



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)

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Department of Biomedical Engineering

Course Name: 19GET201 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND HUMAN VALUES

IV Year : VII Semester

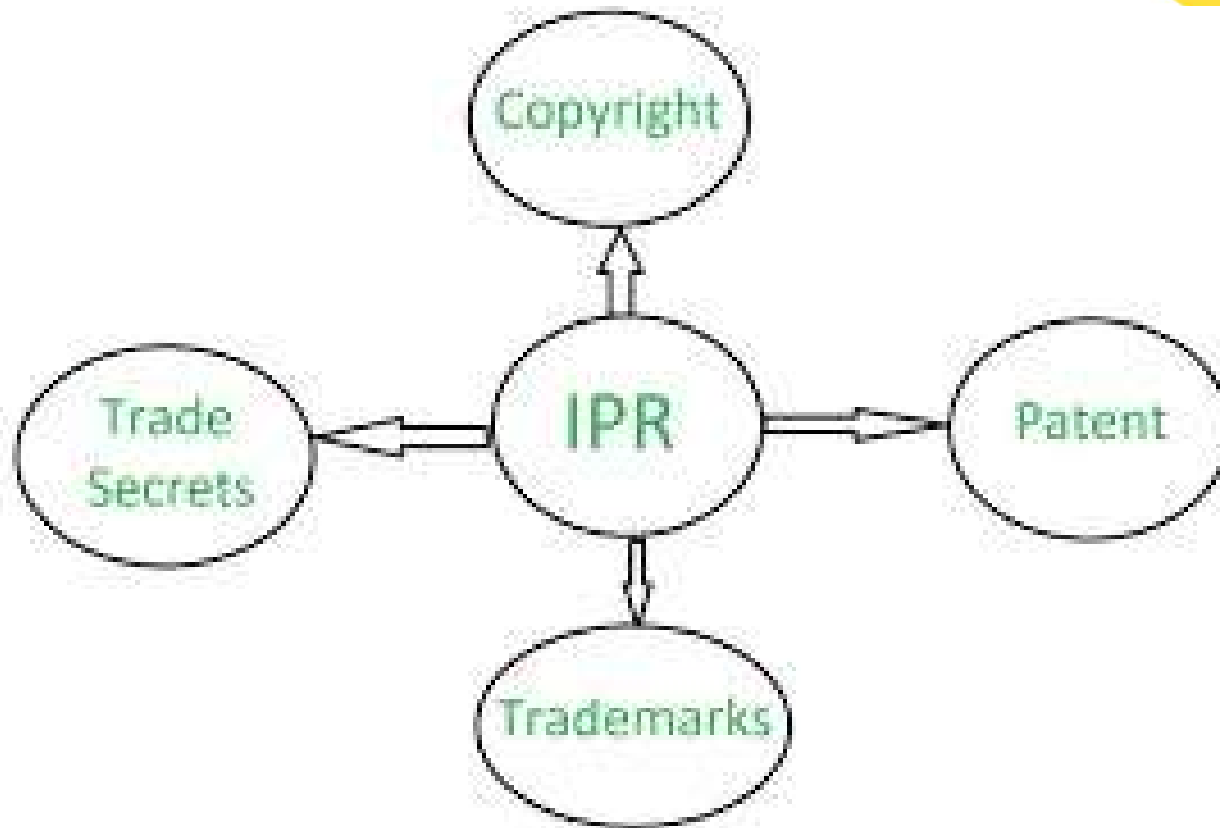
UNIT 3 - RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS

TOPIC :INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)



INTRODUCTION

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in professional ethics refer to the legal protections and ethical considerations associated with creative and intellectual works. IPR grant individuals or entities exclusive rights to control and benefit from their creations or inventions. These rights are important in various professional fields, including technology, arts, science, and business, as they help protect and incentivize innovation and creativity.



in Title 3



Types of Intellectual Property Rights

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Copyright

Trademark

Patent

Trade Secret

Integrated
Circuit Layout
Design Rights



THE VARIETIES OF MORAL ISSUES ARE:



1. RESPECT FOR IPR

- Professionals are expected to respect the intellectual property rights of others.
- This includes not using or reproducing copyrighted material without proper authorization, respecting trademarks, and not infringing on patents or trade secrets.

2. ETHICAL CREATION AND USE

- Professionals should create and use intellectual property ethically. This includes providing proper attribution for borrowed or licensed work and avoiding plagiarism or infringement.



3. INNOVATION AND FAIR COMPETITION

- IPR encourages innovation by providing creators with incentives to invest time and resources in developing new ideas and inventions.
- Professionals should balance their own rights with the principles of fair competition.



4. PROPER LICENSING

- Professionals should ensure that they have the appropriate licenses to use intellectual property owned by others.
- This applies to software, images, music, and other forms of content.



5. PROTECTION OF COMPANY IP

- In a business context, professionals must protect their organization's intellectual property.
- This includes safeguarding trade secrets, enforcing copyrights, and filing for patents when appropriate.



6. LEGAL COMPLIANCE

- Abiding by intellectual property laws and regulations is not only an ethical duty but also a legal requirement. Violating IPR can result in legal consequences, such as lawsuits, fines, or injunctions.



Thank You!

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