

License and Copyright

Open Educational Resources

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What it means?

This badge means that the learner is having knowledge of various copyrights and licenses associated with Open Education Resources.



Licensing and Copyright

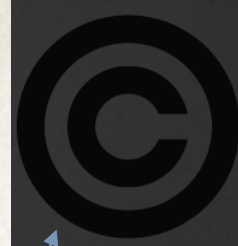
- ❖ OER may include full courses, modules, textbooks, tests, software, and any other materials or techniques used to support access to knowledge.
- ❖ Through appropriate licensing, these resources can be accessed and used based on the principles of openness namely, reuse, revise, remix and redistribute without permission and/or payment

Licensing and Copyright

- ❖ Define and describe different types of copyright licenses
- ❖ Develop a framework for open educational practices at your organization
- ❖ Select and apply appropriate open license to course material and discuss their implications
- ❖ Discuss how the evolution of media and technologies can affect issues in licensing and copyright

Licenses and content protection

Copyright



Copyright

The Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines copyright as “the exclusive legal rights to reproduce, publish, sell, or distribute the matter and form of something such as a piece of literary, musical, or artistic work”. Today, copyright sits under the general umbrella of “Intellectual Property” and may not be able to be traced back to any particular community or specific time of origin.

Creative Commons



Creative Commons is an organization set up to “enable the sharing and use of creativity and knowledge through free legal tools”. This comprises a set of copyright licenses that facilitate creators of pieces of intellectual property to classify the level of access they will allow others to their material.

Creative Commons License

The Creative Commons licenses are easy to use, as they are based on the following:







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

Creative Commons licenses are based on the following components:

- ❖ **Attribution**: the original creator/author to be attributed.
- ❖ **Share Alike**: when a derivative is created out of another work, it has to be shared with the identical conditions/ license of the original.
- ❖ **Non-Commercial**: Use of the work for commercial purpose is prohibited.
- ❖ **Non-Derivative**: While access is free, no derivative can be produced out of the original.

Creative Commons License

Using the above four components, Creative Commons have identified the following six types of licenses:

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 Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs CC BY-NC-ND	This license is the most restrictive of our six main licenses, 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.

License conditions



License conditions

Creative Commons specifically recommends an author to address the following issues before considering categorization of their work

- ❖ Ensure that the work produced is copyrightable
- ❖ Confirm that the author has the legal rights to claim authority over the work
- ❖ Be certain that they are aware of the full workings, terms and aptitude of a CC license
- ❖ Know for sure what the author is licensing
- ❖ Verify that any affiliation the author has with any other party that may be related to the classification of CC license has no other issue with the chosen license

Details of different license conditions

While the detail conditions of the licenses can be found at the Creative Commons website, we reproduce these here for comparison:



Licensing policies - WHY ?

National level policy is naturally preferable as this gives a wider benchmark and uniform approach to all parties involved in sharing resources. The Commonwealth of Learning (COL) and UNESCO have been advocating for national OER policies. The Creative Commons has a policy tracker registry.

Most academic institutions have begun to put together their own policy to safeguard and streamline their and others' resources for the good of all. The Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA) has developed an institutional OER policy template to be adopted by academic institutions and universities.

This it will also allow you to look at the protection currently available to you as an author and then work toward the kind of material that you feel you may want to share. Either way, it is the current standards in OER but with the involvement of bigger and more important parties, we may find that these standards will become more beneficial to users and creators while incorporating changes in technology and educational needs. You can use the template of CEMCA and your understanding of the copyrights and licensing to develop your institutional framework for OER.

Licensing policies

Individual contribution

- ❖ The creator of OER will submit the existing copyright and licensing policy of his/ her own institution or any other institution/ organization.
- ❖ Compile a list of internal organizational factors that contribute to the components of the final framework.
- ❖ Compile a list of external environmental factors that contribute to the components of the final framework.
- ❖ Based on 1 – 3 above, suggest suitable components that should make up the institution's OER framework and future policy.

Develop a draft OER policy document (not assessed, optional)

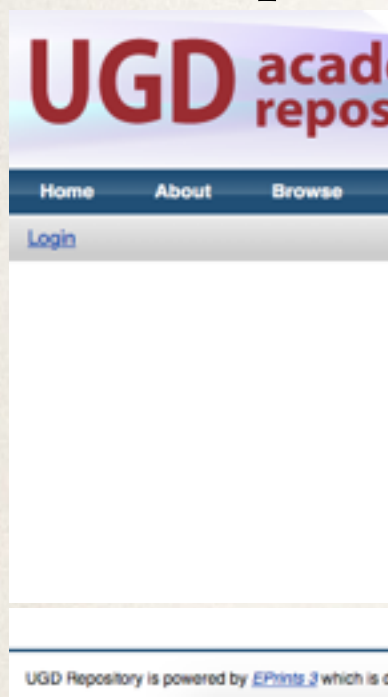


Doubt about copyrights/license

❖ Which license

❖ What are

❖ Examples



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