

#1 -
Keep the
"digital you"
safe in a digital
world

#2 -
Forced...
...you have the right
to choose!

#3 -
"PLAGIARISM"
Don't cheat
yourself out of your
qualifications

SAFECHOICE

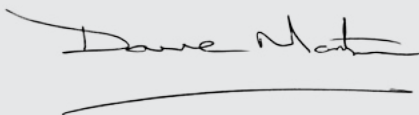
Spring seems to have finally arrived as I write this editorial; longer days with sunshine are very welcome after a wet and windy few months!

In this issue of Safe Choice we give you some hints and tips for your on-line safety, particularly relevant as the 'Heartbleed' vulnerability has been in the news recently. This has demonstrated that even 'secure sites' can be hacked. There is never a better time to take personal responsibility by choosing strong passwords and changing them regularly.

As we approach the summer, those of you who attend educational establishments will, no doubt, be eagerly anticipating the long break. It is worth reminding you that incidents of Forced Marriage always rise during the summer. Our article offers support and a help-line for anyone who feels at risk, but also suggests possible warning signs that we can all look out for in friends and colleagues.

The final piece in this issue is about 'plagiarism' – claiming that the work of other people is your own. Again, this is topical during the summer when more of us are taking tests and submitting assignments, so please be aware of the consequences of cheating.

Stay safe and enjoy the summer!



Dave Martin,
Vice President

brought to you by



Staying Safe and Secure Online

1 Create strong passwords for your online accounts.
Where possible use a variety of letters, numbers and punctuation. Simply swapping letters for numbers might not create a more secure password!

2 Use enhanced security features. Some accounts (especially e-mail) allow you to verify the password with an SMS text message or a second e-mail address.

3 Be aware of suspicious websites and e-mails. Remember - genuine e-mails will never ask you to e-mail your password or other sensitive information.

5 Regularly check your devices for viruses, malware and spyware.
Install a reputable anti-virus and make sure you keep it up to date!

4 UPDATES!
Make sure you have the latest updates for your operating system, browsers and additional software. These updates often fix security risks.

Source: <http://bit.ly/1ijW0SO>

WORST PASSWORDS OF 2013

rank	password	change from 2012
#01	123456	⬆️1
#02	password	⬇️1
#03	12345678	—
#04	qwerty	⬆️1
#05	abc123	⬇️1
#06	123456789	new
#07	111111	⬆️2
#08	1234567	⬆️5
#09	iloveyou	⬆️2
#10	adobe123	new



legend:

unchanged — up ⬆️# down ⬇️#



<http://splashdata.com/press/worstpasswords2013.htm>



FORCED

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO CHOOSE...

If you or someone you know is being forced into a marriage, contact the FORCED MARRIAGE UNIT.

Call 020 7008 0151 between 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday
Email fmufco.gov.uk

The Forced Marriage Unit offers confidential support and information
If you would like to know more about the work of the **Forced Marriage Unit**
before you call us, log on to: www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage

Confidential advice is also available from a large network of support groups, including
The Police, the National Domestic Violence Helpline, and women's refuges nationwide.

<https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage>

What is forced Marriage?

A forced marriage takes place when the bride, groom or both do not want to get married but are forced to by others, usually their families. People forced into marriage may be tricked into going abroad, physically threatened and/or emotionally blackmailed to do so. Every year, hundreds of young people in Britain, both male and female, are forced into marriage against their will, often by violence and blackmail from their own families and relatives.

It is a violation of fundamental Human Rights

Forced marriage is wrong and cannot be justified on any religious or cultural basis. In the UK, forced marriage amounts to a form of domestic violence and/or child abuse. It can affect women and men as well as girls and boys from any community and background.

It is different from an arranged marriage

Unlike forced marriages, in an arranged marriage both the bride and groom choose whether or not they want to marry the person suggested to them by their families. In a forced marriage there is no freedom of choice.

Know your rights

Everyone in the UK has the right to CHOOSE who they marry. Whatever your religion, whatever your family says, however old you are and whatever your sexuality, you have this fundamental right. The law in Britain will help protect you against a forced marriage. No religion in the UK agrees with forced marriage. Families might put pressure on a victim, or even use emotional blackmail, saying that if they do not agree to a forced marriage then they are going against their religion. This is never true.

A Criminal Offence?

There is no specific criminal offence of 'forcing someone to marry' within England and Wales.

There are however several actions that may happen in the process of forcing someone to marry which are criminal offences, such as:

- Assault: trying to harm someone physically
- Abduction: taking a person away illegally by lying to them or by violence
- Kidnap: taking a person away illegally by force, against that person's will
- Imprisonment: keeping a person somewhere against their will
- Rape: having sex with someone against their will
- Murder: deliberately killing someone

People who commit these crimes – even if they are relatives of the victim – could be prosecuted.

How the law can help

The British courts have the power to stop someone from forcing someone else to marry against their will. An Act of Parliament called the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 provides the courts with powers to make Forced Marriage Protection Orders to stop somebody from forcing another person into marriage. The law also allows the courts to protect victims who have already been forced into marriage, and help them get out of that situation.

Worried about someone?

If you are worried that somebody you know might be forced into marriage, you can call the Forced Marriage Unit on their behalf:

020 7008 0151: open from 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday. If you are low on credit, they can call you back.

If they are closed, call the Foreign Office Response Centre: 020 7008 1500. It might take a while to get through, but keep trying.

IF SOMEONE IS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER, CALL THE POLICE ON 999

Often, people who are being forced into marriage can't talk about what's happening to them. Emotional pressure from their family might stop them from saying anything to anyone else. The lack of control over their own decisions can lead them to depression and self-harm.

It is never too late for someone to start their life again. If you know someone who is already in a forced marriage and wants to get out but feels in danger, contact the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151.

Please look for any of the following warning signs.

Education

- Truancy
- Low Motivation
- Lack of Punctuality
- Poor exam results
- Absent from school

Health

- Self Harm
- Depression
- Isolation
- Attempted Suicide
- Eating Disorders

Family History

- Brother/Sisters forced to marry
- Family disputes
- Runaways
- House arrest

Police Involvement

- Brother/Sisters reported missing
- Domestic violence
- Substance misuse

Employment

- Poor performance
- Poor attendance
- Not allowed to work
- Financial control (i.e. wages taken)

Emergency Numbers

If a young person is in immediate danger,
call the Police on
999

Forced Marriage Unit
020 7008 0151

Plagiarism

Plagiarism - The Act!

There are many definitions of plagiarism, but they all have the same common theme.

The concept of taking another persons' intellectual works and then passing them off as your own.

In the eyes of education, the Joint Council for Qualifications defines plagiarism as:

“The failure to acknowledge sources properly and/or the submission of another person's work as if it were the candidate's own.”

This definition serves to encompass all submissions including:

- Tests and Examinations
- Coursework
- Assignments
- Portfolio work
- Answers to written or verbal questions

Plagiarists (or those who plagiarise) can be found in many walks of life; from pupils and students to authors, artists and journalists. In fact any professional who is prepared to reproduce the works of others or pass off the works of others without the appropriate credit would most certainly be a plagiarist.

In terms of vocational training and training purposely designed to develop the unemployed into invaluable members of the UK's workforce; plagiarism would included actions such as:

- Copying another pupils answers in tests/examinations
- Copying another pupils work (coursework, assignments or answers to questions)
- Copying textual/illustrational examples from books, magazines and the internet; without the appropriate sources identified.
- Submitting work as your own, that was not undertaken by yourself.
- Submitting works procured from sources such as “Papermills” or “Assignment Banks”. Online libraries or collections of existing pupils' work previously submitted.

Plagiarism - The Consequences!

There is the potential for one or more consequences to plagiarising; from personal to professional and ethical to legal; the penalties can be severe.

Learner/Pupil Reputation.

Allegations of plagiarism can result in a student being suspended from the course or programme while investigations are carried out. Proof and confirmation of this educationally unethical behaviour could result in a student or pupil having all previous coursework or examinations made null and void.

Additionally, a student or pupils academic record could be amended to include the “offense”. A student or pupil could find it impossible to attain further qualifications with other colleges or awarding bodies as their reputation would proceed them.

Awarding organisations also have the right to revoke any issued certificates if plagiarism is uncovered at a later date.

Professional Reputation

A business person could find that the repercussions of plagiarism shadows them for their entire career. Depending upon the severity of the plagiaristic act; it could hamper promotion, make it difficult to obtain alternative employment or if their contract of employment is not terminated; then making any meaningful career could be near on impossible.

Legal Ramifications

Depending on the severity, the plagiarism can have serious legal repercussions. Copyright laws are out-and-out laws in every definition of the word and therefore could be deemed a criminal offense.

Monetary Ramifications

It occasionally rears its head in news reports and published articles about journalists, writers or researchers who have been sued by the original author. If the owner of the intellectual property insists of taking out a private prosecution, no one is safe. Pupils in Schools, Students in colleges, or scientists in top secret research facilities.

Plagiarism

When you incorporate intellectual property of others into your work without the appropriate reference to its source.

Intentional or not, if you do not provide the required citation information it is still plagiarism - even if you quote it verbatim.

Crossover

Recreating works using others work without the appropriate credit.

Publishing the recreated works into the public domain.

Copyright Infringement

This differs from plagiarism, as it includes the copyrighted property of others without permission.

Intentional or not, without the appropriate permissions, you could still be prosecuted.



Something bothering you?

In the first instance contact your trainer/assessor at your local centre or ask to speak to your local Safeguarding advisor.

Or you can write to Safeguarding Office
GP Strategies Training Ltd
Floor 6A, Kingsgate
Wellington Road North
Stockport
SK4 1LW



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