

Deontologia juridica principios

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x Lisbeth Sapata 5 months ago, in September 1990, the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Offender Treatment has established in the role of lawyers that governments, associations of lawyers and educational institutions will ensure that there is no discrimination against individuals on the basis of race, color, gender, ethnicity, religion, political and other opinions, national or social background, social status, or social status. Reflections on the principles of legal ethics

The Principles of Legal Ethics are closely related to professional virtues. These principles: Professional honesty (search for the benefit of others and serving the common good) Professional secret independence and professional freedom Hard Work Professional loyalty

The first allusion to the term deontology was made by Bentham in his work *Science de la Morale* (Paris, 1832) What can we call either by itself or unconditional? In our current sociocultural context, it is the dignity of every human being that must be recognized and guaranteed legally and protected politically. Dignity is what should be the core of any philosophical ethics and any professional ethic that is valued. Deontology is also known as debt theory and, on the side of axiology, is one of the two main branches of regulatory ethics. The Code of Ethics is a set of criteria supported by ethics with standards and values formulated and accepted by those who conduct professional activities. The term deontology refers, in general terms, to the study or science of moral responsibilities or responsibilities. The basis of duty and moral standards are the object of ethics. The concept of deontology was coined by Jeremiah Bentham in his work *Deontology or the Science of Morality*, where he offers a new vision of this discipline. For Bentham, deontology is primarily a sphere of morality, that is, to those human behaviors that are not part of the normative hypotheses about the right actions that are not subject to government law. Deontology deals with the space of human freedom only on the condition of responsibility imposed on him by his conscience. Bentham also believes that the basis of ethics should be based on the philosophical principles of freedom and utilitarianism, which means that good or bad deeds of people are explained only by happiness or well-being, which can provide these very humanistic affairs. For Bentham deontology is understood with its goals (maximum possible well-being for the majority, and in the best way) author Angela Aparisi argues that the principles of legal ethics and professional virtue can be understood as a more appropriate means of achieving the end of a particular profession. But there is no unanimity of concepts, but some associate them with ethical principles, while others see it as a true common duty. The author Aparisi tends to understand it as a due principle and directly links it with professional ethics. The basic principles are closely related to professional loyalty, when it can also be called a virtue of a person. Ethical principles have great overlaps with the ethics of different professions. Therefore, we can say that in professional ethics there are two universal principles applicable to all free intellectual professionals, such as: The general principle of working in accordance with science and consciousness.- As he puts it, Aparisi in his book, we can say that this is a universal principle, in the sense that all ethical assessments of professional activity can converge there. This principle does not imply anything more or less, distinguishing good from evil, seeing what can and cannot be done so that we can avoid the latter. Thus, as the author argues, this principle is primarily a commitment to possess the technical and legal knowledge necessary to act properly. Secondly, this principle emphasizes freedom and its inevitable consequence, as well as personal responsibility, by the acts themselves. The general principle of honesty and honesty.- Like any guiding principle of human behavior, and as mentioned above, they require action in accordance with science and conscience. In particular, it is a manifestation of the classic honest viver commandment of Roman law. Honesty and honesty should professional performance. Thus, the behavior after these rectors, what we know as trust is born. Trust is the basis of all relationships, both personal and professional, that are obtained through these values: honesty and honesty. As one professor at this university graphically explained: Trust climbs the stairs and descends on the elevator. It teaches us that it's worth to build it, to reach it, to get it. It is a trust where the client and the patient focus. If such trust is not achieved, professional relationships corrupt and lose their true nature. Identities and differences between ethics and ethics When we talked about ethics, we irrevocably referred to ethics and, in particular, professional ethics. It is proposed that professional ethics be applied, non-convertative and unfeasible ethics, which offers motives in professional activities that are based on individual consciousness and which strives for the benefit of people at work. Ethics is thus a horizon, a configurator of meaning and motivation of deontology. This connection is very close, where deontology is considered a point of reference and a basis for regulation, professional ethics. The first does not survive without the second, and the second also has no practical sense of regulation and mandatory compliance, without identifying itself with the deontological regulatory body. Ethical principles of law as a profession of Deontology are inspired by common principles that allow to define its lines of action and ensure cohesion in general. These principles are especially specific when it comes to the law, so interest in identifying them and knowing their contents. Justice (a) Justice as a virtue is an operational principle that guides us to be righteous (9). It is a social virtue, for each of us carries, consciously or covertly, the first notion that is simply as simple as we want, but naturally incorruptible, although it can be buried under vices, passions and interests, and although many times it is not wanted to be heard. And a lawyer, he must be, the priest of this idea, which makes coexistence and social cooperation possible in a fruitful order (10). In all this it is interesting to recognize that talent is not a sufficient quality in a profession that is so closely associated with justice. In this sense, independence and disinterest are essential and especially worthy of a lawyer (11). b) Justice as a result. The idea of justice carries the implicit notion of distribution. Giving each one a prior knowledge of what is right for each of them, and assigning in a personal way what we have individualized as it is belonging (12). Professional independence This principle is directly related to the law, in connection with the its characteristics lead to its identification within the framework of legal ethics. For some, such as Carlo Lega, professional independence not only has deontological relief, but also legally sets up one of the material goods that a professional organization that has been vested with the power to protect it (16). The Professional Freedom Principle bears a great resemblance to the principle of professional independence. Professional freedom refers to the very exercise of the role of a lawyer. Science and Consciousness Ethical Principle, which has universal coverage, refers to work in accordance with science and consciousness. This principle gives two concepts that require immediate accuracy to unravel its contents: a) When we talk about science, we mean professional self-science; not only from a theoretical, but also a practical point of view. The lawyer's own science is, in fact, a comprehensive legal science not only about the rules of rigor, but also in addition to its jurisprudence application and, understands, knowledge of the doctrine and legal-philosophical principles on which the doctrine of the Advocate is based must also be a humanist. His science is not a collection of abstract and impudent principles, but applicable to personal and specific conflicts. This is where his humanist calling comes from. In man, all knowledge converges, and all of them, like all human beings, concern a lawyer, though not with the same intensity and depth in all cases (25). b) The notion of conscience should be associated with a professional qualifier. According to the foregoing, we diseshe without discussing consciousness at the level of philosophy, psychology and religion, since its connection is done with professional ethics. Professional awareness is associated with knowledge and, in this sense, with the self-confidence of a professional. The latter must act not only with the strict attention of Professional honesty honesty is honesty. A professional should be an honest person where his model of behavior is his professional as well as private life. Probity is a concept that is universal and directly related to ethics, so it applies to all professions, including law. The concept of a professional adjective is included in the concept, which leads to the identification of the most common value of probability, identified with the character and social function of the profession to which it belongs, and of which it is the limit (30). Due to the broad content of the concept of professional profia, it tends to extend to the scope of private attorney conduct. Therefore, inadequate actions in the personal life of a professional can affect the personal reputation of a professional. Exposure can go beyond the private and specific sphere of the subject to the professional, the lawyer's reputation may suffer and, in some cases, lead to the application of a specific code of information. The principle of equality as an ethical element of the validity of legal standards When we speak of equality, we mean equality of rights, a principle that is clearly expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and endowed with reason and conscience, they must behave fraternally with each other. Violation of this principle has led to the fact that many people have become experiencing situations of disrespect and exclusion, lack of opportunities, persecution and even persecution, in short, restrictions on their fundamental rights because of their ethnic or national origin, gender, age, disability, social or economic status, health, pregnancy, language, religion, opinions, sexual preferences, marital status and other reasons. In this topic we will talk about the principle of equality as an ethical element of legal norms. Equality, principle and value must be present in society in order to build an equitable and democratic society in order to achieve social balance. Equality The concept of equality, since ancient times, has been parallel to equality. Throughout history, these ideas have existed and evolved together. Inequality was initially presented as a rule, and equality was only an exception in the treatment of people with certain status. Today, fortunately, thanks to favourable changes in regulations, the principle of equality is enshrined in many legal systems. 1) The study of equality as a legal principle, from the point of view of law, leads to the constant existence of systems and their consideration, leads to a contrast between laws and institutions that make us see coincidences, similarities and differences that can be taken into account when the national legal order is planned to be reformed. That is why the existence of the perception that in various policy orders, the principle of equality force us to consider changes that may include in the Mexican legal system. The study of the principle of equality can be long and complex, so we will only talk about the principle of equality as a legal order, as this is an issue that has had its principles in the past, is present now and is intended to have social significance in the future. What is the principle of equality? Thus, equality before the law is a condition for those who apply the law not to make distinctions or exceptions that are not provided by law. Born of the Declaration of Human Rights and Citizen in 1789, which confirms the universality of equality creates the right of all citizens to equal rights. Thus, this principle is intended to ensure the identical application of the law without taking into account the person in question and thus boils down to the imperative of equality before the law. (2) It is the principle of equality that all people are equal before the law, without any privileges or prerogatives of blood or noble titles. This is an important principle of democracy. The principle of equality before the law is incompatible with the legal systems of domination, such as slavery, slavery, colonialism or inequality on the basis of sex or religion. (3) Equality before the law is a set of responsibilities, rights and guarantees of legal order. The content of laws is equal to all, or unequal, if appropriate, on the stage or on the basis of equal justice before the law, which means that we must all abide by the mandate of the law, not just the organs of the State, and such bodies must interpret and apply the law without discriminating. From a slightly different perspective than in previous paragraphs, the principle of equality can be studied from two of its preconceptions: the principle of equality before the law and the principle of equality in law. First, it is a mandate for equal treatment of law enforcement agencies, i.e. this mandate is primarily addressed to the executive and the judiciary. For its part, the principle of equality in law is a mandate addressed to the legislator, not to establish in legal texts unreasonable or unjustified differences for persons on the data in the same situation, or not to regulate in the same way and unjustified to persons who are in unequal circumstances Other considerations CarlosA Arellano Garcia in his Guide to The Advocate , says that the professional ethics of the lawyer or legal ethics: This set of rules of conduct morality, which tend to be the realization of good, in the activities of a natural person dedicated to the law. In the Guidelines of the Code of Deontology of Mexican Law, the authors: Oscar Cruz Barney, Felipe Ibanez Mariel, Jose Antonio Lozano Diaz and Cuautemoc Resandis Nunez, explain that bar associations should have a code of ethics, understood as an order defined by ethical duties, rights and responsibilities applicable to professional practice law that allow practitioners to exercise the profession in accordance with best practice, as well as appropriate deontological control. Human rights, equality and non-discrimination are already clear professional ethical principles and legal obligations in various legal Public service. Therefore, professional codes of ethics addressed to an independent lawyer should make clear his commitment to respect for human rights, equality and non-discrimination as ethical principles. A professional panel of lawyers in Mexico is not mandatory, and when it is proposed that a panel for the profession of a lawyer or lawyer be mandatory in Mexico, it is done because this professional activity directly affects a person's core values, i.e. human rights. Mandatory or not a panel of lawyers, this activity is very relevant in matters of human rights. Authors: Jose Miguel Maya Guzman, Jesus Antonio Perez Contreras, Lilliana Ocampo Hernandez, Isabelle Jaime Lugo, and Antonio Isaac Coyok Garcia, students, Mexico. Resources International Real Estate Agent Contract International Services Contract International Consulting Contract International Contract for Maintenance International Agreement on Technology Transfer International Manufacturing Licensing Agreement (International Know-How Agreement and Contract) International Software Licensing Agreement (International Agreement on Distribution of Software) International Sales Commission International Sales Contract (International Sales Contract) International Commercial Agency Contract (International Trade Representative Agreement) International Trade Intermitt International Strategic Alliance Agreement International Franchise Contract International Franchise Contract International Production Contract for the Turnkey Project International Construction Contract Logistics Contract Export Contract Import Contract International Confidentiality Agreement Expatriate Employment Contract NCND Non-disclosure Contract NCND Non-disclosure , with explanations of its use and practical advice for its use. 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Writing, publishing and marketing books is what we do, but helps people tell their story and share their knowledge to leave a legacy of impact, that's who we are. We offer a book publishing and publishing service based on interviews designed for entrepreneurs, consultants, lawyers, professionals, consultants and executives who want to write and publish a professional book with their own words and voice, but have no time or desire to write it themselves. What do we do? What we offer: Interview about the content of your book. We used these interviews to write a manuscript. Like bespoke writing, but with all your ideas, your words, your voice. Help by experts in your topic and equal review of ISBN Total Property Full Copyright Total Creative Advertising Control and Marketing Let's talk about the idea of your book. Email us to the editorial office (aroba) lawjournal.eu. We offer a digital book writing and publishing service based on interviews (voice and email). 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The style correction of the Book Style Correction Service consists of two changes: orthopedic check, which includes correcting involuntary spelling errors, accented errors, using quotes, course, courage, hyphens, abbreviations and spelling marks, as well as establishing the correct score and organizing the format of dialogues. A style overview that includes grammatical corrections in terms of cohesion, consistency and syntax; where lexical inaccuracies, semantic errors, pleonasm, redundancy, misused geraniums, cacophony, mutilas, ambiguities, gender and number errors, standardization verbal times, and the correct structure of sentences and paragraphs. 3. Coordinating the shares and writing all the details of the publication (ISBN, biography, description, etc.) Promotion on websites and social networks. Promotion in electronic newsletters. You retain all the rights and ownership of the book. You keep a 100% royalty price: 40% discount this month 1,980 euros/month for 6 months (if contract in November, 3300 euros), or 8,910 euros paid in full (if contract in November, 14850). Guarantee back money We have a proven process that will produce the best manuscripts possible, but it will fully capture your ideas, your words and your voice. The entire process usually lasts 6-7 months if the author supports the interview and their final review on schedule. 1. Build a strategy book The first step before you start with the book, is to establish the right strategy: the idea of your book. While your book can give you countless benefits, the content of the book is not for you, it is for the reader. Many times, the reader buys your book because he expects it to give you what you want or that will solve the problem. That's why we can help you with ideas about what readers buy the most. The audience you're trying to reach (and how your book will serve them). The key to writing a good book is to reduce the audience as much as possible just for the people the book intends to help. We can help not to make a mistake in this area. The goals that you expect the book will help you achieve (such as the economic benefits of your future book, or use it to build your brand) 2. Deepening and Purpose It will go much deeper and reach these things: articulate specifically what your manuscript is about. Understand exactly how your book will serve this audience and why they will take care of your work. Specifically, formulate how you will use the book for the benefit of the 3. Route Map Once the project is well designed for its purposes, our organization will create an index content and Route Map guide that is a resource and guide for your interviews and will help you identify your ideas, sharpen your thinking and lay the groundwork for your book. Examples of questions to expect when creating a roadmap: What do you need to understand your audience? Are there steps for them to get there? What's it? What stories and examples should you maintain your points? 4. Interview interviews are the meat of your book and are the basis of the content. It's about moving your stories and knowledge into writing and then forming it. Interviews are usually a voice, but are sometimes

supplemented by e-mail. In our experience, 4-5 interviews (90 to 120 minutes) are required, and 1-2 chapters are usually covered in interviews. Note: We will produce page views that allows us to gradually improve the author's voice and tone from the beginning, so that your full manuscript, once written, reads and feels exactly the way you want. 5. In addition to the preview pages mentioned above, our team will write one chapter (adapted to the tastes of your audience) and review it with you to make sure we are running the right voice. As soon as we agree on the voice of this chapter, from the rest of the interview, we will finish the rest of the manuscript. 6. The publication of the book from There, the author will examine the manuscript. The relevant changes will be made and sent to the reviewer (expert), editor and text review. In the meantime, proposals for changes that the author of the experts consider noteworthy will be forwarded to the author. 7. Marketing and promotion As the book is approaching, we will prepare for release through website positioning, social media and interviews (written by our team but reviewed by the author) and write emails to send to your contacts. Other marketing activities can be interesting before and during the release, including recording a podcast episode of book presentation, preparing and distributing excerpts from the book, positioning on Amazon (amazon price campaign to boost initial sales, book review campaigns, etc.). Help write your book Our editors romantic myth about the author sitting alone in his room and dating the finished book just that: myth. Writing is a difficult skill to master, and even the most talented writers need the help of a good editor. Whether you're looking for professional feedback for your project, a proper writing consultant, or just one last pair of eyes on your manuscript, you'll find the most experienced editors among us. 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