A Comparative Study of the Influence of Faradarmani Consciousness Field on the Brains of Women and Men

Elham Mousavi[1], Mohammad Ali Taheri[2], Sara Torabi[3], Farid Semsarha[4]
1, 2. Cosmointel Inc. Research Center, Ontario, Canada; 3. Department of Biology, Faculty of sciences, University of Tehran, Tehran Iran; 4. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics (IBB), University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA Center for Consciousness Studies

Introduction

Based on Mohammad Ali Taheri's theory introduced in the 1980s, T-Consciousness is defined as the fundamental element of the universe from which information, matter and energy spring forth. In this perspective, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with non-material & non-energetic nature, and their influence can be recorded through laboratory experiments [1].

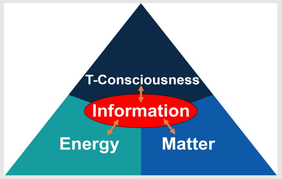

Figure 1. Relationship between information, T-Consciousness, matter, and energy

The major difference between the theory of TCFs and other theoretical concepts about consciousness is related to the practical application of the TCFs. These fields can be applied to all living and non-living creatures. In the current study, the effect of one type of these fields named Faradarmani Consciousness Field (FCF) was investigated. Previous studies have examined the behavior of the brain in response to FCF in general [2]. However, a comparison of the effects of this Field on the brains of men and women has not been conducted.

Method

This study used the Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) technique which measures brain activity by observing changes in blood flow [3]. The technique relies on the fact that when a region of the brain is in use, more blood flows to that area. Analysis of fMRI tasks were done using the Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM12) software package.

The fMRI scans were used to look at the brains of 30 Faradarmani practitioners, split into two groups of 15 men and women. The brain activity was analyzed during Faradarmani connection (task) and while they were at rest (no connection) in order to understand how their brains respond to the Faradarmani Consciousness Field.

Results

Effect of FCF on Male Brain Activity:

Results show an *increase* in activity in four clusters and two regions, predominantly in the precentral gyrus and with the highest voxel count. Additionally, in males, during connection (*Ettesal*) to FCF, a *decrease* in activity is observed in the posterior cingulate gyrus.

Effect of FCF on Female Brain Activity:

Results indicate that during the Task-Rest contrast, there is *reduced* activity in seven clusters and six regions, particularly in the Fusiform gyrus and later in the lentiform nucleus. Moreover, there is a slight *increase* in activity in the caudate region during connection to T-Consciousness Fields in women.

Comparison of men and women:

Deactivated region in men was close to the Default Mode Network or self-directed activity, while in women, there were several deactivated regions, including areas associated with visual perception, word recognition, auditory perception, various complex cognitive functions ranging from self-awareness to memory, recall, mental imagery, and emotional responses.

Both genders showed activation in regions related to motor control, something that is 'not' observed in meditation methods.

Table 1. Activated and Deactivated Groups (Voxel Count Over One Hundred) in the Male Brain under the Influence of Faradarmani Consciousness Fields in the Task-Rest Contrast.

MNI Peak Region	BA Region	MNI Coordinate Peak	Peak Intensity	Lobe	Hemisphere	Number of Voxels	Cluster Number	Change in Activity
Posterior Cingulate	18	16 -56 6	-4.9451	Limbic	Right	291	1	Decrease
Precentral Gyrus	4	-22 -24 64	6.6983	Frontal	Left	473	1	Increase
Precentral Gyrus	7	-16 -42 68	5.3964	Parietal	Left	143	2	Increase
Precentral Gyrus	Undefined	16 -24 70	6.4762	Frontal	Right	159	3	Increase
Superior Frontal Gyrus	6	16 0 72	6.776	Frontal	Right	131	4	Increase

Results

Table 2. Activated and deactivated groups in the female brain (with the number of voxels exceeding one hundred) under the influence of Faradarmani Consciousness Fields in the Task-Rest contrast.

MNI Peak Region	BA Region	MNI Coordinate Peak	Peak Intensity	Lobe	Hemisphere	Number of Voxels	Cluster Number	Change in Activity
Fusiform Gyrus	37	-46 -64 -20	-10.0637	Superior Temporal	Left	5410	1	Decrease
Superior Temporal Gyrus	41	48 -16 2	-10.4179	Superior Temporal	Right	1472	2	Decrease
Lentiform nucleus	Undefined	-18 -8 2	-9.081	Subcortical region	Left	649	3	Decrease
Lentiform nucleus	Undefined	20 6 6	-8.0636	Subcortical region	Right	338	4	Decrease
Superior Temporal Gyrus	22	46 -44 12	-6.2728	Superior Temporal	Left	147	5	Decrease
Undefined	7	0 -78 44	-5.2426	Undefined	Inter-hemispheric	100	6	Decrease
Precuneus	Undefined	26 -52 46	-14.0351	Amygdala	Right	243	7	Decrease
Caudate	Undefined	-16 -28 20	7.859	Subcortical region	Left	166	1	Increase

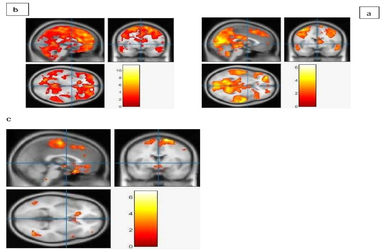

Figure 2. Representation of Brain Voxels in States (a) Rest of Men, (b) Task of Men, and (c) Task-Rest of Men

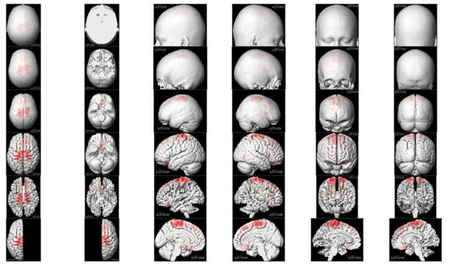

Figure 3. Three-Dimensional Render of the Male Brain in the Task-Rest Contrast.

Results

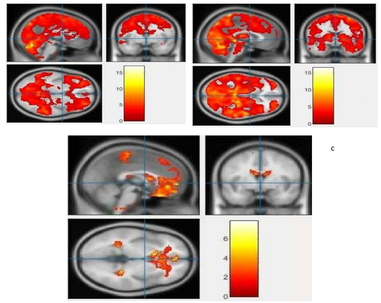

Figure 4. Representation of Brain Voxels in States (a) Women at Rest, (b) Women at task, and (c) Task-Rest of Women.

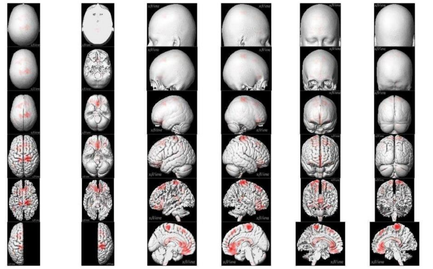

Figure 5. Three-Dimensional Render of Women's Brain in Task-Rest Contrast

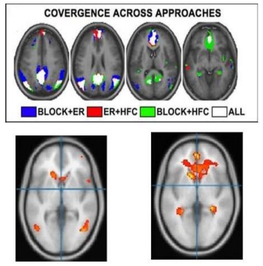

Figure 5. Examination of the correspondence between regions associated with the default mode network and areas of altered activity in women and men in this study. (a) The default mode network, convergently identified by various and distinct fMRI approaches. **BLOCK**: Deactivation blocked by task block. **ER**: Deactivation related to event-related tasks. **HFC**: Hippocampal functional connectivity. White areas represent the overlap of various methods. (b) Regions of altered activity in men in this study. (c) Regions of altered activity in women in this study.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study has confirmed the effectiveness of the FCF on the human brain. More reduced activity was observed in the female group. While the reasons behind the divergent behaviors of the brain in different genders remain unclear, it seems that FCF treatment has led to the transmission of various information, thereby emphasizing the specific needs of individuals.

The behavioral brain shows motor movement activation in conditions where firstly the sample individuals did not previously have prominent physical abilities related to it, and secondly the outcome of brain behavior at the organ level is not observed intentionally or upon the individual's request. This data provides evidence in support of the regulatory influence of the mind on the brain in managing bodily functions.

Taheri's theory posits that the mind serves as the primary driver of neuronal activities. It operates like a software regulating the hardware's operations, and in this encounter the role of the brain, like hardware, is passive and non-functional.

The authors of the present study recommend the additional study of measuring the change of brain metabolites and electroencephalography to know more details of the effect of FCF on the brain.

References

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Contact Information:
Email: info@cosmointel.com
Web: https://cosmointel.com