

# The Role of Moral Conscience in Human Guidance

## Abstract:

### Proponent (Dr. Asadaf):

Due to the special status that humans hold in creation, in addition to legislative guidance, they are also subject to another type of divine guidance known as "moral conscience." God Almighty has made human souls aware of moral values in the realm of creation and has inclined their inner inclinations towards them. Moral matters, which arise from human nature, possess intrinsic value and become the criterion for human excellence. Everyone experiences this as a form of direct knowledge in their conscience. Conscience is one of the primary manifestations of divine guidance, serving as an impartial guide, a powerful motivator, and a just judge directing towards moral values such as fulfilling rights, honesty, and respecting others' rights, etc. The most important feature of moral conscience is its role as an internal admonisher. This means that if a person acts contrary to their internal values, it guides them back to the right path and ethical behavior.

### First Critic (Dr. Moheiti Ardakan):

This discussion is current and relevant to us. Moral conscience is universal and a divine deposit present in everyone; it might be forgotten over time but does not disappear. A crucial issue is introducing key concepts, including conscience, and to properly understand what moral conscience is, it must be carefully considered. Is moral conscience different from nature and practical reason? In the paper, conscience is sometimes discussed in terms of nature and sometimes in terms of practical reason. A distinction between these three should be made. Essentially, there is no significant difference between logical and moral conscience. How can we prove the existence of conscience and moral conscience? Is conscience the same as practical reason? Your paper has many references where conscience is equated with practical reason. Kant discussed practical reason; are you referring to the same practical reason or are there similarities between Kant's discussion and the one you have presented here? Evidence is needed to substantiate the discussion on what conscience is and what your definition of it is.

### Second Critic (Dr. Ahmadi Amin):

The topic of the session is very important and discussed in moral philosophy. Conscience has various meanings, and to advance conceptual discussions, the following concepts should be examined:

- Conscience in terms of its corrective role.
- Nature in terms of its technical meaning.
- Practical reason in terms of its technical meaning.
- "Shuhood"/Direct knowledge in terms of its technical meaning.
- The relationship between "shuhood"/direct knowledge and conscience.

There are perceptions to be examined, including both specific and general perceptions. Perceptions are of two types:

- Sensory: The source of perception is the senses.
- Imaginary: The source of perception is imagination.

Conscience essentially perceives the specific. To which category does conscience belong? Is it in the realm of specific perceptions or in the realm of direct knowledge? Perceptions are categorized as follows: 1. Conditional on matter and 2. Not conditional on the presence of matter. Spiritual perceptions are both specific and general. Where does conscience fit into this classification?