

	QIBA VET Student Plagiarism and Cheating Policy			
	Policy Scope:	This Policy applies to all staff and contractors engaged by QIBA.		
	Accountability:	Compliance and Risk Manager		
	Last Date of Review:	25.11.2020	Reviewed:	Annually
	QIBA Pty Ltd ABN: 35 071 667 108 RTO: 5304 CRICOS Provider No: 01515J			

1. Purpose

QIBA is committed to ensuring a great learning experience for its students. It aims to provide a learning environment that fosters the qualities of independent learning and academic integrity.

This policy seeks to encourage ethical conduct and to inform staff and students about QIBA standards of academic behaviour. Students have a responsibility to maintain the highest standards of academic integrity in their work. Students must not cheat in assessment and must ensure that they do not plagiarise.

2. What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the act of misrepresenting as one's own original work the ideas, interpretations, words or creative works of another. These include published and unpublished documents, designs, music, sounds, images, photographs, computer codes and ideas gained through working in a group. These ideas, interpretations, words or works may be found in print and/or electronic media¹.

3. Academic integrity

One of the core functions of QIBA is to develop student's ability to apply critical reasoning to assessment activities through independent thought and to make decisions that reflect the student's considerations of the task or workplace requirement.

QIBA acknowledges that to develop this ability, the student will study the work of others via issued textbooks, learning material or through their own research. However, it is important that students in their learning acknowledge, through appropriate referencing, earlier work from which they have drawn information.

4. Referencing

Referencing demonstrates that the student has read the issued material or has undertaken his or her own research in other sources. Failure to reference appropriately is considered unethical academic behaviour and will result in a student's work not being accepted.

Students should understand that assignment and project work submitted for assessment must consist of original effort. It is insufficient to simply copy work from other sources and submit it, even if those sources are appropriately acknowledged. Work submitted by a student must have an original component.

The following are examples of plagiarism where a student intentionally does not acknowledge or reference an author or source:

¹ Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary

- Direct copying of paragraphs, sentences, a single sentence or significant parts of a sentence;
- Direct copying of paragraphs, sentences, a single sentence or significant parts of a sentence with an end reference but without quotation marks around the copied text;
- Copying ideas, concepts, research results, computer codes, statistical tables, designs, images, sounds or text or any combination of these;
- Paraphrasing, summarising or simply rearranging another person's words, ideas, etc., without reference or explanation;
- Offering an idea or interpretation that is not one's own without identifying whose idea or interpretation it is;
- A 'cut and paste' of statements from multiple sources;
- Presenting as independent, work done in collaboration with others;
- Copying or adapting another student's original work into a submitted assessment item.
- Copying or adapting a student's own work submitted in a previous essay or assessment.
- Alternatively, there will be instances when a student unintentionally fails to cite sources or to do so adequately.

Careless or inadequate referencing or failure to reference will be considered poor practice. Where careless referencing is identified, the student will be required to correct the error and resubmit an assignment.

5. How to reference

At QIBA, students are to be encouraged to apply the Harvard Referencing System in-text citation. This approach requires three pieces of information about a source within the text of the students work. This information is:

- the name of the author or authors
- the year of publication
- the page number

Examples

Citations may be placed at the end of a sentence (before the concluding punctuation) in brackets, e.g.:

- To succeed, the team will rely on both task process and group process (Dwyer, Hopwood 2010, p. 239)

A reference may be placed in the text to integrate the author's surname into the sentence, followed by the year of publication and page number, in brackets, e.g.:

- Dwyer and Hopwood (2010, p. 239) identify that to succeed, the team will rely on both task process and group process.

6. Reference List

At the end of the students work, a List of References must be included. This should include all the books, journal articles and other sources of information you have used to research your assignment. The reference list should be laid out alphabetically and the title of the source should be italicised. Each reference must include:

- the name of the author or authors
- the year of publication
- the title of the publication
- the edition of publication
- the publisher
- place of publication

Example

- Dwyer, J and Hopwood, N, 2010, *Management Strategies and Skills*, Sydney, McGraw Hill Australia

7. Common Knowledge

In every field, there is a body of knowledge and material that has become part of the public domain and which can be drawn on without specific acknowledgment. Common knowledge includes facts that are generally known, such as common facts of history, common sense information, accepted folklore and aphorisms that have been adopted as part of common English language.

As examples, it would not be necessary to reference the following:

- That John Howard was the Prime Minister of Australia (common fact of history)
- That humans need food and water for survival (common sense observation)
- That the “Bunyip” is a man-eating Australian animals that live in water-holes, swamps and creeks
(accepted folklore)

8. Cheating

Cheating is defined as “a form of deceit with a view to gaining an advantage for the cheat.” At QIBA, cheating is usually related to taking unauthorised material into assessments. QIBA Trainers have a responsibility to explain clearly expectations related to any assessment, what constitutes cheating, and to promote a climate of honesty in students.

9. Plagiarism Procedure

Staff responsibilities

QIBA staff members are responsible to:

- Inform all students of expectations related to assessment;
- Inform all students of referencing techniques and provide clear examples of what is acceptable;
- Explain to students what constitutes plagiarism;
- Set realistic assessment activities and vary assignments and questions;
- Assist students to understand and apply correct referencing techniques;
- Set appropriate conditions for group activities and make clear the distinction between group work and individual work; and
- Cultivate a climate of mutual respect for original work.

Student responsibilities

Students are responsible to:

- Submit only work that is their own or that properly acknowledges the ideas, interpretations, words or creative works of others;
- Avoid lending original work to others for any reason;
- Be clear about assessment conditions and seek clarification if in doubt;
- Be clear about what is appropriate referencing and the consequences of inappropriate referencing;
- Discourage others from plagiarising by observing the practices above.

10. Dealing with plagiarism

In the case of suspected plagiarism the staff member will report the incident to the VET Academic Manager. The VET Academic Manager, in consultation with the staff member will determine if the plagiarism has resulted from poor academic practice or was intentional. This preliminary step may involve an informal interview with the student.

The VET Academic Manager and staff member will:

1. consider the extent of the plagiarism (noting that the more extensive the plagiarism, the more likely it was intentional);
2. review the course profile and other information provided to students by the Training Manager to determine if adequate information had been given;

3. identify if the student has been previously warned of plagiarism; and
4. determine whether the student is new to adult vocational education and training (it would be expected that continuing students would be more likely to understand plagiarism and its consequences).
5. If the above factors have been considered and it has been determined that the plagiarism has arisen from poor academic practice, the student is to be requested to revise the work and resubmit it for the assessment.
6. If, after consideration of the above factors it is determined that the plagiarism was intentional, the student's work is not to be accepted and the student is to be issued with an alternative assessment assignment to complete. The student is to be given a formal warning (in writing) by the Chief Executive Officer or Principal explaining the seriousness of the incident and the consequences if the student is found to plagiarise again.

Version Control and Change History

Version Control	Date Effective	Approved By	Amendments Made
1.0	25/11/2020	Helmer Lich	First issue
1.1	28/01/2021	Helmer Lich	Minimum required PD
1.2	01/02/2021	Sally Mooney	formatting