Open Educational Resources, Licensing & OER Course

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Open Educational Resources (OERs) are educational materials that are in the public domain or published under open licences (such as Creative Commons) that specify how they can be used, reused, adapted and shared. OERs can include textbooks, curricula, syllabi, lecture notes, assignments, tests, projects, audio, video and software.

Open Educational Resources

- *"OERs are digitized materials offered freely and openly for educators, students and self-learners to use and reuse for teaching, learning and research."*-Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development*(OECD)*

- Open Educational Resources (OER) are learning, teaching and research materials in any format and medium that reside in the public domain or are under copyright that have been released under an open license, that permit no-cost access, re-use, re-purpose, adaptation and redistribution by others.-**UNESCO**

- **"Open education** is a philosophy about the way people should produce, share, and build on knowledge. Proponents of open education believe everyone in the world should have access to high-quality educational experiences and resources, and they work to eliminate barriers to this goal."

- Opensource.com

- **Open license** refers to a license that respects the intellectual property rights of the copyright owner and provides permissions granting the public the rights to access, re-use, re-purpose, adapt and redistribute educational materials.

What OERs include?

OERs refers to learning materials such as:

- Virtual Labs
- Interactive Videos
- Textbooks
- Audio-Video Lectures
- Animations
- Audio
- Collections of Journal Articles
- Digital Images
- Software Tool

Benefits of Open Educational Resources

Created by educators and scholars

Reduces need to create new learning resources

Increased opportunities to collaborate

Flexibility to adapt

OER

Reduces costs and increases accessibility

Freedom of access, encourages lifelong learning

Inclusion of different voices and perspectives

Authentic or "real life" learning experiences

The 5Rs

REUSE — content can be reused in it's unaltered original format

RETAIN — copies of content can be retained for personal archives or reference

REVISE — content can be modified or altered to suit specific needs

REMIX — content can be adapted with other content to create something new

REDISTRIBUTE — Content can be shared with anyone else in original or altered format

Open Educational Resources- Types

DIGITAL LEARNING OBJECTS -

COURSEWARE

TEXTBOOKS

OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS - https://arxiv.org/, https://doaj.org/
https://www.jstor.org/

OPEN REPOSITORIES - https://libraryguides.lib.iup.edu/oer/finding_oer

Open Images - https://search.openverse.engineering/

Open Publishing - https://pressbooks.com/

https://library.triton.edu/oer/oercontent
https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/facultyoertoolkit/chapter/types-of-oer/

OERs in India

https://swayam.gov.in/

https://nptel.ac.in/

https://ncte.gov.in/Website/OER.aspx

https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/

OER initiatives by NCERT

ePathshala

DIKSHA

NISHTHA

SWAYAM

ICT Curriculum

PMeVIDYA

DIKSHA
https://diksha.gov.in/

Other OER Search Tools

- MIT Open Courseware https://ocw.mit.edu/
- OASIS Website URL: https://oasis.geneseo.edu/
- OER Commons Website:https://www.oercommons.org/
- MERLOT https://www.merlot.org/merlot/index.htm
- XPERT Website: https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/xpert/
- CC Search Website: https://search.creativecommons.org
- OER Dynamic Search Engine Website : https://libguides.tcc.edu/ faculty/ OER/ search-engines

➢ *Creation of OERs: A walkthrough*

➢ *https://oercommons.org/authoring-overview#open-author-section*

Integration of OER in Teaching and Learning process

- Teachers can make use of Open Educational Resources (OERs) in their classroom teaching. They could be several course material related to their subject area developed by other experts.

- Teachers can also **customize** them according to the because of the freedom provided by OER to *retain, reuse, revise, remix*
- *a*nd **To** *retain, reuse, revise, redistribute without asking for permission*

- https://vimeo.com/51075488?share=copy

Challenges of OER include:

1. Issues of quality and accuracy of material are a concern

1. Require hardware and software technologies for internet access

1. Language or cultural views may be a barrier to use

1. Lack of physical contact and interactive discussions may hinder some student
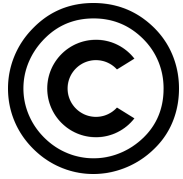
How to find OERs?

_____*Hands On*_____

IPR

I ntellectual

P roperty

R ight

Copyright and IPR

- Copyright refers to the legal right of the owner of intellectual property
- Copyright is the right to copy which means that only the original creators of the products and only those whom they allow will have the sole privilege to reproduce/replicate the work.

includes literary and artistic works, such as

- Novels, poems, plays, and films
- Musical works
- Artistic works, such as drawings, paintings, photographs, and sculptures
- Architectural designs

Intellectual Property RIghts (IPR)

- Rights given to persons over creations of their minds.
- Creator- exclusive right over use of creation for certain period of time.
- Protection of ideas
- Full benefit of one's inventions - research and development.
- Filing for rights helps innovators protect their invention
- Provides better collaboration and funding opportunities

Intellectual Property Rights

- IP Rights are the legally protective rights on any intangible assets owned by a company or individual,

- Intellectual property may include any tangible asset or original work e.g trademarks, patents, and copyrights.

- IP is legally protected from outside use or implementation without consent.

- *Intellectual property infringement* occurs when a third party engages in the unauthorized use of the asset.

- Legal protections for most intellectual property expire after some time; however, for some , they last forever (e.g., trademarks)

More examples of Original Works (1/1)

- Books, pamphlets, articles and other writings;

- Periodicals and newspapers; Letters

- Lectures, sermons, addresses, dissertations prepared for oral delivery, whether or not reduced in writing or other material form;

- Drama or musical compositions; choreographic works or entertainment in dumb shows;

- Drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, engraving, lithography or other works of art; models or designs for works of art

More examples of Original Works (1/2)

- Original ornamental designs or models

- Illustrations, maps, sketches, charts and three-dimensional works relative to geography, topography, architecture or science;

- Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character;
- Photographic works

- Audiovisual works and cinematographic works or any process for making audiovisual recordings;

- Pictorial illustrations and advertisements;and

- Other literary, scholarly, scientific and artistic works

Types of Intellectual Property

- **Copyrights**- person's ownership rights to original expression of creativity.

- **Trademarks** -a special symbol, design or name a company puts

- **Patents**-official right, only person to make, use or sell a product or an invention; document that shows this is your right

IPR Policy in India

- The Union Cabinet has approved the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy on 12th May, 2016 (https://dpiit.gov.in/policies-rules-and-acts/policies/national-ipr-policy)

- Strengthening of the IPR regime is crucial in providing thrust on policies such as 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (self-reliant India)

- https://www.lib.umn.edu/services/copyright

IP and Copyright in the context of education

Material protected by IP or copyright that school system might encounter include:

- curriculum material text books and other teaching resources
- software and apps
- films, videos and podcasts
- photocopying, scanning,
- downloading,
- screen captures, performances and screenings.

Using Copyrighted Works

1. **Fair use** - users of copyrighted works to reproduce and reuse copyrighted works in ways that are considered fair--such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research.

   - *The <u>effect of the use</u> upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work should also be considered.*

   - *The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for <u>non-profit education purposes</u>*

2. **Seeking Permission**

3. **Obtaining Copyright** - Buy license

Copyright hinders access

- Expensive for users – limited or no access to quality books, contents, may factor in drop-outs

- Rebuilding the wheel – waste of time, effort and resources

- Limited innovation, productivity and creativity for end users

- Restricted access to quality research data and journal articles.

- Demand based price controlling – difficulty for end users

Public Domain

- Materials that are not protected by intellectual property laws such as copyright, trademark, or patent laws.

- No individual owns these works; rather, they are owned by the public

- Work commonly lands in PD as:
  - The copyright has expired.
  - The copyright owner deliberately places the item in the Public Domain

- When using works from the Public Domain, you do not need to credit the author nor do you need to get permission. However, it is wise to cite your sources, else this could qualify as plagiarism.

Licenses

- Licenses are permissions given by the copyright holder for their content

- Copyright is still held by the creator in these cases, but the creator has decided to allow others to use their work.

- Sometimes licenses are purchased and sometimes they are given freely by the creator.

- Creative Commons is the most frequently used and accessible free licensing scheme

Creative Commons

Creative Commons licenses are applied by the copyright owner to their own works.

There are four components to the licenses that are arranged in six configurations:

- BY - attribution required.
- NC - no commercial use.
- ND - no derivative works.
- SA - Share Alike - the license must be the same on any derivative works.

The ND and SA components cannot be combined

SA only applies to derivative works

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CC BY includes the following elements:

BY 🛈 – Credit must be given to the creator

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- The license <u>allows for commercial use.</u> If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms in which it was created by the original creator.

CC BY-SA includes the following elements:

BY ⓘ – Credit must be given to the creator

SA ⊙ – Adaptations must be shared under the same terms
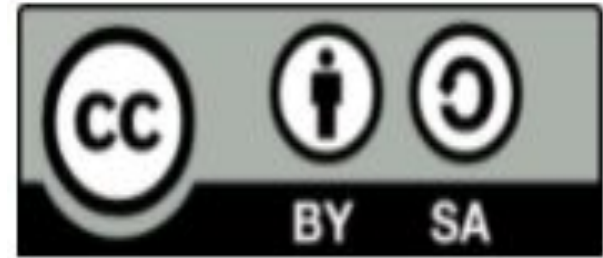
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NC 🅢 – Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted

ND 🟰 – No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted

Creative Commons **Public Domain CCO**

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e.g:
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CC **BY-NC**	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
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✓ You can modify and adapt the original work

✓ You can choose license type for your adaptations of the work.

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europeana
think culture

Tribe of Noise

jamendo

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PLOS

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- Silver Sound Studion - https://www.silvermansound.com/

Text -

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- Pixabay - https://pixabay.com/

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- If you created a work in the scope of your job, you may not be the holder of the copyright.

How to apply a CC License

Choose the CC license that suits your needs and then communicate this choice in a way that will be clear to people who come across your work.

As part of this communication, you should include a link to the license you've chosen.

For example, (*This work is licensed under a* *CC BY 4.0 license.*)

How to find content under creative common licences

https://search.creativecommons.org/

- https://youtu.be/a8fHgx9mE5U
- https://youtu.be/iBsoNSCmrno

Attributions:

- https://guides.lib.utexas.edu/OER/licensing#:~:text=Open%20educational%20resources%20(OER)%20are,own%20copies%20of%20a%20work

- https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode.en

Understanding Open Educational Resources (OER)

This is a short course on open educational resources (OER) that provides an overview and de-mystifies concepts related to copyrights and Creative Commons licences. It is designed to promote better understanding of OER amongst educational leaders, administrators, teachers, librarians and students.

https://colcommons.org/welcome/coursedetails/1