

**GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, ODISHA, GUNUPUR
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

M. Sc. (Fourth Semester) Regular Examinations, April – 2025

22MSOE401 – Ethics & IPR

(Common to All)



Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 70 Marks

(The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.)

PART – A

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Q.1. Answer **ALL** questions

	CO #	Blooms Level
a. Compare moral with ethics with suitable examples.	CO1	K2
b. Write the role of emotional intelligence in ethics.	CO1	K2
c. Define professional risk.	CO2	K2
d. State the meaning of conflict of interest.	CO2	K1
e. Give a brief description about traditional knowledge and traditional believes.	CO3	K2
f. Point out the basic requirements for a patentable invention.	CO3	K2
g. Write the different types of IPR.	CO4	K1
h. How can you consider IP as a factor in R&D.	CO4	K2
i. Find out the precautions before patenting with respect to disclosure and non-disclosure.	CO5	K2
j. Analyse to proof that copyright is an Art of Creation.	CO5	K3

PART – B

(10 x 5 = 50 Marks)

Answer **ANY FIVE** questions

	Marks	CO #	Blooms Level
2. a. Analyse Aristotle's view on ethics and its relevance in the modern world.	6	CO1	K3
b. Describe the governing factors of an individual's value system.	4	CO1	K2
3.a. Illustrate an ethical dilemma and explain how emotional intelligence can help in resolving it.	5	CO2	K2
b. Explain the concept of professionalism and its key characteristics.	5	CO2	K2
4. a. Discuss the responsibilities and duties of a professional towards the organization.	6	CO3	K2
b. Analyse virtue theory and its relevance in professional ethics..	4	CO3	K3
5.a. Describe moral pluralism and its significance in ethical decision-making	5	CO4	K2
b. Discuss the ethical implications of GMOs. Do you believe that the patenting of genetic sequences or organisms is morally acceptable? Justify your answer.	5	CO4	K4
6. a. Write a short note on	10	CO5	K2
I. GATT			
II. WTO			
III. WIPO			
IV. TRIPS			
V. PCT			
7. Explore how individuals with high EQ and low EQ perform in group settings, leadership roles, conflict resolution, and stress management.	10	CO4	K4

A group of MSC students are working on a project for their final thesis. Their project aims to develop an AI model capable of predicting mental health outcomes based on users' social media activity. The team believes that using large datasets from publicly available social media platforms (e.g., Twitter, Facebook) can help train their model to identify patterns related to mental health conditions like depression or anxiety.

To gather data, the students use an automated web scraping tool to extract posts, comments, and other user interactions. They collect data from publicly available profiles without asking for permission from the users. The students argue that the data they are gathering is publicly accessible and that they are not violating any specific terms of service because they are using publicly posted content.

As they progress, one of the team members raises an ethical concern: “What if users do not consent to having their personal posts and data used for research, even though they are publicly available”? The team now faces a dilemma — continue with the data collection, or reconsider the ethical implications of using such personal data without consent.

Answer Any two from the following Questions

- 1) Does the fact that social media data is publicly available negate the need for obtaining consent? In what situations is it important to ask for consent, even if data is publicly accessible?
- 2) Does using public data for AI research violate principles of privacy, especially when the data contains personal or sensitive information? How should researchers handle private or potentially harmful data collected from social media?
- 3) Should the students be more transparent about their data collection process and ask users for permission to use their data, or should they rely on public availability? What steps can the students take to ensure their data collection is ethical and legal?