**Organizational Behavior- Closed-Systems Models**

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The concepts and actions that form ethical principles are beliefs. Personal values are concepts that are important to people that are influenced by one's own schooling, moral views, cultural history, and personal experiences. Societal principles are objects that a larger group of persons, such as a group, maintain comprehensively, and fit strongly with the ethos and ideals of society. Police ethics are the codes of practice that govern law enforcement officers depending on what is perceived to be good and wrong by society. It is anticipated that law enforcement officers would comply with a code of ethics outlining basic standards for the ethical practices of policing professionals. The code of ethics should become part of the demeanor of each officer to be successful, and officers should strive to behave and think ethically and prevent contradictory actions. In order to help officers identify norms and ethical requirements, codes of ethics are utilized as training aids for law enforcement agencies. Several countries implement or draft a collective code of ethics that is required to cooperate with all law enforcement authorities, and some countries encourage local police departments to adopt their own code.

**Whether it is ethical to accept this gratuity**

The donation of an object to another person focused solely on their profession is a gratuity. Officers are also commonly awarded gratuity from employers of the restaurant sector, such as waiters and bartenders. In addition and problematically, gratuities are paid for planned benefits and services already rendered; free coffees also come with strings attached for law enforcement officials, or at least as an insurance package to win favors in the future should the need occur. A cynic would claim that providing free coffee is not an altruistic act, but a potential protection insurance policy. If it is needed, a law enforcement officer who accepts free coffee from a restaurateur would usually be asked to supply the restaurant with extra service.

Ensure future collaboration when the gift-giver will in the future like the officer's services. In view of the evidence concerning an problem, this may mean receiving biased help from police. Compliments are also viewed as the first move down the slippery slope into serious misconduct (Coleman, 2004), and it is for this reason that law enforcement departments often frown on taking gratuities. Coleman suggests that although each move is independently negligible on the slippery slope, it is the collective impact of the measures that attract and drive officers to more extreme levels of unethical behavior. A deontological viewpoint would mean that the consequences would not be ideal if all firms had to sell all police gratuities (Pollock 2007). In effect, a scheme in which only those who pay are entitled to service will subvert Rawls '(1999) standards of justice.

**Opposing view**

Coleman (2004) also considers an absolutist viewpoint under which the gratuity of free coffee is perceived as earning a thousand dollar bribe. Regardless of the financial benefit that the officer gets, they are all mistaken. It may be claimed that the officer's motive should be understood. If the intent of the officer to get the free coffee is to create neighborhood solidarity and improve police partnerships, it should still be taken into consideration. If the motive is immoral, though, such as saving money by exploiting the role of authority of the cop, then this too should be regarded. Kania (1998) recommends that the police should be permitted to assert independence to determine if small gratuities, such as free coffee, should be obtained accordingly. This, he suggests, is analogous to most occupations and is a means of fostering connections with the community; avoiding small gratuities such as coffee strikes at the heart of establishing bridges with the community and may have a detrimental influence on relationships. Kania (1998) gives nothing more than anecdotal proof of this and recalls cases in his own policing service in which, to the dismay of the retailer, he witnessed honorable officers refusing free coffee, causing a divide between the police and the city. From a formalist viewpoint, Pollock (2007) also indicates that the purpose of the giver must be paramount and that the giver who has positive motives will make the gift legally acceptable.

**Importance of Ethics in Criminal Justice**

The most critical qualities of a candidate applying for a position in law enforcement are, without a doubt, the honesty and good behavior of the applicant. Individuals must prove a life led morally in order to be a law enforcement officer. A good and consistent code of ethics is important for the justice system to function correctly, particularly the criminal justice system. For people who are in a place of power and prestige, integrity is especially essential when these persons have the most impact on society. A day, employees of the criminal justice system make highly important choices and their decisions have a deep influence on our lives. Therefore, it is important that these men and women do what is right and be bias-free. On the basis of the standards of morals and ethics, the code of behavior, function and duty of the agents and apparatus running the criminal justice system shall also be set down. To demonstrate, each state expects its police officers to conduct in compliance with "accepted legal principles, including treating civilians without prejudice."

A criminal justice system cannot accurately satisfy the demands of the citizens without a series of moral standards. The role of the scheme is to prosecute bad conduct and ensuring the victims of crime are adequately compensated for their damages, if that implies offering compensation for financial injury or allowing them the peace of mind that their assailants, bullies, deceivers and other offenders have been securely eliminated from society. In such a framework, ethics are essential because they offer a fair application of justice to both the perpetrator and the survivor.

They are more inclined to follow its initiatives and aspire to be decent people because citizens would trust their government to behave in their best interest. On the other side, people who are acquainted with their government and their officials, such as police officers and judges, are less willing to investigate violations and assist in judicial proceedings if they cannot be expected to behave in their best interests.

The code of ethics of a police officer bans her from intimidating criminals or employing physical coercion to seek confessions and suspected crime records. Officers must also remind the persons they apprehend of their Miranda protections, such as the ability to stay quiet through law enforcement encounters and the right to represent a counsel. The officer encourages the individual to behave in his own best interest by reminding an accused person of his civil rights.

Police officers are not the only professionals who have to live by legal rules in the criminal justice system. The prosecutors are required to obey the principles of ethical ethics of a court proceeding; the jury is expected to weigh equally all the evidence given to decide whether the suspect is guilty or innocent; and the judge is expected to render a reasonable decision on the grounds of the facts raised, relevant laws and conditions concerning the case after the jury's judgment. It would be simple for law enforcement and the court to act impartially, without ethical guidelines. Think about it: if a criminal should bribe a lawyer to decide on his case in a certain manner, the defendant could simply buy his way out of punishment. Similarly, with a motive against the defendant, a prosecution counsel may tamper with facts or instruct jurors who to testify, arbitrarily pushing the trial to her preferred decision.

Ethical concerns that officials of criminal enforcement must render include the rights of people of privacy, the rights of inmates when confined, and how to adapt legislation and justice procedures to the community without privileging or disadvantaging certain classes. The aim of a criminal justice system is to represent individuals, not unjustly prosecute them or only serve particular groups. Maintaining and referring to a collection of ethics also helps politicians to establish laws that benefit the whole community and change them if appropriate.

**Ethical principles of organizational leadership**

Through encouraging workers to be inspired to live up to the principles of the business, ethical leadership will bring benefit to organizations. Experience shows that ethical leadership contributes to higher job retention and reduced levels of attrition. In any aspect of their lives, responsible leaders may exhibit ethical and reasonable behavior over time, particularly though their actions is not immediately measurable by their staff. Ethical leadership may also be unpleasant sometimes, such as where it requires firing an individual who uses corporate property for personal reasons. Bearing your honesty, though, is of utmost importance to leadership. Justice-Ethical leaders are obsessed about equity and equity concerns as well. This styles of leaders offer importance to treating all fairly and putting equity and dignity more generally at the forefront of their decision-making. Except where a clear case needs that for the sake of fairness, they have a law of only providing preferential consideration to any persons.

Honesty-Dishonest conduct is a manifestation of the truth of deception or misrepresenting. Leadership's unethical actions generates an environment of distrust that may contribute to leadership being perceived as not trustworthy. In deceptive leadership, citizens would lose confidence. As a consequence, behaving with integrity is important for ethical officials. Integrity-Integrity applies to the consistency of possessing and being trustworthy for a clear moral intent. Through their own actions, ethical leaders show acceptable principles to those around them. By recruiting young, ethical candidates, leaders who behave with honesty will improve the organization. In general, people tend to work with politicians they find to be behaving with dignity. The attractiveness to leadership that behaves with honesty and is more likely to be drawn to such organizations is felt by investors and buyers.

**The Principle that would help solve the problem**

In order to create an efficient and usable judiciary and judicial framework for the peaceful settlement of legal conflicts, competence, impartiality and integrity are essential prerequisites. A fundamental principle held across the world is the development of an impartial and accountable justice system that protects human dignity, promotes access for everyone and offers open and reasonable redress.

How the three ethical principles would address problems facing an agency

**How managers can that employees understand and exhibit ethical behaviors**

It's not sufficient to get rules and regulations in effect that cover ethics. In cases concerning ethics, workers ought to be taught how to act. Many administrators, however, engage their workers in an ethical training curriculum. Ethics plans also provide practices that foster ethical practice and improve the ethics code / policies of a organization.

One ethical activity includes helping workers align multiple situations with the potential answers on another set of cards on one set of cards. There would be acceptable and incorrect responses to any situation. The party debates the decision after the members balance situations with answers. Discussing the answers offers administrators the ability to clarify why such procedures are in effect and illustrate how workers can react to legal issues that they are likely to encounter on the job.

While maintaining a defined and efficient code of ethics is essential, or even appropriate in certain situations, it is vital for a company's survival to recruit ethical workers first. To motivate an immoral person to make ethical decisions, it is easier to recruit someone who is already motivated to act in an ethical way than to focus on an organization code of ethics.

The usage of intelligence assessments or situation-specific questionnaires is one way of recruiting and employing ethical workers. For evaluating attitude, outlook (i.e., whether optimistic or negative), and mood, personality assessments may be used. A organization will customize situation-specific questionnaires and use them to discover how an applicant will respond when confronted with an ethical challenge.

A whistleblower hotline, which is a phone number or other form for workers or other stakeholders to disclose alleged incidents of impropriety, such as theft, waste, harassment, corruption, or breaches of legislation, rules, or regulations, is one of the strongest compliance methods. Usually, these records are classified and can be anonymous. Colleagues also see questionable activity and are well-positioned for investigating or fixing it.

In addition to developing a code of ethics, retaining responsible workers, and shielding whistleblowers, preparing, enforcing, and sharing the particulars of an ethics policy are essential facets of the role of senior management in facilitating ethical judgments and actions in any company. Ethics initiatives, mostly with the utilization of policies and employee / manager preparation, reveal major organizational principles. Senior management can track and review it after a program has been introduced and then adjust the program as required or requested to maintain its efficacy.

**Example**

Businesses sometimes expect ethical behavior, however they refuse to embrace it. When supervisors truly want to foster good behavior, when they see that, they need to reward it. They can pause to reward them if a boss catches an employee performing anything right. Managers may also incorporate a framework where workers would request examples of their colleagues' ethical actions anonymously. In performance evaluations, ethical behavior can be included and supervisors should promote it by expressing appreciation as they see it.

In general, workers obey the examples laid out by management for them. When management hold themselves to a high level of professional behavior, when they demand the same thing from their workers, they have integrity. It gets simpler for the team as a whole to follow the same kinds of ethical practices because all is on the same page.

If managers are supportive to their subordinates, they may build a bond of confidence that promotes ethical conduct. Managers therefore ought to understand the choices of the organization to recruit, educate, encourage, and compensate staff. They must therefore make sure that what they expect of their workers is fair. As management indicate that they are confident in their staff’s wellbeing and well-being, it generates a philosophy of business that is founded around ethical values.