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Decizie de indexare a faptei de plagiat la poziţia 00425 / 27.12.2018 şi pentru admitere la publicare în volum tipărit

care se bazează pe:

A. Nota de constatare şi confirmare a indiciilor de plagiat prin fişa suspiciunii inclusă în decizie.

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<u>www.plagiate.ro</u> **Notă**: Prin "p.72:00" se înțelege paragraful care se termină la finele pag.72. Notația "p.00:00" semnifică până la ultima

Note: By "p.72:00" one understands the text ending with the end of the page 72. By "p.00:00" one understands the taking over from the initial point till the last page of the current chapter, entirely.

B. **Fişa de argumentare a calificării** de plagiat alăturată, fişă care la rândul său este parte a deciziei.

Echipa Indexului Operelor Plagiate în România

pagină a capitolului curent, în întregime de la punctul inițial al preluării.

Fişa de argumentare a calificării

Nr. crt.	Descrierea situației care este încadrată drept plagiat	Se confirmă
1.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje (piese de creație de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii și menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
2.	Preluarea a unor pasaje (piese de creație de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, care sunt rezumate ale unor opere anterioare operei autentice, fără precizarea întinderii și menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
3.	Preluarea identică a unor figuri (piese de creație de tip grafic) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
4.	Preluarea identică a unor tabele (piese de creație de tip structură de informație) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
5.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin includerea unui nou autor sau de noi autori fără contribuţie explicită în lista de autori	
6.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin excluderea unui autor sau a unor autori din lista iniţială de autori.	
7.	Preluarea identică de pasaje (piese de creaţie) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie personală care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	~
8.	Preluarea identică de figuri sau reprezentări grafice (piese de creaţie de tip grafic) 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.	✓
9.	Preluarea identică de tabele (piese de creație de tip structură de informație) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței, fără nici o intervenție 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 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 menționarea provenienței, fără nici o intervenție care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
11.	Preluarea identică a textului (piese de creație de tip text) 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.	✓
12.	Preluarea identică de pasaje (piese de creație de tip text) ale unui cuvânt înainte sau ale unei prefețe care se referă la două opere, diferite, publicate în două momente diferite de timp.	

Alte argumente particulare: a) Preluările de poze nu indică sursa, locul unde se află, autorul real sau posibil.

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 științifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menționa acest lucru și 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 același subiect sau subiecte înrudite.
- ii) Opera autentică a fost făcută publică anterior operei suspicionate.
- iii) Cele două opere conțin piese de creație identificabile comune care posedă, fiecare în parte, un subiect și 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.
- Piesele de creaţie preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcţii realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspicionate prin poziţia sa explicită.
- vii) In opera suspicionată se identifică un fir sau mai multe fire logice de argumentare și tratare care leagă aceleași premise cu aceleași concluzii ca în opera autentică..."

¹ Legea nr. 206/2004 privind buna conduită în cercetarea științifică, dezvoltarea tehnologică și 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.

IONIZING RADIATION—UNDERSTANDING AND ACCEPTANCE

Laurentiu Teodor Mihai,* Constantin Milu,* Bogdan Voicu,† and Dan Enachescu‡

Abstract—A written survey about perceived radiation risks was conducted among three groups of a total of 400 individuals. Seventy-seven (26%) of the respondents were radiation workers, 35 (12%) were medical doctors without professional exposure, and 177 (68%) belonged to the general population. Even if the sample is not representative of the Romanian population as a whole, some interesting conclusions can be made. The level of anxiety toward radiation, expressed as a hazard perception index, is significantly lower in radiation workers when compared to medical doctors and the general population (0.81 \pm 0.94, 1.42 \pm 1.21, and 1.72 \pm 1.34, respectively, p < 0.001). Hazard perception index values also varied with the education status, with lowest values among medical university graduates and highest among public school graduates (p < 0.001). Both university-graduated groups significantly differ from the non-university groups (p < 0.05). Knowledge about radiation and emergency plans for nuclear accidents/incidents was also correlated with hazard perception, with the results confirming the hypothesis that better knowledge is associated with lower radiation hazard perception. The extent to which people accept civilian nuclear power is also related to hazard perception and knowledge. The way people perceive the radiation risk differed among the three groups. Different levels of risk perception were associated with radiation from nuclear energy and diagnostic x rays. It is important that radiological protection authorities develop new plans and materials for communicating with the general public in order to improve knowledge of ionizing radiation, radiation risks, and the safety of civilian nuclear energy employment. Health Phys. 89(4):375-382; 2005

Key words: radiation, ionizing; surveys; risk communication; education, health physics

INTRODUCTION

SINCE 1895, when x rays were discovered, ionizing radiation been part of our life and consciousness. From the very beginning, radiation has been shrouded in myth—of exaggerated expectations as well as excessive fear (Weart 1988).

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Due to the huge emotional reaction that the radiation issue generates, public understanding and perception of radiation risk is a major factor to consider in making political, strategic, or business decisions. Even before the accident at the Chernobyl power plant in 1986, it was recognized that the overall authorities' response to accidents involving potential public radiation exposure is dependent on social and psychological factors (ICRP 1984; Morrey and Allen 1996). It is quite difficult for those involved in radiological protection to evaluate the extent to which these factors should be taken into account. It is very important for authorities to estimate the level of understanding and to what extent the population would agree to expose itself to a threat they can't measure or feel. On the other hand, it is the same authority's responsibility to offer the population the most accurate, reliable, understandable, and up-to-date information available for at least three reasons: (1) Pragmatic—people should be capable of protecting themselves from harmful effects of radiation as well as to avoid excessive fear; (2) Democratic—people should be capable of informed judgments in political matters involving radiation phenomena like nuclear energy, waste disposal and exposure limits; and (3) Educational—the individual derives pleasure and fulfillment from knowing something about the world around them (Henriksen 1996).

The present survey was conducted to investigate the understanding and acceptance of radiation phenomena and the related risk among three Romanian groups of population: radiation workers, namely radiologists, nuclear medicine specialists, workers in radiotherapy, health physicists, and technologists; medical doctors without professional exposure to radiation; and the general population—patients and visitors of a general medical hospital in Bucharest. This work is only exploratory in nature as the sample population is based upon convenience rather than being appropriately designed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Respondents

The survey was administered in two campaigns in spring and fall of 2002, in the form of a questionnaire handed out to 400 people, of whom 293 responded

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(73%). The three target groups were chosen for different reasons: professionals assumed to be the most aware in the field; medical doctors with higher educational background, including some general physics; and the general population including all educational categories from primary to academic. All the questionnaires were handed out, except for one which was made available through the Romanian College of Physicians Web site.

P03The three groups surveyed are not representative of the entire population—not even the general public group was randomized. Nonetheless, it can be assumed that the results are indicative of conceptions and attitudes found among the three categories. It cannot be concluded that the 27% who did not respond differed from the respondents. However, the principal aim of the study—to identify some commonly held conceptions of radiation phenomena among the population—does not render the results irrelevant because of the possible bias from nonrespondents.

The questionnaire: Coding and analysis

P()4 The questionnaire (see Appendix) consists of 22 items. Six refer to demographic and general data such as age, sex, smoking status, presence of chronic illness, highest education level, and residency. One item identifies in which of the 3 groups the respondent is included and another the professional ionizing radiation exposure duration. Six items (8–11, 15, 18) are designed to give information about fear of radiation, expressing the latent orientation towards it (factor analysis shows that the 6 items express the same latent factor: KMO = 0.66; all communalities are greater than 0.10; explained variance is 35%). The answers to these six items (yes = 1/no = 0) were aggregated in the statistical analysis in a "hazard perception index," on a scale from 0 to 6. The index was computed by adding one point each time when the answer was positive for any item out of the six mentioned above. Three items (14, 19, and 20) evaluate knowledge and understanding of radioactivity and radiation. These items were also aggregated in a "knowledge index" on a scale from 0 to 3, where correct answers were coded 1 and incorrect answers were coded 0. Item 12 asks about the Balkan Syndrome, a hematological disorder in Balkan conflict veterans considered by some physicians as an effect of using a special type of ammunition (with depleted uranium). Two items (11 and 13) reflect the attitude of the subjects towards nuclear energy. Two items (16 and 17) estimate the knowledge about any reaction measures in case of nuclear or natural catastrophe. Item 21 intended to give a perspective in the perception of the radiation risk compared with other health hazards; respondents had to range in a 10 to 1 scale, where 10 is the maximum health hazard. Ten different risk factors, including nuclear energy, smoking, alcohol, diagnostic x rays, car accidents, fire, pesticides, earthquakes, air travel, and swimming, were evaluated.

Some questions include open-ended answers. For these answers, three values were associated: 1—if at least one element of a correct answer was given, or if there was a rational/causal relation between question and answer; 2—if there was a wrong answer, or there wasn't any rational relation between question and answer; and 0—if there wasn't any answer at all. The answers were compared with definitions and statements from the 2000 Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR 2000).

Two main indexes, regarding hazard perception and knowledge about radiation, were constructed. The variation of these indices according to socioeconomic status such as education, age, sex, residency, and professional respondent's exposure to radiation was studied. Relations to chronic illness and smoking habits were also analyzed. According to the type of measurement, ANOVA and contingency analysis were performed using commercially available statistical analysis software.§

RESULTS

Of the 293 respondents, 106 were males, 181 were females, and 6 did not specify their sex. The mean age was 40.51 y (SD 12.35) with values ranging from 16 to 76 y. Thirty-one percent of the subjects were smokers, and 19% declared themselves to have a chronic illness. Seventy-seven (26%) were professionally exposed to radiation, 35 (12%) were medical doctors without professional exposure, and 177 (62%) belonged to the general population group. Eighty-six (29%) of the respondents held a non-medical university degree, 69 (23%) were medical school graduates, and 132 (45%) did not have any university degree.

Perceptions about radiation hazards

Ten respondents (3%) declared having suffered illness caused by radiation. Sixty-seven (23%) believed that the Chernobyl nuclear accident significantly harmed their health status. Fifty-three (18%) consider their health to be endangered when medical radiographs are performed. One hundred fifteen (39%) would favor the closing down of nuclear plants, 133 (45%) are afraid of being exposed to radiation in their daily life, and 48 (16%) consider irradiation for sterilization of foods, spices, and medical devices as personally hazardous. The mean hazard perception index was 1.45 (range 0–5 on a

[§] All analyses were performed using SPSS version 11.0.0. SPSS Inc. SPSS Base 10.0 for Windows User's Guide. Chicago IL: SPSS Inc.; 1999.