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Editorial

T-Consciousness Fields and Their Application in Cancer Research

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Consciousness is one of the most complex subjects discussed in mainstream science, and many efforts have been made to understand its position, role, and function. Nevertheless, no single definition can fully capture this complex concept. In the collection of studies presented in this issue, a theory concerning the subject of Consciousness is introduced. To distinguish this theory from other theories, the term "T-Consciousness" has been used. In this approach, T-Consciousness is presented as the fundamental constituent of the universe, possessing a non-frequency nature and serving as the origin of matter, energy, and information. Furthermore, various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with different functions are proposed as subsets of the "Cosmic Consciousness Network."

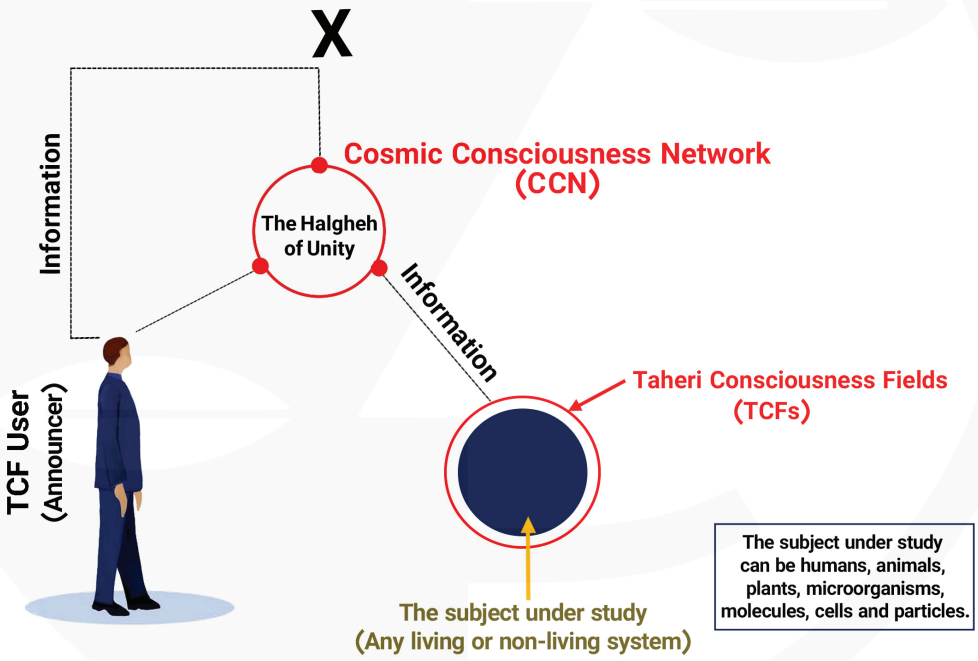
One of the most important challenges in consciousness studies is the possibility of operational experimentation, especially when consciousness is considered in a nonlocal form or beyond the brain and on the scale of the universe. The theory of T-Consciousness Fields TCFs, through the possibility of operational experimentation, provides researchers in this field with the opportunity to obtain practical evidence for the existence of consciousness and its position and role, thereby taking an important step toward understanding this complex concept.

To further explain this concept, the physical and observable aspects studied in mainstream science can be compared to a computer's hardware, which requires a software component with the capacity to process specific information in order to function properly. From the perspective of mainstream science, this software component, which is not directly observable, has remained hidden. For example, concepts such as mind, memory, information, consciousness, and similar phenomena cannot be regarded as hardware, nor can their properties be quantitatively measured and described using conventional instruments. The use of TCFs and the recording of their effects allow researchers to indirectly obtain practical evidence in this domain.

To evaluate the effects of TCFs, the experimental design compares changes in groups exposed to these fields with control groups or groups not exposed to TCFs. Using the methodology of mainstream science, the effects are recorded and, following statistical analyses, the results are reported. The proposed hypothesis is that information transmitted from TCFs may lead to changes in the samples exposed to the fields compared with the controls. In fact, this type of influence, which occurs without physical intervention and solely through a brief and instantaneous attention directed toward the subject under study, is referred to as a kind of "software effect."

It should be noted that the Faradarmani Consciousness Field has been introduced as a complementary medicine approach. This Consciousness Field is applied without any physical intervention and solely through a brief and instantaneous attention. It can be applied to a wide range of subjects, including living organisms as well as nonliving materials. The hypothesis proposes that information transmitted from TCFs induces changes in the samples under investigation.

In this issue, practical evidence supporting this hypothesis has been presented through the use of various cancer cell lines and experiments conducted under *in vivo, in vitro,* and *ex vivo* conditions. In addition, a study investigating the effects of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field on stem cells has been carried out. Further studies are recommended to better understand the effects of TCFs.



A schematic on applying T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). The effect of TCFs begins with connecting to the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) and through the Faradarmangar (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 analysis.