



APPENDIX IV: ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT – TYPES OF VIOLATIONS

Extracted from the NAIN Framework for Academic Misconduct Investigation and Case Management and modified to take account of current DCU practices.

Basic Violations

Include, but are not limited to, submitting a limited portion of the same material more than once without prior authorisation; giving your own academic work to others even when doing so was not explicitly prohibited; violation of instructor policies if behaviour not listed elsewhere in the guidelines.

Limited Plagiarism

Limited plagiarism refers to cases where the plagiarised content is not a critical aspect of the assignment. It may include, but is not limited to:

- presenting work / ideas taken from other sources without proper acknowledgement
- Paraphrasing from sources without attribution; verbatim copying from sources without attribution, when what was copied was not a critical aspect of the assessment
- looking online for a solution to an assessment and copying part of that solution/answer
- Limited amounts of self-plagiarism.

Extensive Plagiarism

Extensive plagiarism includes cases where the plagiarised content is a critical aspect of the assessment. It includes, but is not limited to:

- plagiarism when the aspects copied are critical aspects of the assessment; this may include
 - cut and paste without use of quotations and citations
 - paraphrasing without appropriate citations
 - Mosaic copying where an unoriginal piece of writing composed of acknowledged or unacknowledged extracts from several different sources
 - Scaffolding where the key points and structure of another person's work have been used as a scaffold (framework) for the student's own work, without acknowledging the source.
- extensively copying from another learner's assessment without acknowledgment of their contribution;
- limited or extensive plagiarism that includes false citations
- Self-plagiarism impacting on key aspects of the assessment.

Collusion

Undisclosed collaboration between two or more people on an assessment or task, which was supposed to be completed individually when clear information was provided to students. Collusion includes inappropriate or unauthorised collaboration by two or more people in the production and submission of assessment task; learners providing their work to another learner before the submission deadline, or for the purpose of the other learner's plagiarism at any time. Allowing another (e.g., friend / relative / peer / tutor) to write / translate / significantly edit one's assessment without acknowledging that help.

Falsification / Fabrication

Includes, but is not limited to:

- altering a graded assessment provided by another person and submitting for re-grade
- fabricating data for a lab or research assessment
- submitting data you didn't yourself collect
- lying/giving a false excuse to miss or receive unfair accommodation on an assessment



- Forging educational, research or scholarship content, images, data, equipment or processes so that they are inaccurately represented.

Fraud / Impersonation

Actions that are intended to deceive for unfair advantage by violating academic regulations. Using intentional deception to gain academic credit. Fraud includes some of the most egregious violations – e.g. stealing or fraudulently obtaining answers to an assessment question /exam before submitting the assessment for grading; changing/helping to change any recorded assessment or course grade on an instructor's or university record; illicitly obtaining an assessment completed by another (without their knowledge) and submitting it (in part or whole) as one's own; submitting fake or false documents (e.g. medical notes).

Contract Cheating

Form of academic misconduct when a person uses an undeclared and/or unauthorised third party, online or directly, to assist them to produce work for academic credit or progression, whether or not payment or other favour is involved. If the provider is also a student, both students are in violation.