

Moorage giving a retrospective account on Socrates spoke of a “*mysterious voice which he called dominion.*”⁸(Ps. 94: 7-8) This interior voice which will always guide him and tells him not to do certain things Socrates regards it as conscience.

Immanuel Kant regarded conscience as an instinct to pass judgement upon us in accordance with moral. For Martin Heidegger conscience is seen as the “*inner voice*” a still small voice.

The Hindus regarded conscience as “*The invisible God*” who dwells within us.

Commenting on this **Seneca** said that conscience is: "The Holy Spirit dwelling in man as an observer and watcher of good and evil in us (cf Eph. 4)

Jaspers was not left out in his observation and has the same idea with the Hindus. In his words “*It is that voice speaking to man who is himself*”.

The absence of a moral norm can bring chaos and disorder in the society. And for a good judgement one's conscience must be morally upright. An upright conscience judges rightly and correctly with little or no mistake. A morally sound conscience is happy and avoids occasions of sin like – killing, corruption, theft and other social vices that can affect the society. Since conscience is that which corresponds to the objective norms of morality. Conscience is used as a covenantal pact. The Nigerian man is always sure that he has a “*True or certain conscience*” before going out his action or duties. He believes that when he has doubt or lax conscience he will suspend his judgement or action. His actions and judgement are guided by “*certain conscience.*”

For the Nigerian man he has only a “*scrupulous conscience*” if he has offended his God and his conscience begins to blame him. He begins to mourn or weep because of fear or punishment or impending danger.

In conclusion, the Nigerian people in all they do are guided by the conscience hence his action will offend his God or gods and neighbour.