



Article

Vitality of conscience among educational counselors: A field study in Najaf Governorate

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Abstract: The current research aims to identify the vitality of conscience among educational counselors and to measure the vitality of conscience among educational counselors according to the gender variable (males-(females) To achieve the research objective, the researcher chose a random sample of educational counselors in the Directorate of the Najaf Governorate Center for Academic Science (2024-2025), as the sample size reached (120) educational counselors, male and female. In view of the research objective, a tool must be prepared for it. Therefore, the researcher built a scale to measure the vitality of conscience, which in its final form is (24) five-alternative paragraphs (applies to me to a very large extent - applies to me to a large extent).-Applies to me to a moderate degree-Applies to me to a lesser extent-It does not apply to me at all) and its validity was confirmed by presenting its paragraphs to a group of specialized arbitrators in order to express their opinion on its validity and suitability in terms of the content and formulation of the paragraphs, while ensuring the stability of the scale by distributing the scale in its final form to a sample consisting of (30) educational counselors who were chosen randomly. After that, the same scale was distributed to the same people after a period of two weeks to determine the scale's degree. After collecting the data and analyzing it statistically, the results showed that the educational counselors enjoy a lively conscience and there are no statistically significant differences according to the gender variable (males).-Females) In light of the results, the researcher presented a number of recommendations and proposals.

Keywords: vitality of conscience - educational counselors - Najaf Governorate.

Introduction

Chapter One:

First: The research problem:

Psychological and educational counseling is one of the counseling functions that contribute to serving society and enhancing human well-being and development. Since the school is considered an educational institution that aims to serve the community, a living conscience represents an

essential element in the educational counseling profession, as it directly affects the quality of guidance and support provided to students. With the escalation of challenges in the educational environment, levels of conscience may vary among educational counselors, affecting the effectiveness of their counseling role (Mohamed Waktouf, 2020: 277). Therefore, the human conscience is a psychological or mental force that is not limited to motivating positive behaviors only, but can also lead to negative behaviors at times. This is due to the influence of internal control, which may lead to severe psychological pressure that causes the suppression of motives, which contributes to the emergence of neurological diseases. Despite this, conscience is considered a feeling emanating from the self, where the individual feels his existence as an independent being with self-will (Al-Yoziki and Mahmoud, 2023: 489). The standards of conscience that affect an individual's behavior often depend on the customs, traditions, and family and social laws in which he or she is raised. Conscience is considered the ability to issue moral judgments about our actions and is a major tool in social control to control behavior. Conscience develops gradually through empathy, which is the process of absorbing the characteristics of other individuals and applying them to oneself (Hashem, 2015: 3). A weak conscience leads to negative effects on the being of individuals, which may be described as a loss of self and a deterioration in their personal relationships. These individuals suffer from feelings of depression, anxiety, guilt, and frustration, in addition to difficulty adapting to a normal and normal social life. As a result, the construction of the individual personality becomes disjointed and unable to adapt, resulting in a weak cohesion of the personality and the ability to interact socially (Jubeir and Al-Shammari, 2023: 342). The pressures, conflicts, and circumstances that the individual is exposed to push him or her to practice some behaviors and direct him or her toward unacceptable behaviors represented by a change in moral values. Therefore, knowing the level of vitality of conscience among educational counselors raises a problem that may respond to many Of the variables to benefit from in educational journals, the reflection of such repercussions in the educational environment represents a problem that the current study addressed by answering the following question: (Do educational counselors possess a level of conscientious vitality or not?)

Second: The importance of the research:

The importance of the current research is represented by the following points:

- 1- The importance of the topic of the vitality of conscience lies in the fact that it is the basis for subjective objectivity and moral integrity. The vitality of conscience expresses a state of cognitive and emotional maturity that enables the individual to summon all his abilities and potential and employ them to distinguish between right and wrong, virtue and vice, reality and illusion, and to refine the soul and protect it from falling and slipping into the clutches of vice.
- 2- Conscience is an important variable that has been addressed in numerous studies. It is of great importance in shaping the human personality, as it is the foundation upon which moral and spiritual values are built. It contributes to determining right and wrong and forming good relationships with others in various areas of life.
- 3- Conscience is a basic source of moral commitment as it carries meanings of reward and punishment and is considered one of the faculties of the human soul. It is strengthened by good upbringing and weakened by neglect. Societies that care about raising their children and regulating their laws contribute to forming a living conscience among their individuals, which enhances the importance of conscience in daily life.

4- The results of the current study may be useful to those interested in educational affairs at the Ministry of Higher Education in including topics related to the study variables in the curricula. It may also help university officials in providing educational seminars, therapeutic and guidance programs, and developing the moral aspects of the individual's personality.

5- The importance of the educational counselors segment as one of the pillars of the educational process and its effective role in achieving the educational goals of the educational policy in Iraq and as a contributing factor in overcoming the difficulties and problems that they suffer from and they work to provide an appropriate psychological climate to achieve success and academic excellence.

Third: Research objectives:

The current research aims to identify:

1- Vitality of conscience among educational counselors.

2- Identifying the statistically significant differences in the vitality of conscience among educational counselors according to the gender variable (males - females).

Fourth: Research limits:

The current research is limited to educational counselors working on the staff of the Directorate of Education in the Center of Najaf Governorate for the academic year (2024-2025).

Fifth: Defining termsconscientiousness:

We note that there is a difference regarding the name itself (vitality of conscience) among researchers, some of whom called this name the awakening of conscience, or the living conscience, or the will or responsibility to accomplish their tasks, and this is what Costa and McCrae confirmed when they described the individual who possesses this trait, adding that they are socially interactive.

1- Costa and Macra (1993): It is the individual's quest to be aware, conscientious, serious, determined, willed, and accomplished. Conscientiousness is represented by efficiency, organization, a sense of duty, struggle for accomplishment, and self-discipline that drives individuals toward achieving their goals, perseverance, and increased ability to issue judgment regarding right and wrong. costa and mccrea, 1992. pp.15-16).

2-Kazem (2001):It is characterized by the following qualities: competence, patience, and self-control, as well as honesty, altruism, sympathy, cooperation, and accuracy. (Kazem, 2001: 288).

3-Malham and Al-Ahmad (2009):One of the important personality traits that requires the individual to have a high level of alertness, avoid indifference, and be able to commit and strive diligently to achieve goals and work to invest them well for the benefit of the individual and the group, while pointing out the necessity of moderation in alertness and not exaggerating or acting towards perfectionism. (Malham and Al-Ahmad, 2009: 20).

4- Al-Abbadi (2010): It is an aspect of the individual's personality that involves understanding moral principles and applying them in public life situations. He has the ability to be efficient and organized and struggle to achieve his goals in the best way. The individual is deliberate in making important decisions in his life. (Al-Abbadi, 2010: 13).

5- Al-Samawi (2017): It is an aspect of personality that includes efficiency, organization, a sense of duty, striving for achievement, self-discipline, deliberation, working to direct and achieve goals, perseverance, and the ability to issue judgment on experiences and actions regarding right and wrong. (Al-Samawi: 2017: 7).

(Educational guide Educational counselor).

Ministry of Education definition 2002:

He is a member of the teaching staff who is scientifically and educationally qualified to practice his advisory and guidance work by making use of all available sources and data and verifying the accuracy of that data. (Al-Alusi and Al-Ma'rouf, 2002: 30).

Operational definition: It is the total score that is derived from the responses of educational counselors to the items of the scale used in the current research.

Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies:

And the first :Theoretical framework:

The concept of vitality of conscience:

The concept of the vitality of conscience has captured the attention of philosophers, thinkers, psychologists and religious scholars due to its pivotal role in directing, evaluating and predicting human behaviour. Conscience is not just a passing feeling, but rather an influential and vital internal force that works to guide man towards good and deter him from evil, which makes it the most important moral regulator of the life of the individual and society. Conscience is distinguished by being an authority. Ethical self precedes action. With guidance to the duty and accompany it with encouragement. Virtue and discouragement from vice. It is followed by an evaluation of its results, which gives the person comfort and peace when doing good, or arouses within him regret and pain when committing a mistake. What makes the vitality of conscience is essential to understanding the nature of human behavior. (Ahmed, 2022: 111).

where I confirmed many theories. Psychological and social aspects of how conscience is formed and acquired. And its development. In the human personality, it is the foundation upon which spiritual values are built. And moral as well. Determines what is right. And the mistake, and sees. Freud believes that conscience is an inner voice that embodies a person's thoughts and directs him towards doing something or refraining from doing it. It also represents self-recrimination in his quest to serve the principle of truth (Al-Ubaidi and Al-Shajri, 2022: 5).

And the trait of conscientiousness is acquired through imitating the behaviors of parents during the stage of childhood. And commitment to social norms. Many theories have agreed that this trait is an essential element in forming a healthy personality, as the individual acquires it through various adaptive aspects that include behaviors, knowledge, and emotions, or a combination of these factors combined (Al-Khalidi, 2020: 40).

where the vitality of conscience in (Shambark (Schiamberg) It is a set of social and cultural rules that the individual acquires and which govern his behavior in social situations by force of duty. And the conscience. (Al-Shamri and Jabir 2023: 343).

and that vitality of conscience is a set of traits and characteristics that reflect the level of organization, perseverance and realism in the individual's behavior while striving to achieve his goals. It also reflects his sensitivity towards others, especially those who suffer from weakness or lack mastery. These characteristics are considered reference standards that control the extent of the conscience's alertness or inactivity. The vitality of the conscience appears through various life behaviors, such as deliberation and pleasant caution. They reflect attention and deep awareness of the course of events, fear and extreme caution that indicate precision, skill and ingenuity, as manifested in adopting positive social behaviors such as cooperation and support. The role of conscience is clearly evident in times of a crisis of values, where internal turmoil occurs between

the ego and moral principles, and when the individual faces a conflict between what should be and what he wants to achieve his desires, the conscience awakens to resolve this conflict and puts a moral barrier between the instinctive demands and between Principles Ethics: To judge actions according to balanced moral standards. (Al-Nawajah, 2018: 77).

As Djiman Witkomoto points out, (Digman and Tekmoto 1981) to the vitality of conscience Sideways, The positive side refers to professional and academic achievements, while the negative side refers to extreme sensitivity, compulsive actions to master things, or workaholism (Turki, 2020: 7).

It is worth noting that the conscientious individual often feels happy, which is the focus of positive psychology as the goal. It is sought by people across different civilizations, and a person with a living conscience is distinguished by his personality. Especially if he takes care of development His conscience This positively impacts his life, leading him to a peaceful life free from the torment of a guilty conscience. Conscience can become a driving force towards personal growth and continuous development (Mahmoud Al-Yoziki, 2023: 491).

where Psychologists divide conscience into two types (healthy conscience) which is represented by the soul The blamer that deters one from doing something sins And reprimand him if he commits any of these things so that he does not repeat what he did, and a healthy conscience is consistent with the continuous growth of personality, and human behavior is acceptable and complete. ability To fulfill his needs.

As for the second type He is (unhealthy conscience) your And a result The conflict of consciences and the control of the superego over the ego, where the individual is held to strict account for every small or big mistake he made, and he may find himself guilty even if he had no hand in it, so he blames himself greatly for it, and he even looks for justifiable reasons to blame himself even in distant situations, which results in desire To punish oneself. (Muhammad and Aziz, 2022: 532). where Seiser, Maccoby, and Levine set three criteria for moral development related to conscience as a learned behavioral phenomenon:

1- Resisting temptation 2- Self-direction or self-learning 3- Behavioral manifestations indicating feelings of guilt in the event of breaking the rules. (Jaber, 2008: 264).

Characteristics of a conscientious person:

Both of them did Oldman and John (2003) identify the personality traits of a conscientious individual, and they believe that it is based on the principle of "being right." These features are:

1- Hard work: The person must be committed to working seriously, able to exert great effort, and focused on a specific point and have... goals specific.

2- Achievement Work People work right and are Their opinions Their beliefs are always correct, they intend to do the right thing, and they like to complete their work efficiently and in an organized manner, paying attention to the smallest details without making mistakes. (Salman, 2014: 14).

3- Persistence: People remain committed to their beliefs. and their opinions Confronting them with rejection strengthens their resolve.

4- Discipline: It is based on individuals being economical, cautious and careful in all aspects of their lives and that they do not give an opportunity For actions Reckless and side effects that affect them.

5- Accumulation: Individuals desire to collect and save things. They do not abandon About anything It has a high value for them (Al-Samawi, 2017: 11).

Manifestations of vital conscience:

1- Efficiency ((competence)

Being skilled, sensitive and accomplished is a major component of self-esteem. Many linguistic studies have shown this component as one of the aspects of self-esteem. Intelligence Such as logical and insightful versus thoughtless and unaware, and this factor is explained by McCurry as reflective of efficiency and linked to the locus of control. (Al-Hali, 2017: 75)

2- Organization (order):

It indicates that the individual follows a certain method in his life, organized in all aspects. People with a high degree of organization like to keep everything in its designated place. They tend to be demanding and difficult to please, and keep their belongings clean and tidy. As for those with a low degree, They are not They are organized and spend a lot of time researching things and often keep their options open rather than planning. per Something in advance. (Al-Rubai, 2014: 88).

3- Sense of duty (Dutifulness):

It is commitment By principles Ethics and fulfillment of ethical obligations. The individual is trustworthy and cares about others and himself.

4- Struggle for achievement (Achievement striving):

It is represented by high ambition, working hard to achieve goals, toil, determination, understanding trends in life, and diligent work. (Muhammad, 2022: 151).

5- Self-discipline (Self-Discipline

To have the ability to start a job or task and then continue until it is completed without becoming tired or bored, able to complete tasks without needing encouragement from others.

6- Patience (Deliberation):

He has the tendency to think before taking any action, and therefore he is characterized by caution, care, vigilance, and deliberation before making a decision to take any action. He has the tendency to think carefully and be cautious before taking action. (Rustam, 2018: 7).

Vital characteristics of conscience:

1- Reflective conscience: The individual who has a live conscience is able to discuss sensitive issues and moral values within a framework of moral controls. This approach allows dealing with moral conflicts that... They face When faced with problems, it helps him make decisions based on sound moral foundations, especially when he can express Its principles Clearly.

2- Self-affirmation: He doesn't feel The individual feels that his conscience is a strange force that imposes its authority on him. by force Or fear, but rather he sees it as part of his inner being, composed of values and principles that have been subjected to contemplation and affirmation until they became part of his true self. The conscience that stems from his personal conviction is the one to which the individual is committed. By his own will And not surrender to fear or coercion. (Al-Yoziki and Mahmoud, 2023: 494).

3- Accepting criticism and change: A living conscience is based on general values and principles that remain constant throughout life and change only with difficulty. However, the behavior resulting from these values is not precisely defined, as the individual can review and reconsider the requirements of conscience when he finds that they do not conform to contemporary and current circumstances.

4- Compatibility with prevailing social values: Individuals share some values and principles with their community, but this does not This means that their consciences must be completely in line

with the prevailing social values. An individual may seek a more moral life than his surroundings, preferring to satisfy his conscience over meeting the expectations of others. In some cases, it may be necessary to resist collective pressures to maintain personal values and live among people who are consistent with his principles. (Al-Sultani, 2005: 22).

Theories that explain the vitality of conscience:

First: TheoryFeatures:

Vitality of conscience is one of the primary source characteristics as classified by Cattle calls it the superego emotion. Cattle believes that when a person develops many attitudes towards a certain thing, an emotion towards that thing arises. (Al-Samawi, 2017: 13).

But Alport believes that in the early years of life, the child's behavior should be controlled by prohibitive words such as "do" and "stop", supported by the threat of punishment for failure to obey. The child begins to acquire these commands and threats by performing duty and avoiding everything that causes feelings of remorse. An important transformation occurs in the conscience once the functions appropriate to the image of the machine, its respect, and the appropriate struggle begin. The imperatives begin to outnumber the duties. The young man who sees himself one day as a lawyer knows that he must learn instead of going to him. There are certain habits of socially approved behavior that are replaced by behaviors in appropriate functions instead of fearing internal feelings towards the disabled. (Ghailan, 2023: 290).

Second: The theorybehavioral:

Behavioral theory emphasizes the social factors that influence the development of conscience and emphasizes both (Pandora and Skinner) The development of an individual's conscience is influenced by reward, punishment, observational learning, and behavioral reinforcement.

As for Hoffman HOFFMAN 1970 emphasized the role of parents in developing the conscience in the child through the use of parents For roles With a child, the induction method is to explain why a certain action is wrong, while emphasizing its effects on other people, while the assertion of power represents the use of hitting, withdrawing privileges, and harsh words to assert authority over the child. This appears in the style of not caring when he behaves badly. (Muhammad, 2018: 363)

Third: TheoryMaslow's needs:

Maslow believed that because of the aggressive motives within the individual, the viewpoint emerged that the individual's conscience must be imposed on him in an incidental manner from the outside due to fear of punishment. As for the basic aspect of conscience, it is based on the concept of internal nature, as it must be honest With ourselves to know our needs, abilities and talents, According to Maslow's expression: Human nature carries within itself the answer to the following questions: How can I be good? How can I be happy? How can I be honest? A person knows his worth when he loses these values, as individuals who make their inner nature realistic do everything that is good for them. And for others As a result of love and not fear, they do what is good because it is necessary for them to do so. They pursue the highest values of truth, beauty, perfection, and justice. (Abdul Ali, 2023: 427-428).

Axis II: Studiesprevious:

Viewed Studies and research Previous studies related to the subject of the study were conducted through searching in periodicals, scientific summaries and university theses. It was found that there

were some studies related to the subject of the study. Below is a presentation of some of them arranged chronologically from oldest to most recent.

First: Salman's study (2014): Social laziness and its relationship to the vitality of conscience among university students.

The study aimed to identify the level of social laziness and liveliness of conscience among university students and the significance of the differences between social laziness and liveliness of conscience according to the variable of gender and specialization, as well as to know the relationship between liveliness of conscience and social laziness among university students. The study sample consisted of (200) male and female students for morning study. The results showed that the level of social laziness is high among university students, as it showed a high level of liveliness of conscience. As for the relationship between variables There was a strong inverse relationship and statistically significant differences were found between social laziness and conscientiousness according to the variables of specialization and gender.

Second: Study Hashem (2015): Motivational orientations and their relationship to the vitality of conscience among students of the University of Baghdad.

The study aimed to identify the level of motivational orientations and the level of conscientiousness among university students and to know the statistically significant differences in conscientiousness and motivational orientations according to the variables of gender and specialization, as well as to know the relationship between variables. The sample size reached (430) male and female students from scientific and humanities specializations. The research results showed that the motivational orientations of the sample members were below the average compared to the Hassani average of the motivational orientations scale, and that the motivational orientations of females were higher than males. There was no statistically significant difference in the averages of the motivational orientations according to the specialization variable. As for the vitality of conscience of the sample members, it was below the average compared to the hypothetical average of the scale. It was shown that the vitality of conscience of females was higher than males, and there were no differences according to the specialization variable.

Third: Study Al-Khalidi (2020): The critical personality and its relationship to the vitality of conscience among university students.

The study aimed to identify the critical personality and the level of conscientiousness among university students and to know the correlation between them. variables. The sample size reached (150) male and female students, and the sample was chosen using a simple random method. The research results showed the presence of statistically significant differences between the hypothetical mean and the arithmetic mean of the critical personality and conscience scale, as well as the presence of a correlation between variables.

Fourth: Al-Abidi and Al-Shajri's study (2022): Vitality of conscience and its relationship to moral awareness among university students.

The study aimed to identify the level of conscience vitality and awareness Moral among university students and the significance of differences in the vitality of conscience and moral awareness according to the variables of gender and specialization, as well as the relationship between variables. It was formed Sample From (400) male and female students for morning study and Chosen The sample was taken using a simple random method. The results showed that there was a good level of vitality of conscience and moral awareness. It also showed that... Nothing Statistically significant

differences according to gender and specialization variables And also There is a positive correlation between variables.

Fifth: Ghilan's study (2023): Vitality of conscience in Guides Educators.

The study aimed to identify the level of conscience vitality among Guides Educators and knowing the statistically significant differences according to the gender variable. The sample size reached (198) male and female guides in the city of Baghdad for the education directorates (Rusafa - Karkh). The results showed that Guides Educators have a lively conscience and there are no statistically significant differences according to the gender variable.

Aspects benefit From studies previous:

I have benefited from reading the studies. previous On the sides Next:

- 1- Identify the objectives you aim to achieve and their relationship to the current research problem..
- 2- Identify the methodology followed in the study .
- 3- It contributed to identifying the sources and references you need. Researcher .
- 4- Identify the means Statistics Followed In data analysis.
- 5- Contributed to the analysis of results the study Current And its interpretation.

Chapter Three: Methodology Research and its procedures

I adopted Researcher On the descriptive analytical approach, as it is considered the best approach to achieve the research objectives and reach results. Required For this kind of studies.

Research methodology Research methodology:

The descriptive approach is based on accurate monitoring and follow-up. The phenomenon Or a specific event in order to identify it and reveal the relationship between its elements and interpret it in terms of content and substance and reach results and generalizations that help in understanding and developing reality. (Alyan, 2001: 48).

First: Society Search: population

It refers to all the components or units of the phenomenon that the researcher is studying, or all the individuals who carry the data of the phenomenon from which that data is intended to be obtained. (Abdul Salam, 2020 143) The current research community consists of: Guides Educators and educational counselors in primary and middle schools and secondary school And it is located in it Guides Educators in the Najaf Ashraf Education Directorates, numbering (360) male and female counselors for the academic year (2024-2025).

Second: Eye And Search Sample of research:

A sample is a subset that is appropriately selected from the research community to be studied and is representative of it. For its elements The best representation of research is that the results of this sample can be generalized to the society with its hopes. This sample represents the society and achieves its purposes. The research eliminates the effort of studying the original society and by using it it gives us an idea about the behavior of the individuals of the society from which it was taken. (Abbas et al., 2010: 218).

Based on the above, the following research sample consists of (120) Mentors and guides from the group Guides Educators in the Directorates of Education in Najaf Al-Ashraf. The sample was chosen using a simple random method, taking into account the variable (the type).

Third: Research tools (Tools of the research): It is the tool used by the researcher in his questionnaire or to obtain information. Required from Relevant sources In his research (Abu Awad et al., 2006: 237), in order to verify the research objectives, he conducted: Researcher By

viewingOn studiespreviousAnd the literature and theoretical framework, in light of whichResearcherBy constructing a scale to measure the vitality of conscience inGuidesEducators.

Psychometric characteristicsAndFor scale:

- The veracity of the arbitrators(Trustees validity) The general appearance of the test includes the type of vocabulary, how it is formulated, its clarity, as well as its instructions and the suitability of the test for the purpose for which it was created (Al-Imam and others, 1990: 126).

To verify the validity of paragraphsVitality scale The conscience is doneDisplay it in its initial version.(24)A paragraph on a group of experts and specialists inPsychological counseling and educational guidanceThe field of educational and psychological sciences to judge the validity of the scale items Appendix(1)And for each of them to express his opinion on each paragraph of the scale, the researcher also set three arbitration alternatives, which are (valid(Invalid, needs to be modified) The researcher adopted the percentage)80%)Most of the experts agreed with all the items on the scale.. table(1)

ratioCentennial	notThose who agree	Those who agree	number theExperts	Paragraphs
100%	0	10	10	1-24

stability ReliabilityIt means that the measuring tools should be at a high degree of accuracy in terms of mastery and consistency in the information they provide us about the behavior of the examinee. (Majid, 2014: 124) The importance of measuring the degree of stability of the data collection tool lies in the importance of obtaining correct results whenever it is used. A fluctuating tool cannot be relied upon and its results cannot be taken into account, and thus the results of this study will be unreassuring and misleading. (Al-Kubaisi, 2007: 255).

Therefore, the researcher verified the stability of the Conscience Vitality Scale using the test-retest method and through the stability sample scores of (30) Guide and his guideEducators andThe stability was calculated as follows:

Test and retest (Test-Retest method):The researcher applied the scale to a sample of 30 individuals two weeks after the first application, and the correlation coefficient reached 0.78 with a significance level of (0.05), which indicates the presence of a statistically significant correlation between the results of the two applications, which confirms the stability of the sample's answers in the two tests despite the difference in application periods.

Table No. (2)

Test-retest reliability of the Conscientious Vitality Scale meansStatistics:

stability	The method
0.78	Retest

The researcher must know the statistical methods necessary to analyze the data, whether in constructing the scale, analyzing the final data, or processing the research results statistically.I used The researcher used statistical methods to find some results as shown below, and also usedResearcher In the bagStatistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to find the remaining results, combining the old and modern methods in statistical operations:

1-FindReliability coefficient of the research instrument using the test-retest method.Pearson's correlation coefficient:.

2-For t-test for two independent samplesIt is used to find the significance of the differences between sample individuals according to the gender variable (scientific - h

3-Percentage:

4-One-sample t-test: To test the differences between the mean scores of the sample members and the hypothetical mean of the research tool.

Chapter Four: Presentation and Interpretation of Results:

This includes:The chapter presents the results reached by the research in accordance with its established objectives, interprets and discusses the results, and then states the recommendations and proposals in light of the results reached:

The first goal: to identify the vitality of conscience inGuidesEducators:

To achieve this goal, the difference between the two means was chosen using a one-sample t-test, where it was found that the t-valueThe calculatedIt is equal to (14.18) while the stray value isTabularIt is equal to (1.96) at a significance level of (0.05), a degree of freedom of (119), an arithmetic mean of (56.17), a standard deviation of (12.22), and a hypothetical mean of (72). Since the t-valueThe calculatedIf it is greater than the tabular value, this indicates that the research sample has a level of conscience vitality. Table (3) shows this.:

Table (3)

It is clearThe arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and t-value of the scores of the research sample individuals on the Conscientiousness Scale

levelsignificance	valueLost schedule	valueLost and calculated	degreefreedom	The middleHypothetical	deviationStandard	middleArithmetic	Sample
function	1.96	14.18	119	72	12.22	56.17	120

This result can be explained by the fact thatGuidesEducators have the ability to deal with life.CommittedWith their moral principles that were established through their social upbringing, they also work hard to achieve their goals and are cautious in making their decisions, benefiting from their cultural awareness that enables them to acquire these qualities. The results of the current research agreed with the results of the study (Ghailan 2023), which confirmed thatGuidesEducators are conscientious in their counseling work.

The second objective: to identify the significance of differences in the vitality of conscience amongGuidesEducators according to gender variable (males - females)

To achieve this goal, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the scores were calculated.GuidesEducators(Males - Females) on the Conscience Vitality Scale, the average score of males on the Conscience Vitality Scale was (57.36) with a standard deviation of (11.74), while the average score of females was (54.98) with a standard deviation of (12.67). In order to know the significance of the differences between the averages, the t-test was used for two independent samples of equal number, and the results showed that the calculated t-value(1.06)whensignificance level(0.05)To a degreefreedom (118) And it isLess than the tabular t-valueAnd (1.96)This result indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in the vitality of conscience according to the gender variable (males - females).

Number tableM (4)

Differences in the vitality of conscience according to the gender variable (males - females)

levelindication	valueLost schedule	valueLost and calculated	degreefreedom	deviationStandard	The middleArithmetic	number	Specialization	variable
Not significantAnd	1.96	1.06	118	11.74	57.36	60	Males	Vitality of conscience
				12.67	54.98	60	females	

The results shown in the table indicate that there are no statistically significant differences according to variable Gender (male - female)

This result indicates that the living conscience begins to form during childhood, when the gender role is not yet clear, which leads to the development of the conscience. At the level It is equal for males and females, so the pronoun can be considered a noun. y The criteria that Heading Individual behavior and reflect His morals.

Recommendations:

- 1- Emphasis on commitment Guides Educators with good principles and morals
- 2- Work on introducing good morals curricula in primary and secondary schools to instill them in their students.
- 3- Directing the attention of psychological counseling centers to prepare specialized courses. For members University faculty members are encouraged to employ and support these high levels of positive variables, such as the vitality of conscience, through various academic aspects, in order to transfer and refine them, in particular, to their students.
- 4- Increase interest By methods Guidance activities and programmes that motivate students to develop a lively conscience and adherence to By principles And good moral values.

Suggestions:

- 1- Conducting comparative studies on the vitality of conscience according to (economic and social level).
- 2- Conducting studies on the relationship between the vitality of conscience and variables such as (mental health, self-management, self-compassion, performance Academic Y. Health-related behaviors or on different samples).
- 3- Conducting studies aimed at measuring the vitality of conscience among social groups other than the segment Guides Educators addressed by the current research.

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