

A Study on Ethics Answer Questions Pertaining To Integrity

Kumar Ashutosh, Department Of Law
Galgotias University, Yamuna Expressway Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
E-mail id - kumar.ashutosh@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

ABSTRACT: Many people, as they should, insist on the value of maintaining their promise; but, if one does not know how to preserve credibility whether one can or cannot uphold one's word, at some stage this can inevitably lead to out-of-integrity actions. You won't always be able to hold your promise if you're up to something meaningful in life, and that's cool, but if you are a person of honesty, you will always uphold your word. Integrity, since it provides workability, is essential to people, communities, organisations and culture. The workability of any object, device, individual, group or organization declines without integrity; and as workability declines, the chance for success declines. Therefore, for optimal efficiency, honesty is a required prerequisite. As an additional bonus, honouring one's word is often an actionable way to trust someone.

KEYWORDS: Ethics, Integrity, Morals, Workability.

INTRODUCTION

A vital aspect of honesty is one's words to one's selves. Giving your word to yourself (or announcing to yourself) the following is the basis for becoming a person of honesty.

First, "Who I am is my word," and second, "I give my word to myself, that I am a person of integrity." You will never be a person of integrity without this base. By not being sincere when we give our promise to ourselves, by honouring our word to ourselves, we lose the chance to uphold our dignity.

People tend to see honesty as a 'good to have' virtue, but not as anything specifically linked to success. They neglect to relate the problems to out-of-integrity actions in their lives or in their organizations. Yet immense integrity for objects and structures is a matter of the elements that make up the entity or device and the interaction between those components, the gains in efficiency that are achievable when relying on integrity. Their conception, the execution of the design and the use of which the object or device is placed are three crucial elements. If an entity or device is to have the maximum potential for success, each of these must be integral. Integrity remains as an attribute for most individuals and organisations rather than as a necessary prerequisite for success.

When held as an attribute rather than as a development factor, honesty is quickly lost when an individual or entity seems to have to do so to survive. Virtue is respected only to the point that it produces the respect of others for certain individuals, and as such it is readily sacrificed, particularly when it is not observed or rationalized. In the men's room, sacrificing honesty as a virtue is no different than sacrificing courtesy, or fresh sinks. The word "moral rights" applies not to "droit moral," as promoted by biblical law, but to the power of writers to regulate the final fate of their books, which is a version of the French term "morals" It is said that an author has the "moral right" to monitor her work. Thus, the definition of moral rights depends on the relation between an author and her development. Moral rights preserve the personal and reputational worth of a work to its author, regardless of solely monetary value.

DISCUSSION

The extent of the moral rights of a creator is ambiguous and varies with cultural definitions of authorship and possession, but may include the right of the creator to gain or refuse credit for her work. Moral rights are protected under American law by the judicial reading of many statutes of copyright, patent, anonymity, and slander, and the Creative Artists Rights Act applies specifically to visual art. Moral rights are covered more generally under ordinary copyright legislation in Europe and elsewhere. The word "moral rights" in the United States usually refers to an author's right to prohibit the revision, change, or manipulation of his writing, irrespective of who owns the work. As illustrated in VARA, moral rights often allow an author of a visual

work to avoid being affiliated with works that are not entirely her own and to prohibit her works from being defaced.

Professional ethics, also referred to as the etiquette of the trade, refers to the minimum requirements of acceptable behaviour within the legal profession, according to Black's Law Dictionary. This covers obligations that the representatives, their clients and courts owe to each other. Judicial ethics applies, in general terms, to the legal rules regulating lawyers' acts and spiritual lives¹.

The Preamble to the Fundamental Principles of the United Nations on the Position of Lawyers notes that a separate legal profession is key to preserving the rule of law. Whereas the proper defense of human rights and fundamental freedoms to which all people, whether economic, social and cultural, or civil and political, are entitled, demands that all persons have effective access to the legal services rendered by an independent legal profession.

By the administration of justice, the judicial structure of every country is executed. To uphold the rule of law as required by the Constitution and to achieve peace and prosperity in the country, a sound and healthy framework for the administration of justice is essential².

In essence, the torchbearers and real upholders of this structure are said to be the judiciary, judges and attorneys. This responsibility lies on their shoulders, as courts depend on the pleadings made by attorneys. People's confidence will endure a loss and access to justice can be impeded if prosecutors are reluctant to profess ethics in their professional conduct. There should not be an exhaustive list of these desirable ones, but in the search for justice, authenticity, dignity, equality, and credibility are a few values. The Code of Professional Responsibility describes action that is "reasonable," "judicious," and compliance with "the standards of the profession and the rule of law." It is said that the relationship between lawyers and clients is based on the concept of *Uberrima Fides*, which implies utmost good faith. Not only would the misuse of this religion block the administration of justice, but it would also be responsible for worsening the honorable career. In addition, every such single occurrence places a significant question mark on the whole brotherhood, and professional ethics then become important. Applicable to judges is the often-quoted aphorism, "Not only must justice be done; it must also be seen to be done." Around the same moment, that is also valid for lawyers when dispensing with their roles as court officers. In Immanuel Kant's words: "A man is guilty by law when he violates the rights of others." In ethics, if he just thinks to do so, he is guilty.

The Supreme Court held in *Noratanmal Chaurasia v MR Murli* that misconduct was not specified in the Advocates Act, 1961, but that professional misconduct envisages violation of discipline and can be defined as transgression of certain standards of practice established and set. If performed deliberately or inadvertently, it is large enough to cover omissions and commissions. Furthermore, it was held in *Tulsidas Amanmal Karim* that any behavior which in any way renders a person unfit for the exercise of his career, or where the administration of justice by a high court or any subordinate court is likely to be abused or humiliated, may be taken as misconduct.³

The following two tests were set down in this case:

- (1) The action of the lawyer is such that it must be considered unworthy to remain a member of the honourable profession; and
- (2) The behavior of the lawyer is such that it must be considered unacceptable to be entrusted with the responsible duties that a lawyer is called upon to perform.

¹<https://www.indialegallive.com/top-news-of-the-day/legal-eye-articles/importance-of-ethics-a-question-of-integrity/>

²Integrity in Scientific Research: Creating an Environment That Promotes Responsible

Conduct <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK208714/>

³<https://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/Integrity>

CONCLUSION

There are different connotations and facets of the lawyer-client relationship, too. There are some of them:

A lawyer is obligated to behave according to his skill and potential, and to direct his client in the best way possible. The step must be cautious and must be done in a way that is time-bound. He should handle the customer equally and, in the most suitable way, protect his interests. By not working with more than one customer in the associated matter, he should prevent conflict of interest. He should ensure the availability of the services required to enable him to successfully dispense with his duties. The customer should be updated and kept aware of the potential consequences of the actions taken at each relevant point in time. In a fast and friendly way that is readily understood, he can inform the customer. Over the duration of the pending proceedings and even thereafter, the counsel should preserve the secrecy of the negotiation and the documents given to him for a fair period of time. He should behave according to the client's trust and confidence. As the arrangement with the customer is contractual, as agreed with him, fair legal fees should be paid to him. In order to reclaim professional dues from the defendant, the prosecutor is required to turn to lawful means. Lawyers should not be involved in misleading the court in their role as officers of the court. When a prosecutor knows of any wrongdoing or unjust depiction of his client during the pendency of the lawsuit, he should relay the facts to the judge. Principle 14 of the United Nations Core Principles on the Role of Lawyers states: "Lawyers shall seek to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by national and international law in the protection of the rights of their clients and in the promotion of the cause of justice, and shall at all times act freely and diligently in accordance with the law and the recognized standards and ethics of the legal profession." The entire legal profession is disrespected by some deviant or rebellious conduct by lawyers. Therefore, the secret to preserving the legal profession's integrity and transparency is professional ethics. When legal education is given to them, the value of those activities must be instilled in aspiring lawyers. The incorporation of legal ethics in the education of law institutions, faculty, schools and colleges must be assured by educational bodies such as Bar Councils. Strict steps must be taken by Bar Associations against practitioners who partake in incorrect activities. Legal ethics standards will help develop a framework for the administration of justice that commands consideration from all parties and, in turn, seeks to maintain the rule of law.

REFERENCES:

- RS Venkatesh, PK Reejeesh, S Balamurugan, S Charanyaa, "Further More Investigations on Evolution of Approaches for Cloud Security", International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering , Vol. 3, Issue 1, January 2015
- K Deepika, N Naveen Prasad, S Balamurugan, S Charanyaa, "Survey on Security on Cloud Computing by Trusted Computer Strategy", International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, 2015
- P Durga, S Jeevitha, A Poomalai, M Sowmiya, S Balamurugan, "Aspect Oriented Strategy to model the Examination Management Systems", International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology , Vol. 4, Issue 2, February 2015
- Usha Yadav, Gagandeep Singh Narula, Neelam Duhan, Vishal Jain, "Ontology Engineering and Development Aspects: A Survey", International Journal of Education and Management Engineering (IJEME), Hongkong, Vol. 6, No. 3, May 2016, page no. 9 – 19 having ISSN No. 2305-3623.

- Vishal Assija, Anupam Baliyan and Vishal Jain, “Effective & Efficient Digital Advertisement Algorithms”, CSI-2015; 50th Golden Jubilee Annual Convention on “Digital Life”, held on 02nd to 05th December, 2015 at New Delhi, published by the Springer under ICT Based Innovations, Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing having ISBN 978-981-10-6602-3 from page no. 83 to 91.
- Vishal Jain and Dr. S. V. A. V. Prasad, “Analysis of RDBMS and Semantic Web Search in University System”, International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Emerging Technologies (IJESET), Volume 7, Issue 2, October 2014, page no. 604-621 having ISSN No. 2231-6604.

