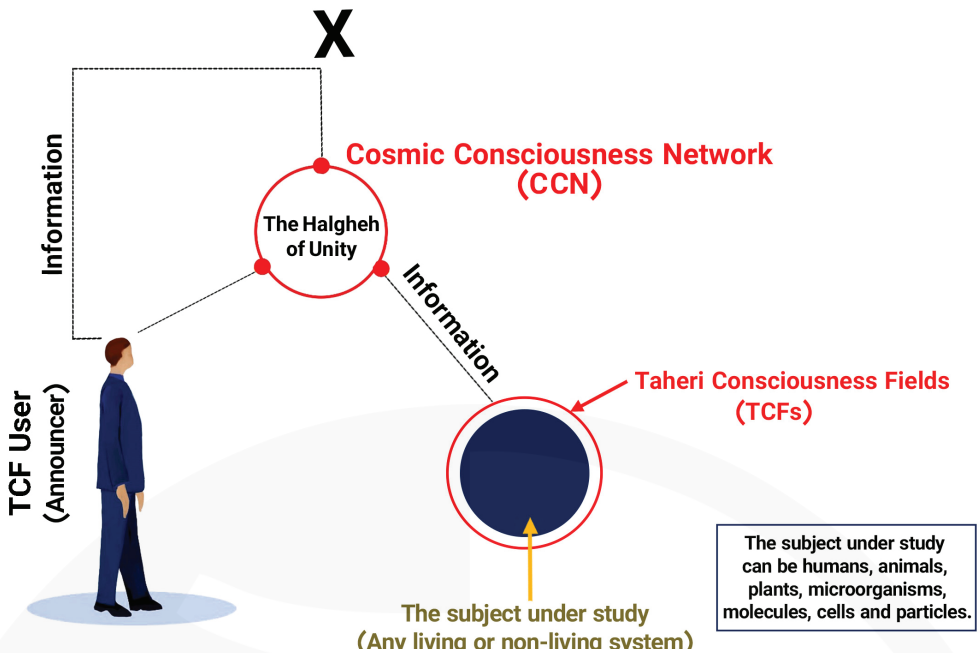
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Consciousness is one of the most complex topics discussed across various scientific fields. Researchers have made extensive efforts to understand its nature, role, and function; nevertheless, no single, shared definition has yet been established. Here, a new theory is presented in which consciousness—nonphysical and non-frequency in nature—is considered the fundamental component of the cosmos and the source of matter, energy, and information. To distinguish this theory from the numerous other theories in the field, the keyword T-Consciousness is used. In this view, in addition to humans and organisms with brains, single-celled organisms, microorganisms, and even inanimate particles possess a degree of consciousness.

In general, conducting practical experiments and providing empirical evidence are among the greatest challenges faced by theories of consciousness. According to the T-Consciousness theory, various T-Consciousness Fields exist with different functions, all of which are subsets of the Cosmic Consciousness Network. These fields have a non-frequency nature, and their effects are initiated through an announcement made by an announcer, referred to as a Faradarmangar. By designing diverse experiments across various domains and documenting the effects of T-Consciousness Fields, it becomes possible to empirically examine this theory.

In this issue, with a focus on microorganisms, multiple studies have been conducted and the results of altered behaviors in various microorganisms are reported. Briefly, the effect of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on bacterial populations led to changes in growth and metabolic activity. Different effects were also observed on bacterial antibiotic resistance, fungal responses to antifungal agents, and changes in the titers of various viruses.

In addition, this issue includes an animal study examining the effect of the T-Consciousness Field on antibody levels following vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease, with enhanced immunity reported. The hypothesis is that the information transmitted through T-Consciousness Fields can induce changes in the subject under study. The observation that these fields exhibit different effects in culture media (*in vitro*) compared to within living organisms (*in vivo*) suggests that different types of information are transmitted under different conditions. Researchers in this field are invited to conduct further experiments to replicate and expand upon these findings.



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.