Abstract
The paper describes the relation between quantum particles, consciousness, the unified field theory and relativity.

According to Dirac, light can be treated as waves or particles. In fact, in quantum mechanics, particles are regarded as waves. The behaviour of these particles can be predicted, as it were, and, they are thus known as probability waves or Dirac wave particles. There is a wave/particle duality here. When the particle is not observed (when consciousness is not present), it remains a wave (a probability wave), but upon being observed (when consciousness is present) it becomes a particle.

Hence, the evident importance of the part played by consciousness in quantum mechanics. A number of scientists had postulated that there must be a “cosmic consciousness” pervading the universe; objects spring into existence when measurements are made, measurements which are made by conscious beings, which implies that there must be cosmic consciousness that pervades the universe determining which state we are in - some scientists, e.g., Nobel laureate Eugene Wigner, had argued that this is proof of the existence of God or some cosmic consciousness. Wigner had remarked that it was not possible to formulate the laws of quantum theory in a fully consistent way without reference to consciousness.

Consciousness or “mind-force” is evidently a potent force in nature. The mind is part, an indispensable part, of nature. Scientists such as David Bohm and Werner Heisenberg, as well as many other scientists, evidently understood this fundamental aspect. Classical philosophers such as Berkeley and Hume had wondered whether the existence of any object was independent of the existence of the mind or consciousness: If I had never seen (never been aware of) an object, does that object exist?

Thus, even if a unified field theory or theory of everything were obtained, it will still not give a complete picture of nature if consciousness were excluded. There should therefore be a complementary General Theory of Consciousness. This General Theory of Consciousness will be a very important aspect in our search for the ultimate truth. Many scientists, e.g., David Bohm, Wolfgang Pauli, John von Neumann, Arthur Eddington, Roger Penrose, George Wald, etc., had declared that the universe is mind-stuff. The capabilities of the human mind are so unique that no intelligent
machine or artificial intelligence can ever fully duplicate them, according to Sir Roger Penrose, who had authored the books, The Emperor’s New Mind, and, Shadows Of The Mind. Could a Supreme Being have created a mind which is capable of questioning its creator, the Supreme Being itself? Will one ever be able to find a computer questioning its creator, the human being?

The unified field theory is only concerned with the following four forces of nature: gravity, strong nuclear force, weak nuclear force and electromagnetism. There may be more than the four forces at work in nature. Some scientists are resurrecting the ether which Einstein had done away with. Can the ether, which is the theoretical medium in which light travels, be a fifth force? Can the centrifugal force of the rotation of the earth be another force affecting nature? Can consciousness, mind power, or psychic energy, be regarded as another force (this evidently applies at the quantum level - recall that according to Heisenberg’s Uncertainty Principle the experimenter affects the experiment and vice versa and the experimenter is part of the experiment as well, and, in David Bohm’s “looking-glass” universe, the observer is the observed, the part is the whole and different things are really one thing)?

Even Special Relativity is evidently linked to consciousness for it postulates that the intense gravitational field caused by travel at almost the velocity of light will cause the slowing down of clocks and therefore time, as well as the brain (consciousness which feels time passing more slowly) and bodily functions of a person.

It is evident that consciousness is the central player in the scheme of things in nature.
References
[4] In Search Of Schrodinger’s Cat (Quantum Physics And Reality), Bantam Book, John Gribbin, 1984