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SPEAK UP

THE CONSCIENCE – A SENSE OF RIGHT OR WRONG

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A long time ago, a thought had come to my mind what is the yardstick to measure one's action as right or wrong. Since then, thinking year after year, I have realized that there is no such thing as evaluating one's sense confronting certain principles set by oneself. It can be said that everyone is open to setting their own set of doctrines to measure their own deed whether right or wrong which may lead every person (also represents a specific group of person/society/community or like that) to believe that he is right even if he is wrong in the ideology of other. Then, how to believe what is right or wrong. Does it need to identify what is right or wrong? Why can't we accept the action as it is no matter whether it is right or wrong? Why is there such a need to slice out right out of wrong or vice-versa? Isn't it perplexing us?

My mind was in the searching mode like Google browser and it had been searching...searching... searching for a long period until it was settled down at one particular point. As if I have unearthed the mystery that had put me in the state of consciously striving for unknown matter until I have discovered it. What was that?

It is factually impossible to make someone understand what I mean and what is that state of mind that simplifies the confusion or perplexity of 'right or wrong', don't take it in the literal sense rather sense it comprehensively. That is exactly what I mean what is impossible on the one hand is nothing but the state of mind and there is nothing like that in this world if we deeply believe in the other side. Isn't it contradicting one's statement? Throughout life, we all living beings live in this



genre of life. We always keep evaluating ourselves at every instant in the deep sea of the conscience.

What is it?

Before we proceed further, it is important to understand here that 'conscience' is different from the 'consciousness'. The latter refers to awareness or the state of being aware or mindful in every bit of motion of life whereas the former refers to the evaluation of actions or thoughts in the degree of correctness or incorrectness. The latter is very helpful in understanding the state of former and former will work only in the presence of the latter. One can say that it is conscious that builds conscience. The conscience can be understood as "the inner sense, could be an intuition, of what is right or wrong in one's conduct or motives; or something which is impelling one towards the most appropriateness or righteousness". In other words, an inhibiting sense of what is prudent or rational in a given situation. Simply, in Hindi, it refers to "Vivek – righteously and adroitly using one's knowledge or wisdom in discerning what is most appropriate in the given circumstances". Therefore, is it mind or soul or something else?

It is the consciousness within the human body that looked upon the virtues/values, alternatively set of principles or beliefs, shaped consciously by reason, set in the subconscious mind, before expressing any action or thought. Thus, all these values/virtues are very relative and subjective to each individual which collectively may be termed as an individual's fundamentals. And these fundamental characterize individuals in society. These fundamentals further can be stripped to flourish good conscience. As understood, conscience encompasses a set of principles, time being we do not define those principles as positive or negative or neutral rather take them as it is. Naturally, every human being, knowingly or unknowingly, throughout his life accepts or rejects various information, received or experienced (i.e. inflow) through his sensory organs (i.e. receptors), which later on deposits deep into the mind (say subconscious mind) and take the shape of a charter laying down certain principles. These principles are as is information that may be categorized as immature and mature from the perspective of each individual. Here immature information means that which is conceded or borrowed as it is (without brainstorm) and mature



information means fine informed information observed after self-cognitive process or pursuing well thought of intellectual whom he believes which we follow and imbibe them in one's life. The charter containing principles is never remaining the same at any given point of time as it keeps altering over the life based on a continuous inflow of information, whether mature or immature. These principles, virtues, or values may be decisively called conscience consciously acknowledged by one that forms his distinctive personality from others.

Definition

There is no precise definition of conscience nor is it practical to confine in words. It is as small as an atom, smallest particle, and as big as space, infinite. In such a situation, even if we attempt to define it, it will be always viewed as full of limitations in one or another view. Let's take an example, human eyes can see anything in light or it can see light in the darkness. Beyond a certain point it can't see in light or darkness it sees light but it can't define the source. So, whatever we see we believe it but whatever is beyond that we shall not accept it until somebody makes us see through it. That is, eyes can see the microorganisms through a microscope and see the objects into space through a telescope. Despite such progress made by science, we are still discovering every day new things. So it can be said that science is a never-ending process of discovery or inventing new things till human life exists in this world. It is very important to understand that what a human being is discovering and inventing is nothing but transforming the existing elements into a new form and not creating anything new. We call it new because it is new for us but it very much exists in one or other forms in the universe.

The conscience is very much similar to present-day science which keeps evolving every day in human life. As we moving in life, we are experiencing and learning continuously something different which we may accept or reject after reasoning out to the best of our owns belief. These beliefs/values/virtues/principles are collectively effectuated to self-knowledge which is also known as the conscience.



Objective

What role does conscience play in our life? Is it anything to do with our life? I will try to answer these questions as close as possible. It is pervasive that every action or thought is driven by an objective. Once a desire (say an objective) is taking its shape in the mind, the human being's actions and thoughts naturally spring up in sync with the objective. Following the same analogy, the conscience is an objective helping conscious mind (i.e. you) to sync its actions and thoughts in line with one's conscience. In other sense, parameters of each individual's conscience (is nothing but principles /virtues/value/ beliefs) confine his actions and thoughts as per his beliefs. This is how it draws an imaginary boundary of freedom of your conscience. It helps in personify each human being as per his beliefs. Human beings are generally categorized into good or bad based on his personality derived from his actions or thoughts which are ultimately sourced from one's character consists of self- evolved beliefs. If beliefs are such which do not harm any living being (including self) be it in any form and do not emanate any form of negativity, it personifies that individual a good human being not in his own eyes but in the social circle that surrounded him. The foremost objective of the conscience, which very much exists within each individual, is continuing to stay with high morals or ethics (in good state) not only in mind but educe them through one's conduct. Indirectly stay away from bad qualities (i.e. what is not good) / negativism.

Different ideas about conscience

As stated earlier it does not have any types or kinds but generally understood concerning context. The basic instinct of conscience never changes but it dons the colour of context about which it is gauged. Just to comprehend different ideas about conscience, I highlight the various perceptions in the context of religion, philosophy, science, legal, and commonly understood.

- **Religious:**

[In the literary traditions of the Upanishads, Brahma Sutras and the Bhagavad Gita (Hinduism), conscience is the label given to attributes composing knowledge about good and evil, that a soul acquires from the completion of acts and consequent accretion of karma over many lifetimes. The Chinese concept of Ren indicates that conscience, along with social



etiquette and correct relationships, assist humans to follow The Way (Tao) a mode of life reflecting the implicit human capacity for goodness and harmony. Conscience also features prominently in Buddhism. Buddha links the positive aspect of conscience to a pure heart and a calm, well-directed mind. It is regarded as a spiritual power, and one of the "Guardians of the World". The Buddha also associated conscience with compassion for those who must endure cravings and suffering in the world until right conduct culminates in the right mindfulness and right contemplation. The Islamic concept of Taqwa is closely related to conscience. In the Qur'a verses 2:197 & 22:37 Taqwa refers to "right conduct" or "piety", "guarding of oneself" or "guarding against evil".[20] Qur'a verse 47:17 says that God is the ultimate source of the believer's taqwā which is not simply the product of individual will but requires inspiration from God.[21] In Qur'a verses 91:7–8, God the Almighty talks about how He has perfected the soul, the conscience and has taught it the wrong (fujūr) and right (taqwā). In the Protestant Christian tradition, Martin Luther insisted in the Diet of Worms that his conscience was captive to the Word of God, and it was neither safe nor right to go against conscience. A fundamentalist Christian view of conscience might be: 'God gave us our conscience so we would know when we break His Law; the guilt we feel when we do something wrong tells us that we need to repent. Catholic theology sees conscience as the last practical "judgment of reason which at the appropriate moment enjoins [a person] to do good and to avoid evil". (Source <https://en.wikipedia.org>).] [Sikhs believe in the moral order of the universe and know that God is both just and generous. He resides in the individual. The God within guides the human being through an inner voice. This is generally termed as conscience. Within the individual, there is a perpetual struggle between good and evil. The conscience denounces evil and supports the good. We feel happy when we follow its command and unhappy, if we disobey it. A basic doctrine of Sikhism is to obey the Will of God. Where can we find the Will of God? According to Guru Nanak, it is embedded in the core of the human conscience. To follow one's conscience is, therefore, to live up to the Will of God. (Source <https://www.allaboutsikhs.com/index.php/sikhism-faqs/sikhism-faqswhat-is-conscience>)]



- **Secular:**

[The secular approach to conscience includes psychological, physiological, sociological, humanitarian, and authoritarian views. Lawrence Kohlberg considered critical conscience to be an important psychological stage in the proper moral development of humans, associated with the capacity to rationally weigh principles of responsibility, being best encouraged in the very young by linkage with humorous personifications (such as Jiminy Cricket, a fictional character in a comic book) and later in adolescents by debates about individually pertinent moral dilemmas. Antonio Damasio considers conscience an aspect of extended consciousness beyond survival-related dispositions and incorporating the search for truth and desire to build norms and ideals for behaviour. Even atheists who have done a wrong thing express remorse because they have later felt dejected and unclean, possibly due to the weight of public opinion or perhaps the moral sense that was engrained in them during childhood.]

Conscience as a society-forming instinct: *Michel Glautier argues that conscience is one of the instincts which enable people to form societies: groups of humans without these instincts or in whom they are insufficient cannot form societies and do not reproduce their kind as successfully as those have the instinct to do. Charles Darwin considered that conscience evolved in humans to resolve conflicts between competing for natural impulses-some about self-preservation but others about the safety of a family or community; the claim of conscience to moral authority emerged from the "greater duration of an impression of social instincts" in the struggle for survival. In such a view, behaviour destructive to a person's society (either to its structures or to the persons it comprises) is bad or "evil". Thus, conscience can be viewed as an outcome of those biological drives that prompt humans to avoid provoking fear or contempt in others; being experienced as guilt and shame in differing ways from society to society and person to person. A requirement of conscience in this view is the capacity to see ourselves from the point of view of another person. Persons unable to do this (psychopaths, sociopaths, narcissists) therefore often act in ways which are "evil". Fundamental in this view of conscience is that humans consider some "other" as being in a social relationship. Thus, nationalism is invoked in conscience to quell tribal conflict and the notion of a Brotherhood of Man is invoked to quell*



national conflicts. Yet such crowd drives may not only overwhelm but redefine individual conscience. Sir Arthur Keith in 1948 developed the Amity-enmity complex. We evolved as tribal groups surrounded by enemies; thus conscience evolved a dual role; the duty to save and protect members of the in-group, and the duty to show hatred and aggression towards any out-group.

Evolutionary biology: *Contemporary scientists in evolutionary biology seek to explain conscience as a function of the brain that evolved to facilitate altruism within societies. In his book *The God Delusion*, Richard Dawkins states that he agrees with Robert Hinde's *Why Good is Good*, Michael Shermer's *The Science of Good and Evil*, Robert Buckman's *Can We Be Good Without God?* and Marc Hauser's *Moral Minds*, that our sense of right and wrong can be derived from our Darwinian past. He subsequently reinforced this idea through the lens of the gene-centered view of evolution, since the unit of natural selection is neither an individual organism nor a group, but rather the "selfish" gene, and these genes could ensure their own "selfish" survival by, inter alia, pushing individuals to act altruistically towards its kin. (Source <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscience>)*

- **Philosophical:**

[The word "conscience" derives etymologically from the Latin conscientia, meaning "privity of knowledge" or "with-knowledge". The English word implies internal awareness of a moral standard in the mind concerning the quality of one's motives, as well as a consciousness of own actions. Thus conscience considered philosophically may be first, and perhaps most commonly, a largely unexamined "gut feeling" or "vague sense of guilt" about what ought to be or should have been done. Conscience in this sense is not necessarily the product of a process of rational consideration of the moral features of a situation (or the applicable normative principles, rules or laws) and can arise from parental, peer group, religious, state or corporate indoctrination, which may or may not be presently consciously acceptable to the person ("traditional conscience"). Conscience may be defined as the practical reason employed when applying moral convictions to a situation ("critical conscience"). In purportedly morally mature mystical

people who have developed this capacity through daily contemplation or meditation combined with selfless service to others, critical conscience can be aided by a "spark" of intuitive insight or revelation (called marifa in Islamic Sufi philosophy and synderesis in medieval Christian scholastic moral philosophy). Conscience is accompanied in each case by an internal awareness of 'inner light' and approbation or 'inner darkness' and condemnation as well as a resulting conviction of right or duty either followed or declined. (Source <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscience>)

- **Legal:**

Our society seems to recognize “freedom of conscience” – that we should be free to obey our consciences but within limits. It can also be equated with “Freedom of thought” - is the freedom of an individual to hold or consider a fact, viewpoint, or thought, independent of others' viewpoints. Considering that we don't have a clear or unified philosophy of conscience, this raises legal, political, and social issues. The United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) which is part of international customary law specifically refers to conscience in Articles 1 and 18:

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood” (Article 1)

"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance" (Article 18)

Likewise, the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) mentions conscience in Article 18.1 –

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either

individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching"

Similarly, the Constitution of India has too guaranteed and bestowed these rights to every Indian; however, it should not be considered infinite rights rather confined to codifying statutes of the land.

- **World Conscience:**

[World conscience is the universalist idea that all people on earth will no longer be morally estrange from one another, whether it be culturally, ethnically, or geographically; instead they will conceive ethics from the utopian point of view of the universe, eternity or infinity, rather than have their duties and obligations defined by forces arising solely within the restrictive boundaries of 'blood and territory. Often this derives from a spiritual or natural law perspective, that for world peace to be achieved. Conscience, properly understood, should be generally considered as not necessarily linked to fundamentalist religious ideologies, but as an aspect of universal consciousness, access to which is the common heritage of humanity. (Source <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscience>)]

Conscience versus Sociopath

As it is stated that conscience is always present within every human being, however, there are phenomena when a person does not sense to look upon his conscience (moral values) and his actions or thoughts are performed otherwise. Else person's consciences (objectives) are formed full of negativism so his actions or thoughts transform in the alignment with his negative objectives. The first kind of sociopath does remorse for his past deed when action or thoughts were not in the sync with the conscience. The second kind of sociopath is not feeling any empathy, guilt, fear, or shame for his deed. Most experts claim that the second kind of sociopath is an incurable condition and neuro-scientific research shows concrete differences between normal and sociopathic brains. Ironically, then sociopaths seem to be evidence that a capacity for conscience is innate in normal humans.

Microscopic observations:

• Atomic theory

By now it is very clear that conscience comprises of principles/values/virtues or similar kind of thing. These values could be interdependent or dependent but capable of shelf distinctiveness from one another. Each value can further be disintegrated into its indispensable sense. What is that indispensable sense? To make it simpler, let's we understand the structure of an atom, studied some time in school days. An atom carries within it protons (+), neutrons (0) and electrons (-). Like that each value can be interpreted positively (yes), neutrally (silent) or negatively (no) in the context of an individual's relative and subjective behaviour at a particular situation. Let's take an example of belief –

1. One must pray to God - A religious person will take it positively while an Atheist will disown this belief or take it negatively while the inherent nature of this belief is positive. And some will agree or won't agree to both these views and maintain a neutral stand or silently support both these views.
2. Revenge (a principle that a person who has injured another person is penalized to a similar degree) – In this case too those who strongly support this belief will classify it positive while its inherent nature is negative and some will sturdily reject it. Here too we will find the neutral class of section.

In the aforesaid both these examples, there are always multiple probabilities of switching one's own decision from 'yes' to 'no', 'yes /no' to 'neutral' or vice-a-versa with the change of time or change in dimension at a given point of time/situation. Therefore the conscience that encompasses principles could be of multidimensional informed decision (say yes/no/neutral individually or collectively two or more).

• Theory of Relativity:

It is something that we evaluate the degree of elasticity of one aspect in the given situation and time. For a convenient purpose, we categorise degree into liberal/free, moderate and stiffness. This relativism in language has been taught to us since we started leaning. To simplify it, we

refer to the above two examples. In the example 'a', it can be perceived that there is an inherent force in the statement – believing in the principle is obligatory and can be categorised into 'stiffness'. If we write the statement with a varying degree – One should pray to God, it can be viewed as lower stiffness and categorised into 'moderate'. This statement can be placed in the 'liberal' category as – One may pray to God. Each degree has a different outcome. Stiffness may lead to fundamentalist or rigidity – not ready to change with time and circumstance. Moderate may adopt minimal elasticity to each end of extreme (i.e. stiffness and liberal) or maintain their stand. Liberal will follow this statement with free will – not binding oneself with this principle. The similar analogy may be extended to example 'b' where one will find enforcement in it; others will completely reject (liberal themselves) this statement and another may maintain moderate stand. There is one more probability that one may not strictly adhere self to the degree of elasticity which inherent in the statement but with his informed knowledge, he will categorise himself to the most suitable degree. This is how conscience helps oneself what is most appropriate to him.

- **Theory of Mechanics:**

To understand this theory we equate principles with policies. And to implement policies we need some kind of mechanism (i.e. rules/regulations/procedures/ methods). One must make a note that these methods are again subjected to atom theory and relativity theory. Let's again go to the above example 'a'. Everyone in this world prays/bows to God/Super power. It means it has universal acceptance but everyone prays differently in a definite method. This definite method could be in the form of rigidity, moderate or liberal. All these methods have inherent positive vibes (atom theory) and definite method considered to be good (relative theory) until it does not harm any other living being. Let's analyse a practical example – in the Corona time, all over the world, each country has taken some steps to beat corona based on some fundamental ideology say treating disease is a foremost priority but the parallel emphasis is given, with varying degree, to other aspects. Above all the other aspects save the economy and save humanity were the most immediate priorities. In India, Prime Minister (PM) has given priority (of course next to the treatment of Corona) to 'Jaan Hai to Jahan Hai' – emphasis on saving



humanity. Based on this PM, in consultations with healthcare force and various other experts, has first taken cognizance of the people of India by implementing 'Janta Curfew' – voluntary support ('liberal' approach) and noticed that their conscience (i.e. Social or community conscience) and conscience formed in the interest of the nation (larger community conscience) has a common motto. By doing this he has read the mindset of every Indian what they believe in the given circumstance and time and enforced mandatory ('stiffness' approach) lockdown of 21 days.

Here, it is observed that there is a national conscience which is carrying the inherent essence of positivism (atom theory) and lockdown procedure (mechanics theory) combine with atom and relative theories - used collaboratively. During this time, there was a small group (within the community), has disowned the national conscience (negative approach – atom theory) and lockdown (mechanics theory with relativity theory) on the ground that saving humanity is rest with God and not in the hand of mankind. With this instance, it is just tried to clarify the existence of the atom / relative theory is omnipresence. Following the hypothesis of majority theory (considering only humanity – no space for caste, creed, religion etc.) it can be established that conscience of a small group is negative (bad / Evil) in comparison with a positive conscience (good / God) of a larger group – Nation. Just a word of caution, the theory of majority to have an exception as it carries inherent limitation. In the corporate world, the majority of the board of directions do overpower minorities and enforced their decision (though not good in law or interest of the company) on the minority who differ from them and feel deprived of using their rights.

Attributes

- Conscious (mindful) - is the state of being awake, alert to what is going on around you, or aware of feelings. In the absence of this conscience loses its utility and it is just an aggregation of information. It is consciousness that filters the information and shapes the conscience.

- Atom, Relative, and Mechanic theories – these theories emphasise on possibilities of various facets of one thing, degree of elasticity, and mechanism to attain the objectives. It could be possible that all these theories may not be applicable at the same time but are applicable to the same thing at different points of time.
- Multidimensional approach (Anekantvad) – it refers to a state in which the same thing is observed in different angles and brings all the views together to understand the reality or true nature of the thing.
- Strive for truth by acquiring knowledge – it could be possible that what is true for one may not be true for others or true for a group/community may not be true for another group/community. In such a situation one should continuously strive for truth/reality based on known evidence or sensible reasons. If one can't reach any specific conclusion but justify the probabilities of multiple conclusions then each conclusion should be accepted unless anyone is rejected them based on new evidence.
- Positive thinking – it is an art in which everyone should evolve within oneself and it is never ending process. This helps one to spin out positivity from negativity and stay healthy mentally or physically.

How do we create a good conscience?

From the foregoing discussion, by now we must have believed that it is a very complex subject and this needs to be demystified. To begin, the human being needs to be understood from his conception in the womb. It is stated that the baby takes the shape of the human body by the 12th week of pregnancy. As per science, the brain takes years to fully mature physically and mentally. During the childhood period (say up to 13 years of age) the child takes in all information as is without giving profound thought to it and this develops a cluster of beliefs/ values in the subconscious mind. These are reflected in the behavior of the child. After this age, human beings start evaluating consciously every bit of information whether existing or new, and classifying them



into right or wrong or left them as it is. Therefore, logically this is the right age/ time to build a good conscience.

It is very imperative to understand every belief/statement in the context of the atom and relative theories discussed earlier. These theories help us to understand different facets of each statement/belief which could be positive, negative, or moderate, and assist us to pick only positive/right belief to form a good conscience. The theory of mechanics would assist you in mannerism to implement the principles. Also, various ideas of conscience assist in forming a good conscience.

We have the responsibility to form our conscience as best we can. It must be noted, however, that this obligation to form our conscience is never-ending; since, as stated above, "conscience is the perception of reason," and reason can sometimes err (negative), we, therefore, have a duty to learn more and incorrect conscience must be changed. A well-formed conscience is straight and truthful.

The foremost important is that you have to act consciously or mindfully. Whenever we enforce any action in sync with one's objective, which could be anything, on other then we need to first evaluate the same applying the atom and relative theories. At the same time, we have to put oneself in the shoe of others and evaluate that act as if you are that other/s. In other words, question yourself whether that action is acceptable to you as if you are other? If not based on gained knowledge, then that action confirms its negativity aspect. Dissect it (negative aspect) from your life and grace moderate and positive aspects. Here we have to take the help of multidimensional/ manifold approach - one of the doctrines of Jainism namely Anekantvad. This process of understanding any aspect of anything from one's point of view or other drives you to ultimate truth or reality. The process of understanding will help you to recognize the right belief (1), right knowledge (2) and right conduct (3). All these three elements are interdependent. To believe any statement it is important to acquire enough knowledge so truth/reality can be unveiled. This ultimate truth will form part of conscience and this will be transformed into one's conduct. It is a universal truth that action depicts your thoughts and knowledge which personifies you.

The above notion, now, be understood with a practical example. For simplicity, let's take an idea of the existence of God. Assume 'A', based on his religious knowledge, strongly believes in the existence of God. As far as this belief is cantered to 'A' there is no problem but when he is forcing his idea on others say 'B', a non-believer in God, then difference arises. Therefore, 'A' should apply atom theory to understand all possibilities which he could do by acquiring more and more knowledge to reach the truth/ reality. He should also understand 'B's perspective by following the doctrine of Anekantvad. It could be possible that there are other views. Further, here 'A' should question himself that if he were 'B', would he allow 'A's enforcement on him? If the answer is No and in such a situation, if 'A' can't reach any finality or assumes alternative possibilities, then 'A' should respect 'B's perspective, though it won't change 'A's belief. If we inverse the given instance, then B respects A's view rather than contradicting. Both 'A' and 'B' by their positive acts and thoughts set a positive temperament for each other in their mind. This is the only way whereby you can eliminate negativity from your conscience forever and create a world full of positivity. In example 'b' (supra), Revenge, an inherently essence negative aspect, is sometimes used as teaching provided it does not harm others in any form. We all must have heard about an idiom – 'tit for tat' which can be equated with revenge. A tit-for-tat action is one where Mr A takes revenge on Mr B for what Mr B has done by doing something similar to Mr A. So Mr B can experience the same agony that Mr A has experienced. With this Mr B will rather be in a better position to evaluate the situation and correct his wrong conscience.

Suppose I steal something of another then I would not be in a better position to judge my conscience unless someone steals my things. It is very natural that as soon as someone steals my things, I will be able to classify that action as good or bad and will define stealing as the wrong action and replace this observation with my old belief that stealing is not bad or something between right and bad (acceptable level of tolerance i.e. moderate). With this example, I just want to elucidate here that negative attracts negative and positive attracts positive and it is also universal law that positive resides with negative or they are two sides of a coin (as explained in atom theory). It is we who by using one's knowledge should shred negativism from every notion and imbibe positivity in our life to form a good conscience.



Benefits

Once everyone starts building good conscience, it will reflect in our conduct and spread across a close circle say our family, to a little larger family, to their relatives, and so on. This will create an imaginary ripple amongst humanity like a ripple in the water. However, it is equally true that negative ripple too exists but the strength of positive ripple shall overpower negative ripple and limits its effect as minimal as possible. We have to always strive to create a positive ripple.

Cautions

As explained above, the day the negative ripple overpowered the positive ripple humanity will be in danger. However, it is a natural process that nothing ever lasts forever and will diminish to an insignificant level as a positive ripple re-empowers the position. In other words, it is a cycle of upside down and vice-versa. The only thing here we can say the period of positive can be managed for a longer period than the negative period.

Disclaimer

The concept of conscience discussed hereinabove is a personal thought of a writer. In no way, does the writer support anyone, any community, any religion, and so on. The examples given herein are just to comprehend the complex concept simplistic manner. Every attempt was made to clarify that conscience is always a cluster of positive thoughts. It emphasizes eliminating the essence of negativism in any statement/ belief so one can contemplate the positive side of that statement/ belief. The writer shall not be held responsible or accountable for any damage or injury that arises to anyone on account of the uses of his hypothesis on conscience. It is warned to everyone that one should use self-knowledge before practising the above concept in own life and he/she shall be responsible for his deed and cannot hold the writer responsible for any cause/ damage.