Fişa suspiciunii de plagiat / Sheet of plagiarism's suspicion

Indexat la: 00303.03

Opera suspicionată (OS)	Opera autentică (OA)
Suspicious work	Authentic work

OS	BOBOC-COJOCARU, Alexandru. European tourism industry in the frame of European	
	integration process. Management Strategies Journal ("Constantin Brâncoveanu" Univ.	
	Piteşti). Special Issue. 2013. p. 390-394. Available at: www.strategiimanageriale.ro/ .	
	Last visit: 2 July 2016.	

OA FRUNZĂ, Ramona, and PASCARIU, Gabriela Carmen. The relationship bettwen tourism and sustainable development in the European context. *Annals of Faculty of Economics* (University of Oradea, Faculty of Economics). **1**(1). 2009. p. 293-298. Available at: ideas.repec.org. Last visit: 2 July 2016.

Incidența minimă a suspiciunii / Minimum incidence of suspicion

p.390:01-p.394:00

p.293:01 - p.298:00

Fişa întocmită pentru includerea suspiciunii în Indexul Operelor Plagiate în România de la Sheet drawn up for including the suspicion in the Index of Plagiarized Works in Romania at www.plagiate.ro

Notă: p.285:00 semnifică "pagina 285 până la capăt". Note: p.285:00 means "page 285 to the end".

Argumentarea calificării de plagiat

Nr. crt.	Descrierea situației care este încadrată drept plagiat	Se confirmă
1.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
2.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, care sunt rezumate ale unor opere anterioare operei autentice, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
3.	Preluarea identică a unor figuri dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
4.	Preluarea identică a unor poze dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
5.	Preluarea identică a unor tabele dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
6.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin includerea unui nou autor sau de noi autori fără contribuţie explicită în lista de autori	
7.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin excluderea unui autor sau a unor autori din lista iniţială de autori.	
8.	Preluarea identică de pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
9.	Preluarea identică de figuri sau reprezentări grafice dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
10.	Preluarea identică de tabele dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
11.	Preluarea identică a unor fragmente de demonstrație sau de deducere a unor relații matematice care nu se justifică în regăsirea unei relații matematice finale necesare aplicării efective dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
12.	Preluarea identică a textului unei lucrări publicate anterior sau simultan, cu același titlu sau cu titlu similar, de un același autor / un același grup de autori în publicații sau edituri diferite.	
13.	Preluarea identică de pasaje ale unui cuvânt înainte sau ale unei prefeţe care se referă la două opere, diferite, publicate în două momente diferite de timp.	

Notă:

- a) Prin "proveniență" se înțelege informația din care se pot identifica cel puțin numele autorului / autorilor, titlul operei, anul apariției.
- b) Plagiatul este definit prin textul legii¹.

"...plagiatul – expunerea într-o operă scrisă sau o comunicare orală, inclusiv în format electronic, a unor texte, idei, demonstrații, date, ipoteze, teorii, rezultate ori metode ştiințifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menționa acest lucru şi fără a face trimitere la operele originale...".

Tehnic, plagiatul are la bază conceptul de piesă de creație care²:

"...este un element de comunicare prezentat în formă scrisă, ca text, imagine sau combinat, care posedă un subiect, o organizare sau o construcție logică și de argumentare care presupune niște premise, un raţionament și o concluzie. Piesa de creaţie presupune în mod necesar o formă de exprimare specifică unei persoane. Piesa de creaţie se poate asocia cu întreaga operă autentică sau cu o parte a acesteia..."

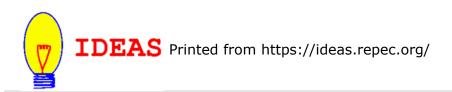
cu care se poate face identificarea operei plagiate sau suspicionate de plagiat³:

- "...O operă de creație se găsește în poziția de operă plagiată sau operă suspicionată de plagiat în raport cu o altă operă considerată autentică dacă:
- i) Cele două opere tratează acelaşi subiect sau subiecte înrudite.
- ii) Opera autentică a fost făcută publică anterior operei suspicionate.
- iii) Cele două opere conţin piese de creaţie identificabile comune care posedă, fiecare în parte, un subiect şi o formă de prezentare bine definită.
- iv) Pentru piesele de creaţie comune, adică prezente în opera autentică şi în opera suspicionată, nu există o menţionare explicită a provenienţei. Menţionarea provenienţei se face printr-o citare care permite identificarea piesei de creaţie preluate din opera autentică.
- v) Simpla menționare a titlului unei opere autentice într-un capitol de bibliografie sau similar acestuia fără delimitarea întinderii preluării nu este de natură să evite punerea în discuție a suspiciunii de plagiat.
- vi) Piesele de creație preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcții realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspicionate prin poziția sa explicită.
- vii) In opera suspicionată se identifică un fir sau mai multe fire logice de argumentare şi tratare care leagă aceleași premise cu aceleași concluzii ca în opera autentică..."

¹ Legii nr. 206/2004 privind buna conduită în cercetarea ştiinţifică, dezvoltarea tehnologică şi inovare, publicată în Monitorul Oficial al României, Partea I, nr. 505 din 4 iunie 2004

² ISOC, D. *Ghid de acţiune împotriva plagiatului: bună-conduită, prevenire, combatere*. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2012.

³ ISOC, D. *Prevenitor de plagiat*. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2014.



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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

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Issues of European tourism industry have become to the fore in recent years, partly as a result of political and economic moves towards increasing European integration and unity. Having into consideration these facts, we propose in this article to analyze the importance of the tourism industry in the sustainable development process and to see how peoples choose to spend their holidays in different places of the world, in function of the some factors that assure a sustainable tourism.

Keywords: tourism, sustainable development, European challenges

JEL Classification: A0, O1, Q5, Z0

1. The connection between tourism and sustainable development

In time, the concept of *sustainable development* has witnessed many attempts to define but it seems interesting that the Brundtland Commission that says: ", the essence of sustainable development is the way we must organize ourselves so as to consume land resources to satisfy our own needs and aspirations so as to not compromise the expectations of future generations to satisfy at the turn their needs", ¹⁶².

We believe that sustainable development is a very dynamic concept with many dimensions and interpretations, seen as a permanent process of change, very connected to the local area needs and priorities. The fact that many professionals do not need a single definition of this concept leads naturally to an awareness that no matter how we define, the problem is the same and is called: *the need to ensure a sustainable future to the world peoples and to the planet Earth*. To achieve this goal there must be a broad international cooperation, a very careful management of the process, political implication and much dedication. In short, all these involve the changing of behaviors of individuals so as to contribute of an economic growth based on sustainable development. Active involvement of people can be realized:

- Acting for poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, protection and management of natural resources for economic and social development;
- Promoting dialogue and cooperation, regardless of race, illness, religion, language, culture and tradition;

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162 In terms of this definition, paraphrase, in short - for a clearer understanding - a variant of The Fable of the Golden Duck, of Aesop. Under it, once was a poor farmer that could hardly maintain his numerous family. He prayed constantly for help and in a night his prayers has brought an answer through a dream. It said that the next morning he will have to go to the village and to buy the first duck that he will see and if he take care of it, it will make every day a golden egg which will benefit his children and descendants. The next morning, the poor farmer went to market as instructed in the dream and went home first duck that has seen it in the market. In the second morning, to his great joy, he found near the duck a gold egg, small and brilliant. The same thing happened the next morning. The farmer was now quite rich and happy but soon began to be envious of the village chief who was richer than him. So, he wanted to become the richerest with the help of his duck. He had forced the duck, successfully, to make two eggs every morning and then even three. But soon, the exhausted duck has died. The duck from this story is undoubtedly the generous benefits of natural resources. If we use them as required by sustainable development, without avarice, they will satisfy our needs without compromising the ability of survivors and satisfy their needs.

- Acting for stable partnerships with all major groups, respecting the independent roles of each of them:
 - Providing assistance and participating in programs of sustainable development.

So, the human resources can contribute to the sustainable development process if they acting on the directions set out above. A very important sector that should be taken some measures in this regard is the tourism. This is a rapidly developing sphere of human activity, reflecting the changing economic and social conditions which underlie modern views of individual freedom of expressions through consumer choice, and the new technologies of transport and data communications which make it possible for large number of people to spend their leisure in distant places.

All these changes present both opportunities and challenges for the tourism industry. Five key issues or challenges can be identified from the literature ¹⁶³:

-The need to get more accurate and uniform statistics on the size and economic contributions of tourism;

-Pressure to compete more effectively with other recreational and entertainment options. This is particularly a challenge for many small and medium enterprises that make up a substantial part of the tourism industry in many destinations;

-The need to deal with increasing diversity amongst tourists. We refer here to the fact that the markets for tourism will become increasingly diverse in terms of cultural backgrounds, age, family structures and experience, creating challenges for the development of products and the management of the interaction between tourists and hosts and tourists and other tourists;

-The need to ensure that infrastructure development and maintenance keep pace with growing demand. We mention that, in this case, infrastructure refers not just to the transport systems and built facilities, but also to the training and education of the human resources of tourism;

-The need to ensure sustainable tourism development. This becomes a dominant philosophy, with the preservation of social and environmental assets and the well-being of the host community becoming primary objectives. Hunter C. introduced four different approaches to sustainable development based on the four types of sustainability 164:

Table no.1

Types of sustainability	Characteristics:	
in tourism		
Very weak	Status: tourism at its early stages	
sustainability type or	Criteria: tourism activities do not generate more degradation	
tourism imperative	Benefits: tourism is an alternative form of development; creates more	
scenario	employment; increase environmental protection	
	Costs: creates certain antagonistic impacts	
Weak sustainability Status: tourism is developed		
type or product-led	Criteria: sustain tourism activities and develop new products	
tourism scenario	Benefits: improvement of the local economy and employment; assist	
	preservation practices of surrounding destinations; expansion and	
	diversification of tourism planning	
	Costs: conserve only existing infrastructure and products.	
Strong sustainability	Status: tourism at its early stages	
type or environment-led	Criteria: environmental management utilization	

¹⁶³ Faulkner, B., Moscardo, G. and Laws, E., Tourism in the twenty first century. Lessons from experience, Cromwell Press, London, 2001, p. 30.

¹⁶⁴ Hunter, C., Sustainable tourism as an adaptive paradigm, in Knowles Tim, Diamantis Dimitrios and Bey El-Mourhabi Joudallah, The globalization of tourism and hospitality: a strategic perspective, Cromwell Press, London, 2001, pp. 115-116.