Open Educational Resources: *Reflection towards Open License*

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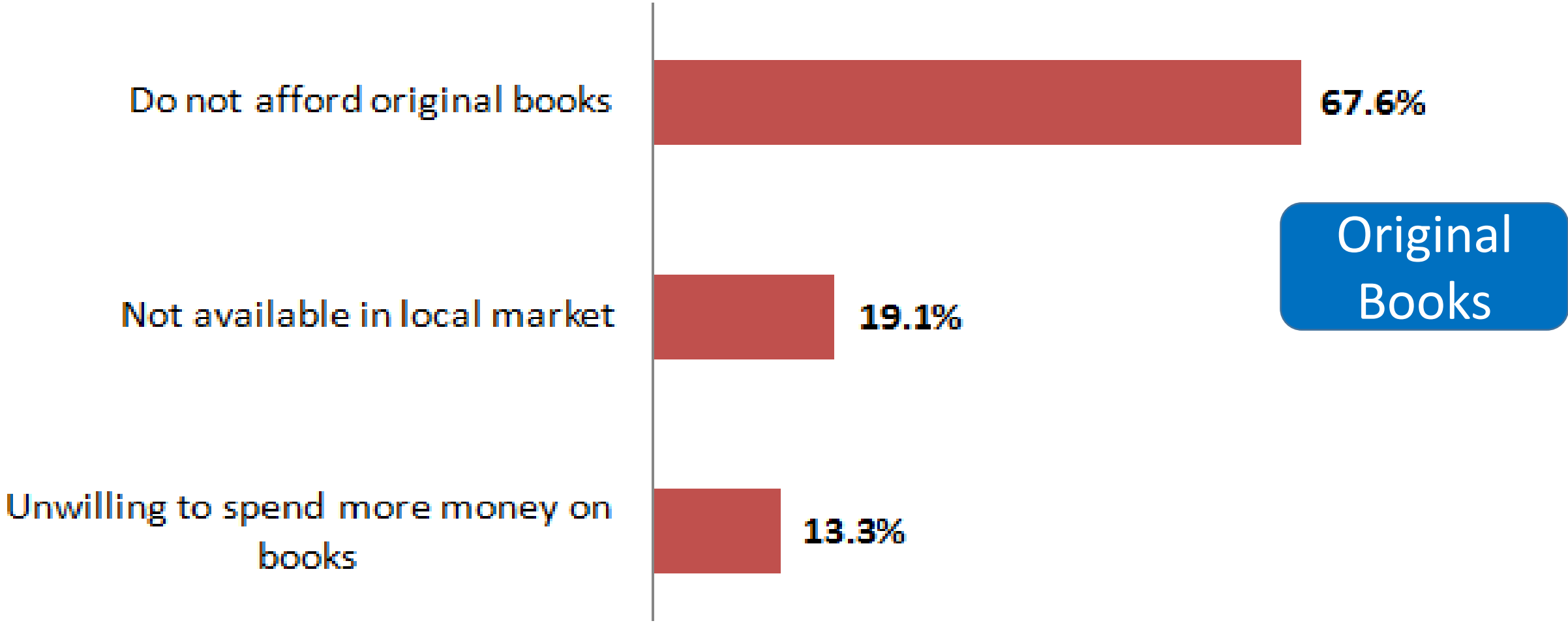
How All Rights Reserved Copyright restricts access to education and research and limits innovation?

- Expansive for the users – limited or no access to quality textbooks, dropout in higher education
- Time consuming production of the resources
- Repeated investment on the similar educational resources – wastage of resources
- Low scalability – less efficiency
- Limited or no access to the quality research data or articles
- Slow innovation from social point of view

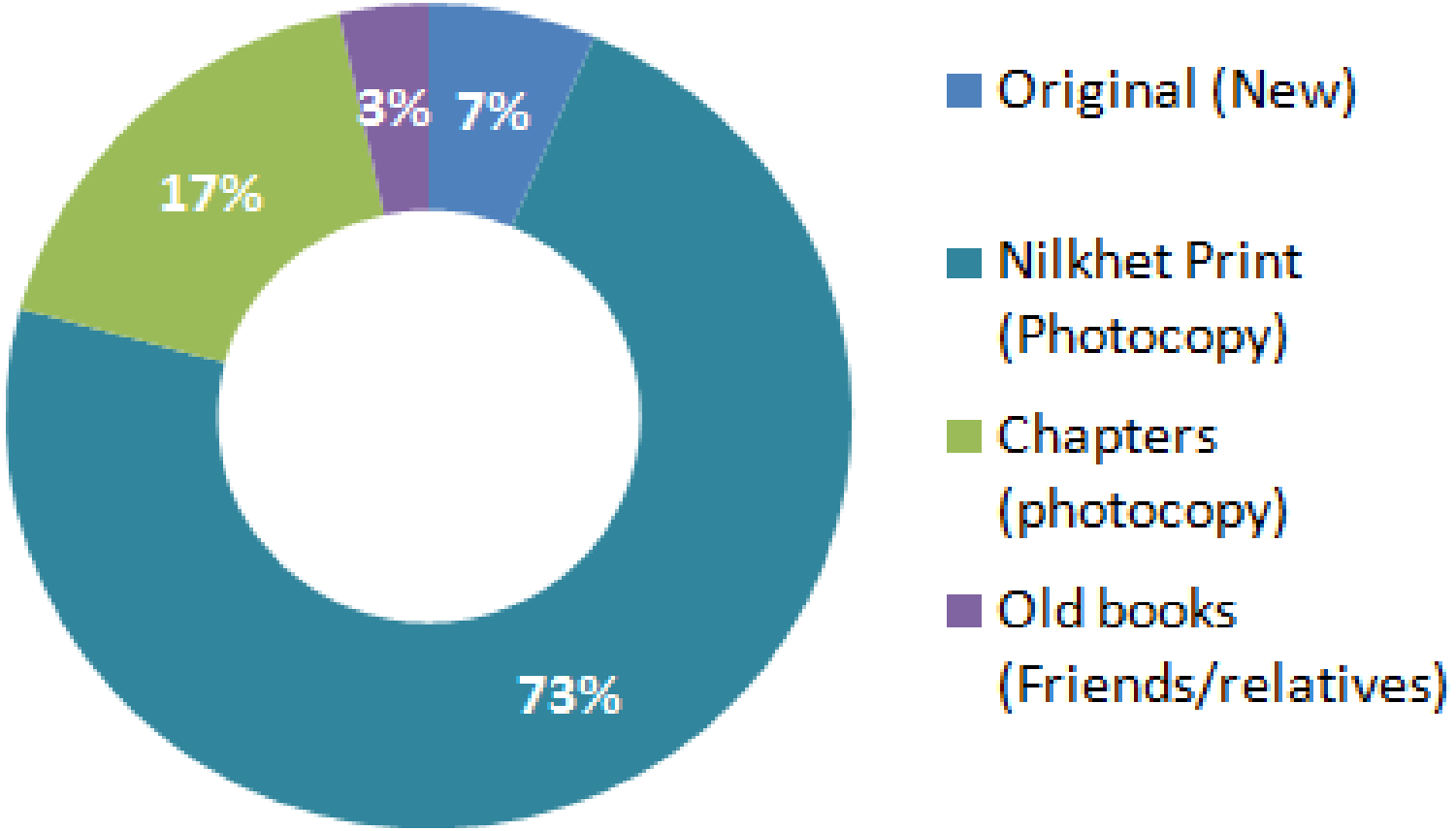
What happens to Copyrighted Resources in 21st Century Learning Environment?

- Huge infringement
- Can not restrict the use of the digital content once it is online
- Very low/zero distribution cost – why still expensive?
- Movement against the unjust rent-seeking of the publishers over the educational resources!
- Need to reuse, remix, revise, redistribute and retain the content – as elearning got popularity!

Status of Students' Access to Educational Resources **(COL Survey 2016)**

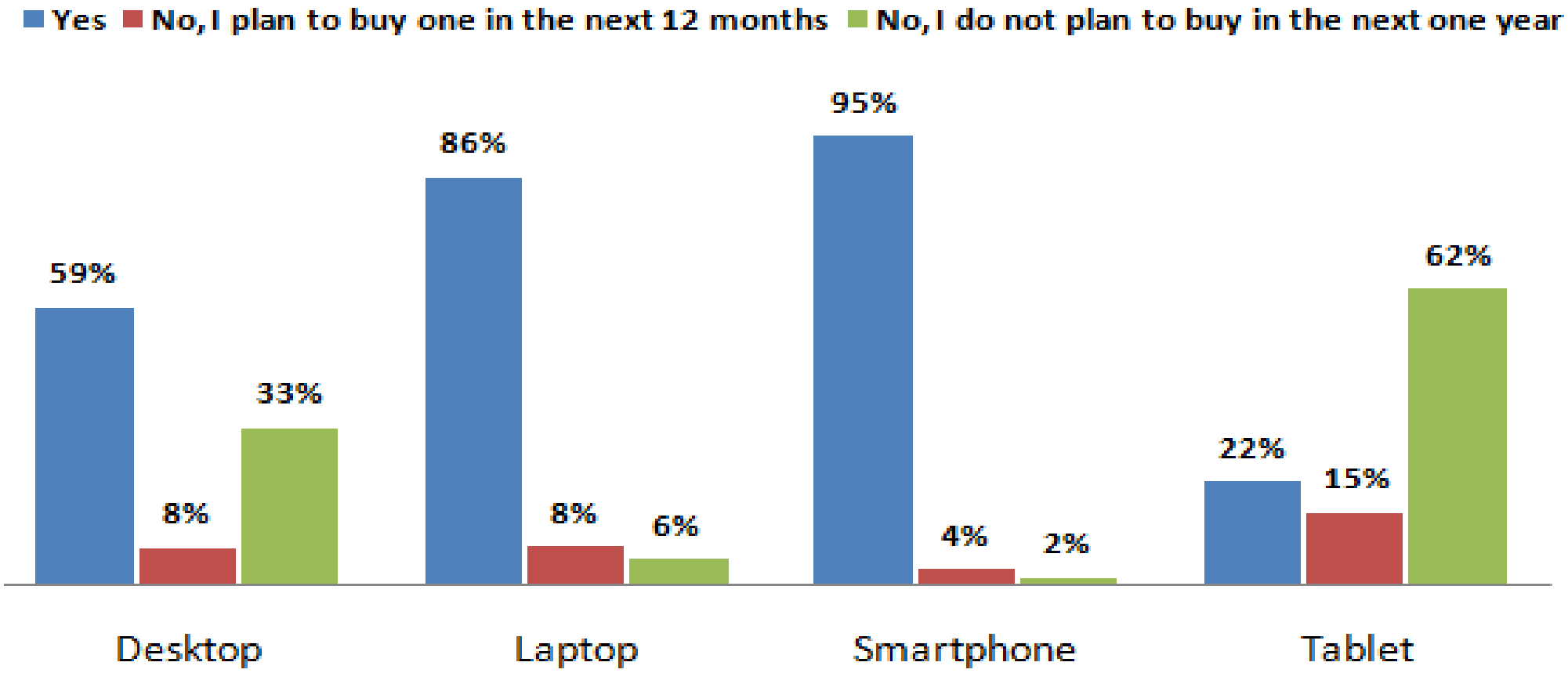


Status of Students' Access to Educational Resources **(COL Survey 2016)** Continued…



Photocopied Books

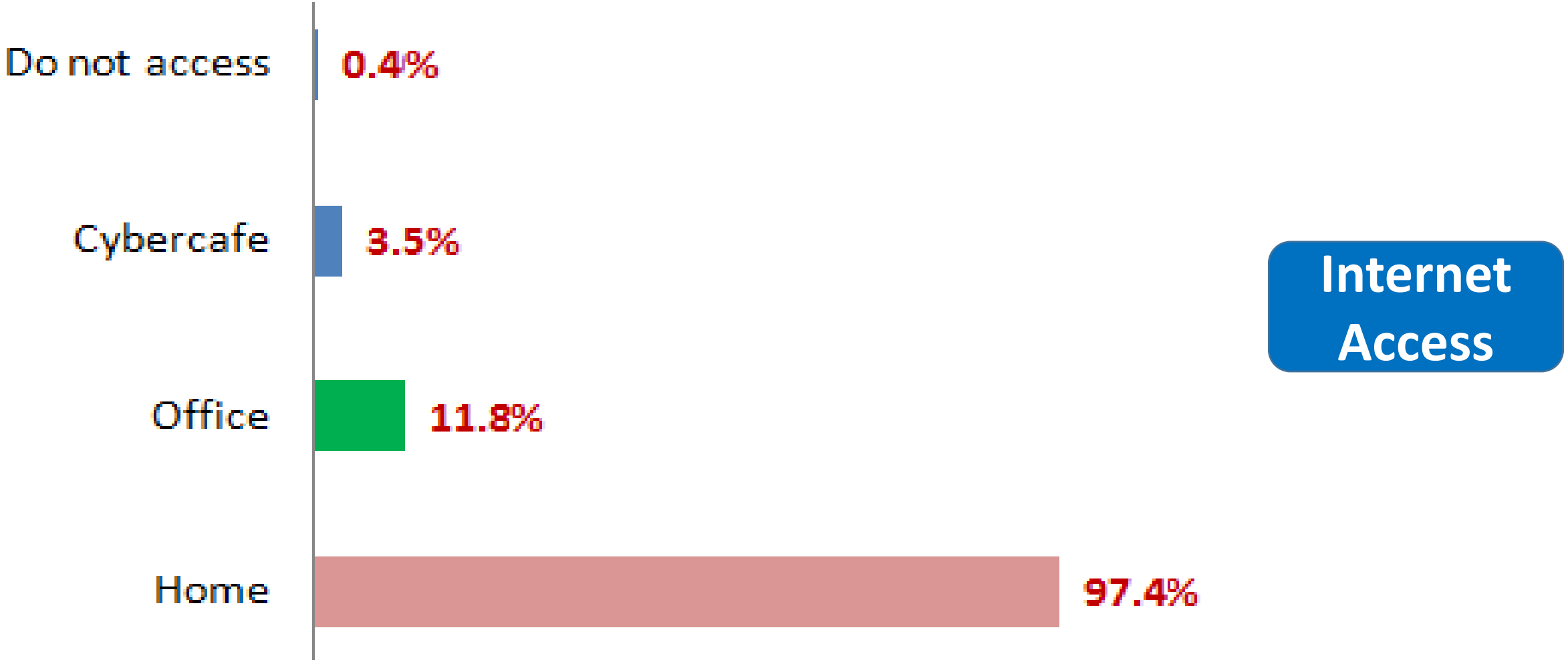
Are the Students Ready? (COL Survey 2016)



Devices in use

Are the Students Ready? (COL Survey 2016)

Continued…



Copyright + Open License = Some Rights Reserved

- More sharing – Reuse, remix, revise, redistribute and retain
- More scalability – declining cost [Zero marginal cost]
- More innovation – derivative works possible!
- Less time – Faster production of resources!
- Wider access to quality resources and data
- Wider research experience – data mining
- Wider ather than t

User benefits: Comparison

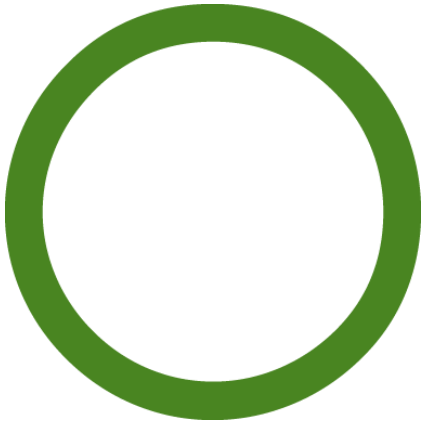
Features	Copyrighted resources	Copyright + Openly licensed resources
Rights	All Rights Reserved	Some Rights Reserved
Permission	yes	No
Reuse	No, if not permitted	Yes, depends on the license
Revise	No, if not permitted	Yes, depends on the license
Redistribute	No, if not permitted	Yes, depends on the license
Remix	No, if not permitted	Yes, depends on the license
Retain	No, if not permitted	Yes, depends on the license
Free use	Sometimes	Always
Open use	No, if not permitted	Allowed

Why consider licensing?

- Copyright and licensing issues are at the heart of OER as they have important implications for creators, users and institutions.
- By default, copyright is automatic and ‘all rights reserved’ - thus permission is required by those who wish to use the work.

Open Licenses, *cont'd*

- An open license is any license that applies to copyrighted content that allows any person to reuse that content without asking for prior permission.

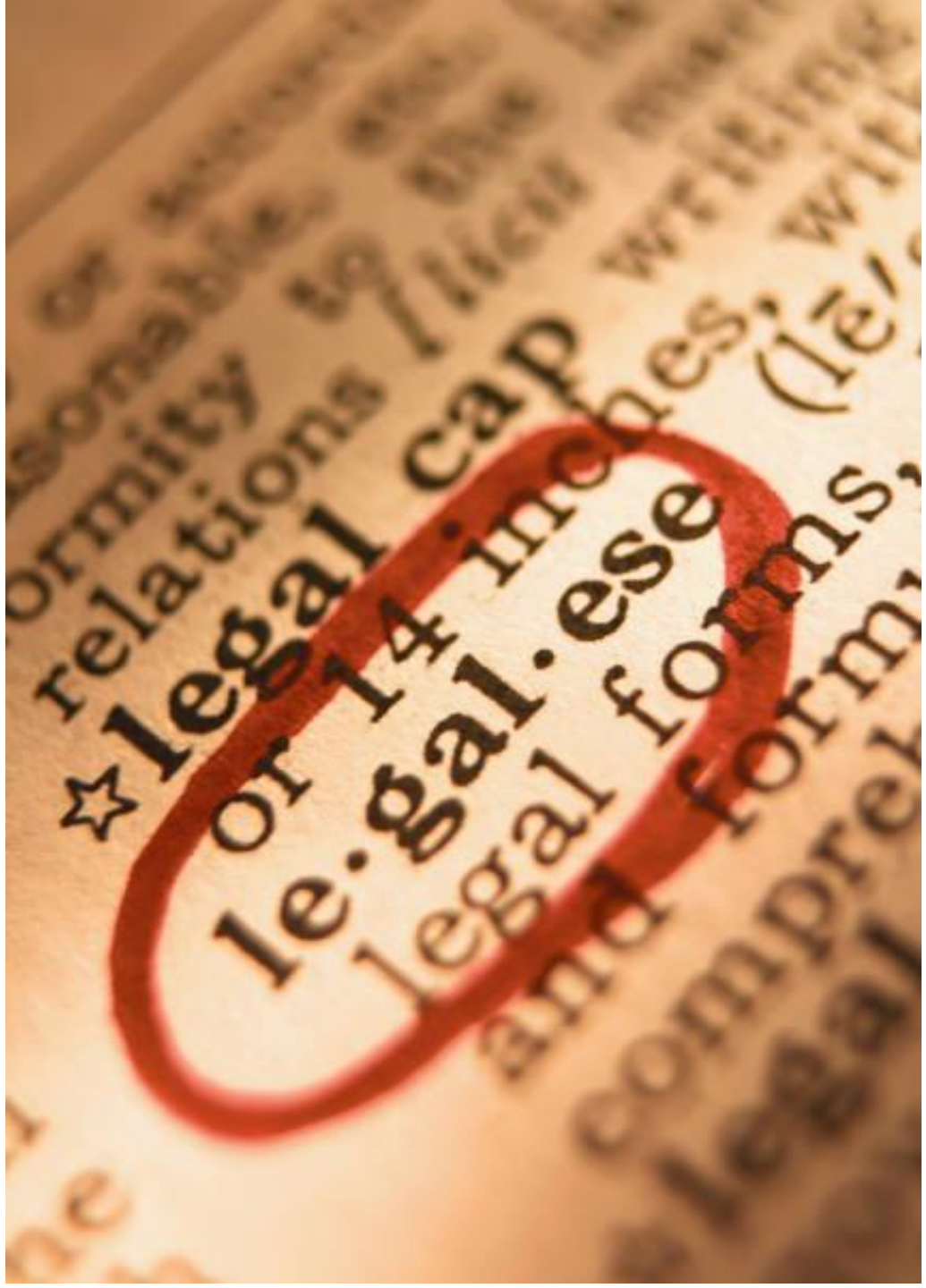


What is Open?

- It’s about open license used to share educational material
- No permission required as long as the open license is respected

5R

1. **Reuse**
   (copy verbatim)
2. **Revise**
   (adapt and edit)
3. **Remix**
   (combine with other materials)
4. **Redistribute**
   (share with others)
5. **Retain**
   (make, own and control copies)


legal
le·gal·ese
legal forms

cc

CLOSED to OPEN

Openness

Weak Open

Open access

Strong Open

Open Licenses

Hilton, J., Wiley, D., Stein, J., & Johnson, A. (2010). The four R's of openness and ALMS Ana
Open Learning: The Journal of Open and Distance Learning, 25(1), 37-44.

Movie time

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1DKm96Ftfko

Licenses

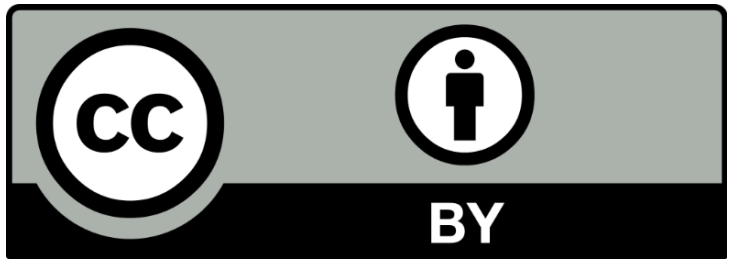
- Creative Commons (CC) is a non-profit organization that aims to promote better identification, negotiation, and re-use of content for the purpose of creativity and innovation.
- The CC licenses have been designed to offer a flexible and straightforward tool for people who value access to and use of their works over monetary incentives, while still maintaining some rights.

Creative Commons

Types of CC Licenses and Conditions

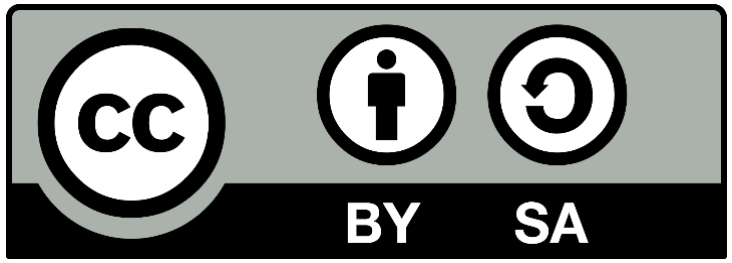
Creative Commons	Concepts
CC-BY	Attribution
CC-BY-SA	Share Alike
CC-BY-NC	Non-Commercial
CC-BY-NC-SA	Non-Derivative
CC-BY-ND	
CC-BY-NC-ND	

Attribution (CC-BY)



- This licence lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation.
- This is the most accommodating of licences offered.
- It is recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.

Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY-SA)

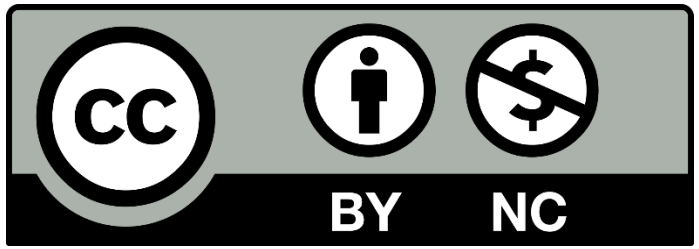


- This licence lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.
- Often compared to “copyleft” free and open source software licences.
- All new works based on yours will carry the same licence, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the licence used by Wikipedia.

Attribution-Non Commercial (CC BY-NC-SA)

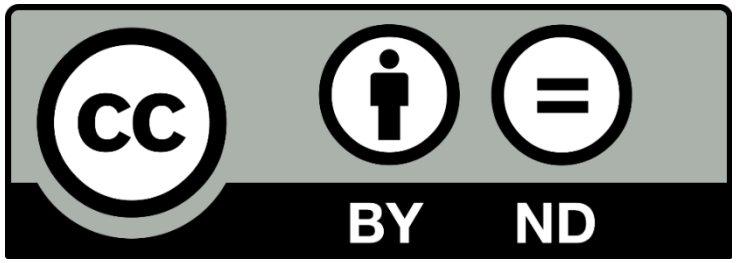
- This licence lets others remix, tweak and build upon your work non-commercially, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. Others can download and redistribute your work, translate, make remixes and produce new derivatives based on your work. All new work based on yours will carry the same licence, so any derivatives will also be non-commercial in nature.

Attribution-Non Commercial (CC BY-NC)



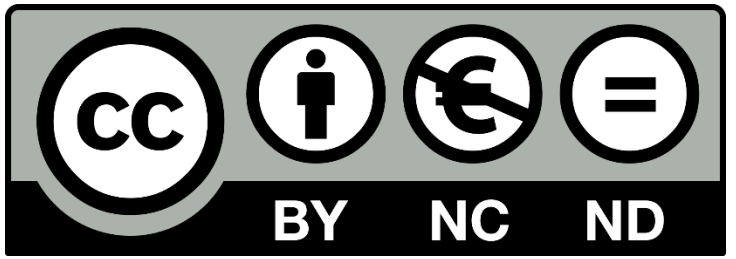
- This licence lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don’t have to license their derivative works on the same terms.

Attribution-No Derivatives (CC BY-ND)



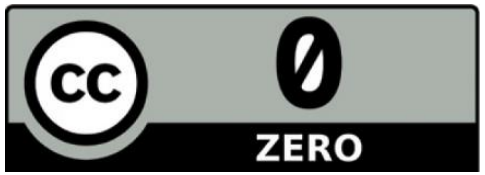
- This licence allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.

Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives (CC BY-NC-ND)



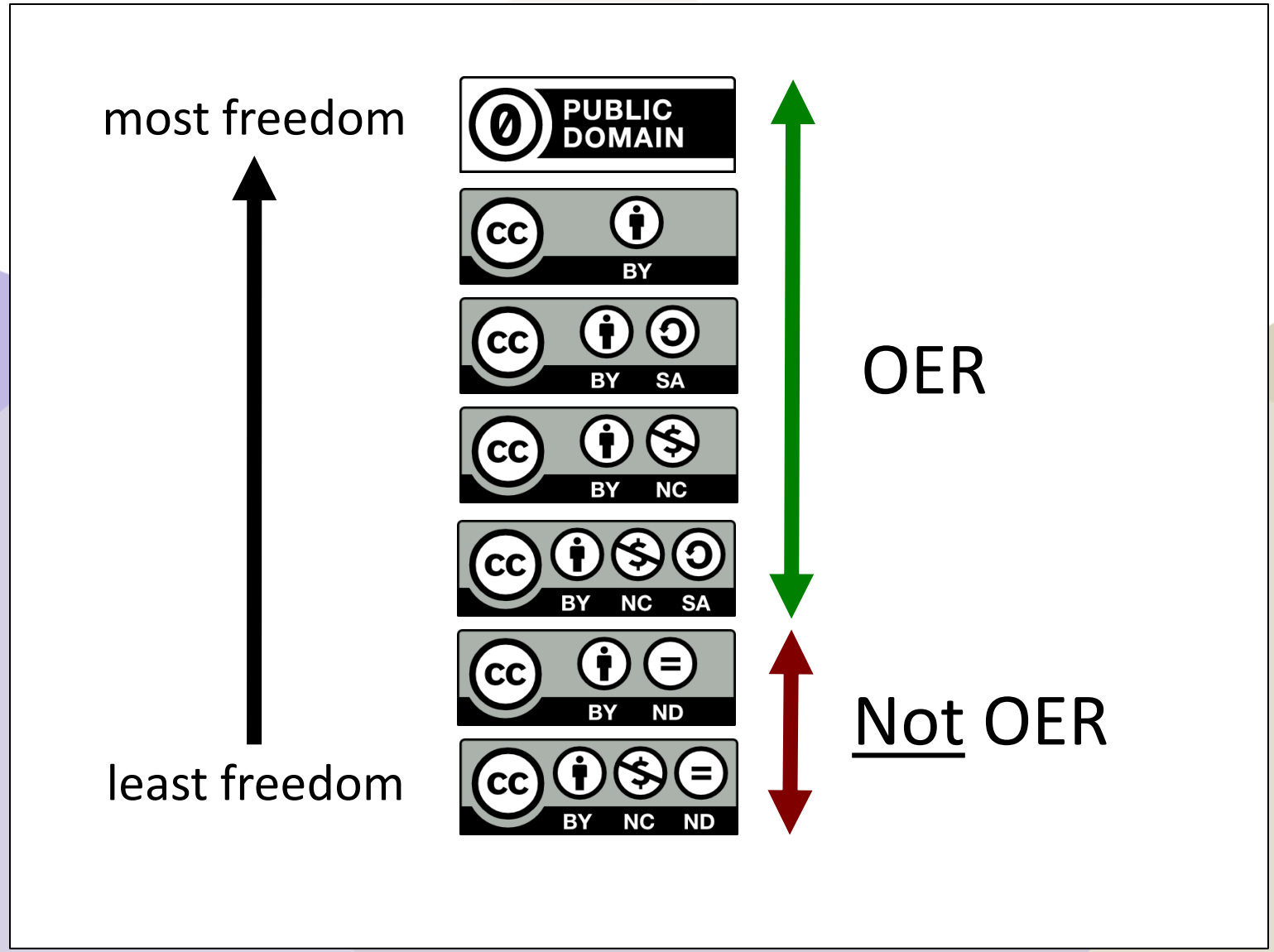
- This licence is the most restrictive, only allowing others to download your works and share them with others as long as they credit you, but they can’t change them in any way or use them commercially.

Creative Commons Public Domain Tools



- CC's public domain tools enable authors and copyright owners who want to dedicate their works to the worldwide public domain to do so.
  - The CC-0 tool ("No Rights Reserved") allows licensors to waive all rights and place a work in the public domain.
  - The Public Domain mark identifies a work that is free of known copyright restrictions. It is not recommend for works that are restricted by copyright laws in one or more jurisdictions.

Open Licences- Summary

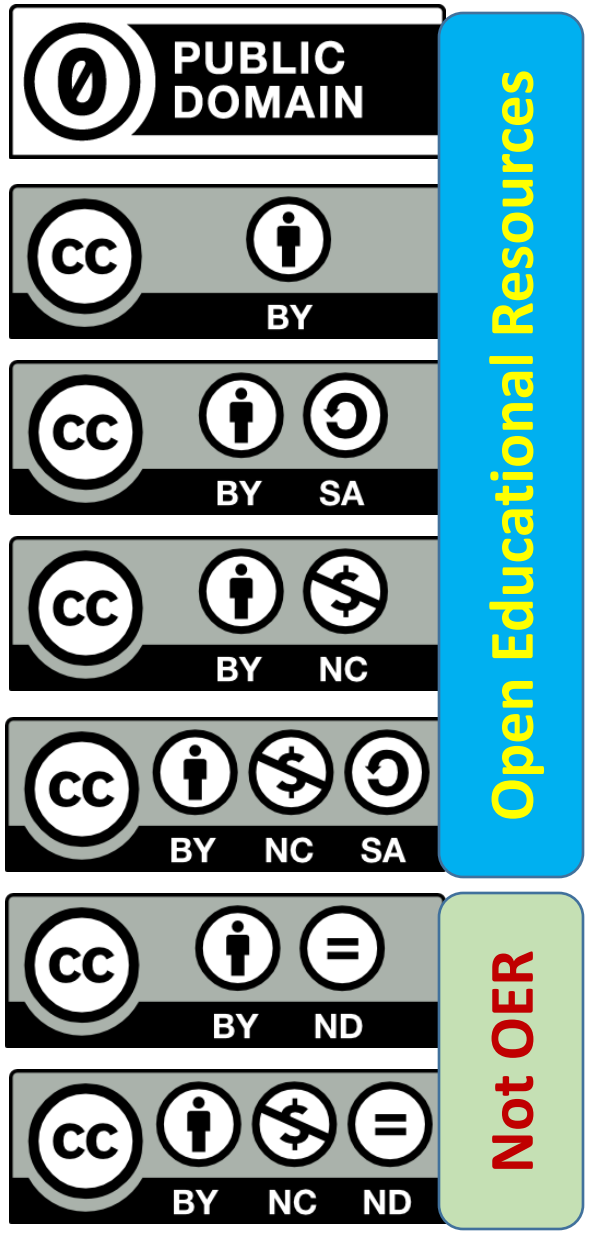


Open Licenses

Most Open

UNESCO: 2002, OER Concept

UNESCO: 2012 OER Congress, Paris OER Declaration

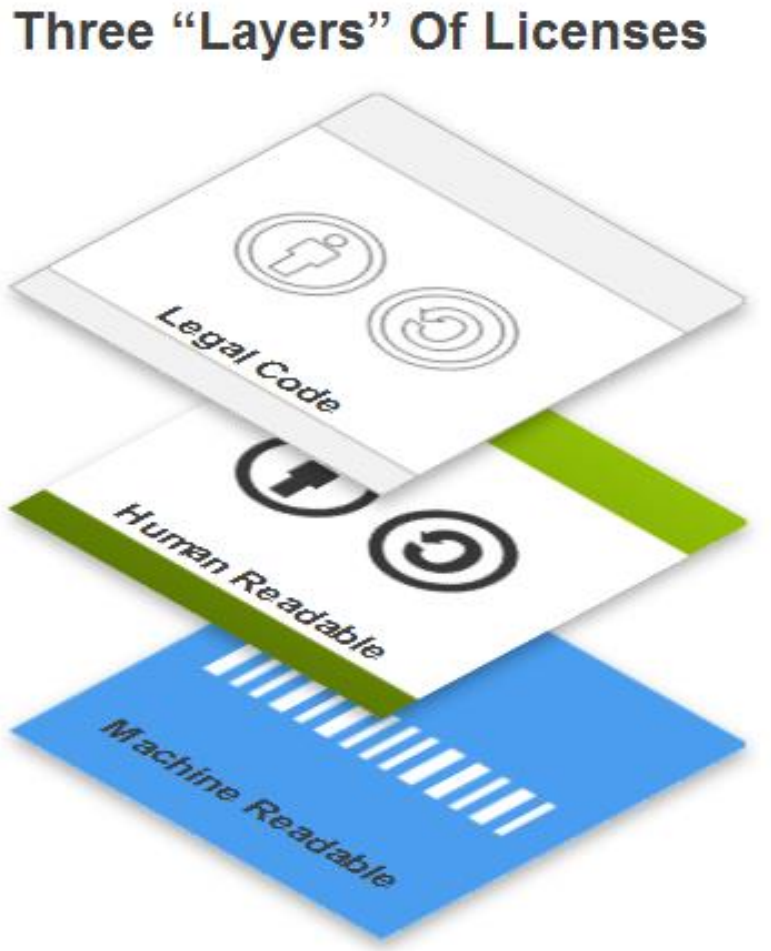


creative commons

Least Open

Why Use Creative Commons licenses?

- **Legal Code:** expansive legal languages tested in several cases
- **Commons Code:** Simple icon-based approach to explain what you can do want you can't
- **Digital Code:** Enables search engines to search and locate through CC Rights Expression Language



CC Licence Chooser

https://creativecommons.org/choose/

Step 1: Choose License Feature

- **Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?**
  - Yes
  - No
  - As long as others share alike

Step 2: Choose License Feature

- **Allow commercial uses of your work?**
  - Yes
  - No

Step 3: Select Licence

Step 4: Copy the Code to use

Source: http://creativecommons.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/cc40-itshere-275.png used under CC BY 4.0 International License

What's new in CC 4.0?

- A more global license
- Rights outside the scope of copyright
- Common-sense attribution
- Enabling more anonymity, when desired
- 30-day window to correct license violations
- Increased readability
- Clarity about adaptations

Source: http://creativecommons.org/version4

Movie time

Creative Commons Licenses

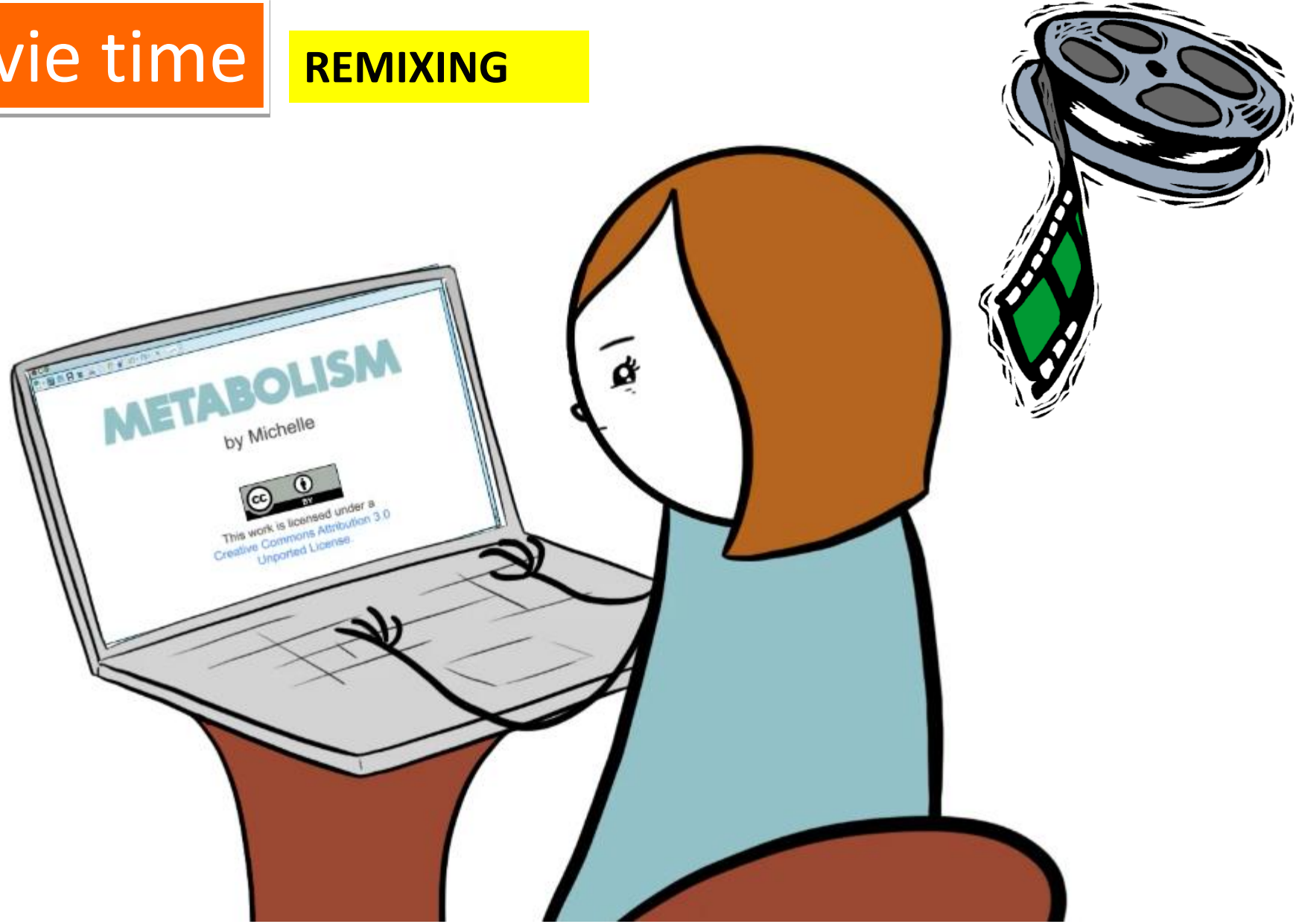
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8YkbeycRa2A

CC Licence Compatibility Chart

	PUBLIC DOMAIN	PUBLIC DOMAIN	BY	BY SA	BY NC	BY ND	BY NC SA	BY NC ND
PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
BY NC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
BY NC SA	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY NC ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Movie time

REMIXING

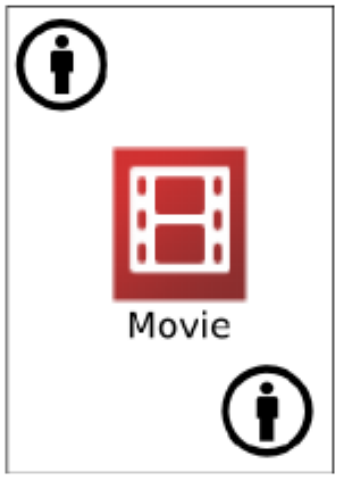


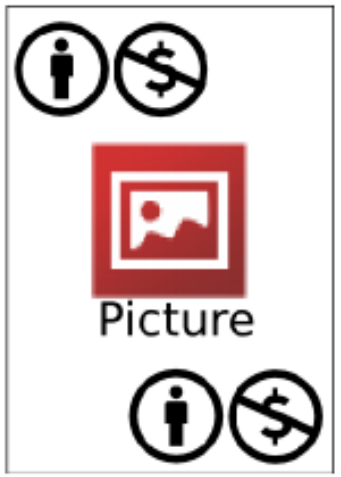
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y6RR29O4Rlo

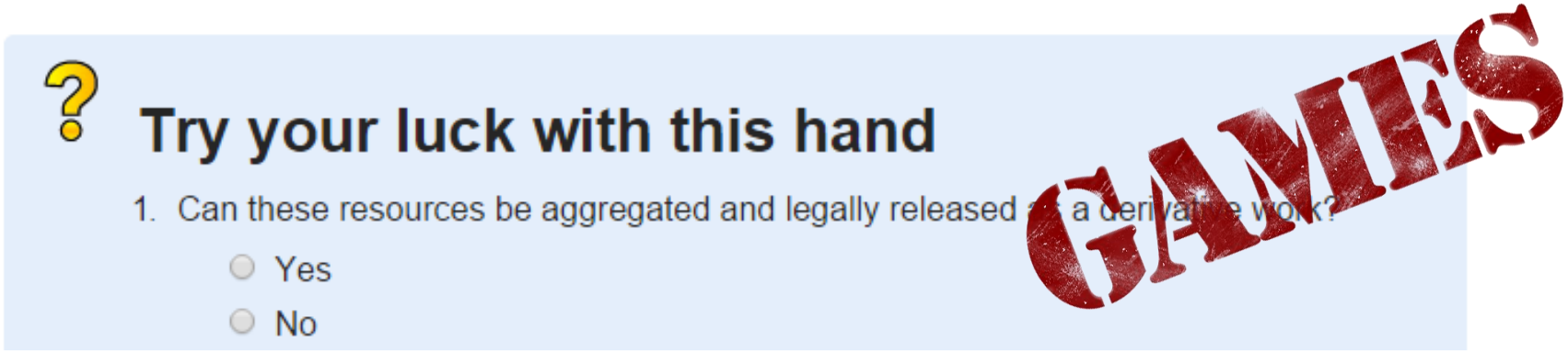
How do we acknowledge?

- Title
- Author
- Source
- Link

Game time







http://wikieducator.org/course/OCL4Ed/Pathways/Creative_Commons/Remix_game/

Movie time

INSTRUCTIONAL CONTENT

OER

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0LxD7xAcY3k

Recap

By now you should be able to:

- Describe the openness in OER
- Identify the various CC licenses
- Remix various CC and other licenses to create legal derivative work
- Create an OER and redistribute it under the appropriate license

C·O·L
UNESCO
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization
THE WORLD BANK
Working for a World Free of Poverty
THE WILLIAM AND FLORA
HEWLETT
FOUNDATION
IDRC CRDI
Jorum
CONNEXIONS
MITOPENCOURSEWARE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MERLOT
Multimedia Educational Resource
for Learning and Online Teaching
OER
COMMONS
OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia
OER Africa
Open eLearning Content Observatory Services
JOCW
JAPAN OCW CONSORTIUM
TESSA
OER@AVU
OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
RESSOURCES ÉDUCATIVES LIBRES
RECURSOS PARA EDUCAÇÃO ABERTA
217,058,620 lessons delivered
KHANACADEMY
NPTEL National Programme on
Technology Enhanced Learning
now
open courseware
WIKIBOOKS
saylor.org
FREE EDUCATION
UCT OpenContent
WikiEducator
free elearning content
OpenCourseWare
Capilano University
THE GLOBAL TEXT PROJECT
OpenLearn

Repositories [Content Repository, Portal Repository, Content+Portal Repositories]

For images: Flickr Creative Commons
https://www.flickr.com/creativecommons/

Google Advanced Search
https://www.google.com/advanced_search

For video: Vimeo
https://vimeo.com/creativecommons

For text, etc: OER Commons
https://www.oercommons.org/

Directory of Open Educational Resources (DOER), COL
http://doer.col.org/

OASIS [COL's eLibrary]
http://oasis.col.org/

Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Wiki books
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Main_Page

Openstax CNX
https://cnx.org/browse

Khan Academy
https://www.khanacademy.org/

Saylor.com
https://www.saylor.org/

Jorum Merlot

NPTEL [Indian effort against Youtube]

Thanks

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS