A Comparative Study of Scientific Theft in Iranian Laws and EU Member States

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Abstract

Acquiring scientific degrees as well as accessing higher social positions can sometimes lead to a kind of unethical and abnormal behavior that is commonly referred to as "scientific theft"; in most societies denounced but this confrontation has been accompanied by weaknesses. In the present study, using a descriptive-analytic method, we will examine how the impact of societal culture on and against the theft of scientific theft? And what are some of the ways in which the laws of the country of Iran and the EU member states deal with the ominous phenomenon of "scientific theft"? The results show that the culture of each society has a significant impact on the level of scientific theft of its members, and in the EU member states, in addition to the laws, there is a strong emphasis on the implementation of educational policies to instill a proper and efficient research culture in society. However, several laws have been enacted in Iranian law, including the Comprehensive Law on the Protection of Authors, Authors and Artists, adopted in 1348, as well as the relatively specialized Law on Preventing and Combating Fraud in the Making of Academic Works, Adopted in 1986. They need to be run more efficiently. Another major problem in this regard is the violation of cultural principles, the disregard of the intellectual property rights of the copyright holders on the one hand, and the attainment of scientific degrees without direct and genuine research by some individuals resulting from the granting of false social value to those degrees in society.

Keywords:
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