
Open Educational Resources and Licensing

Dr. Rejaul Karim Barbhuiya
Assistant Professor, CIET-NCERT
licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0 license](#).

Copyright and IPR

- Copyright refers to the legal right of the owner of intellectual property
- Copyright is the right to copy
- Describes the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works

IP 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
-

Using Copyrighted Works

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.

Seeking Permission

Obtaining Copyright - Buy license

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.

Creative Commons **CC BY**

CC BY: This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.

CC BY includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator




Creative Commons **CC BY-SA**

This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use. If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms.



CC BY-SA includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator

SA  – Adaptations must be shared under the same terms

Creative Commons **CC BY-NC**

CC BY-NC: This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator.

It includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator

NC  – Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted




Creative Commons **CC BY-NC-SA**


This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator. If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms.



CC BY-NC-SA includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator

NC  – Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted

SA  – Adaptations must be shared under the same terms

Creative Commons **CC BY-ND**

CC BY-ND: This license allows reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.

CC BY-ND includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator


ND  – No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted




Creative Commons **CC BY-NC-ND**

CC BY-NC-ND: This license allows reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator.

CC BY-NC-ND includes the following elements:

BY  – Credit must be given to the creator

NC  – Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted

ND  – No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted



Creative Commons Public Domain **CC0**

CC0 is a public dedication tool, which allows creators to give up their copyright and put their works into the worldwide public domain. CC0 allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, with no conditions.

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES



COPY
& PUBLISH



ATTRIBUTION
REQUIRED



COMMERCIAL
USE



MODIFY
& ADAPT



CHANGE
LICENSE



PUBLIC DOMAIN



CC BY



CC BY-SA



CC BY-ND



CC BY-NC



CC BY-NC-SA



CC BY-NC-ND



You can redistribute
(copy, publish, display,
communicate, etc.)



You have to attribute
the original work



You can use the work
commercially



You can modify and
adapt the original work



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



Creative Commons: The Ultimate Guide by foter.com is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License.
Based on a work at <http://bit.ly/1eWg7W3>

Creative Commons platforms

 flickr

 bandcamp

 WIKIPEDIA

 YouTube

 Sketchfab

 INTERNET ARCHIVE

 vimeo

 WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

 FMA

 SKILLS COMMONS
open for learning

 europeana
think culture

 Tribe of Noise

 jamendo

 MIT OPEN COURSEWARE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

 PLOS



Can you apply CC?

Only the copyright holder or someone with express permission from the copyright holder can apply a CC license or CC0 to a copyrighted work.

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](#).

Resources - Softwares and eContents

“Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching, learning and research materials in any medium – digital or otherwise – that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions.”-UNESCO

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>

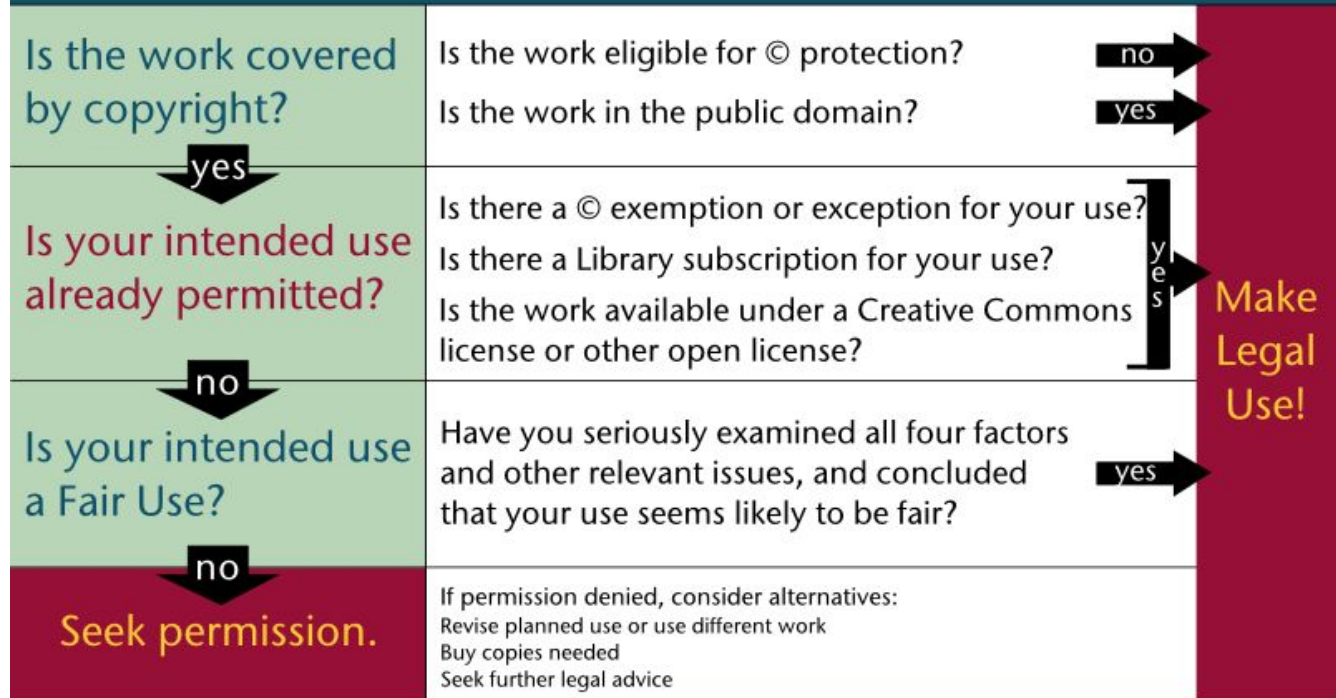
<https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/facultyoertoolkit/chapter/types-of-oer/>

Use, reuse and let others use

The hallmark of an open education resource is the freedom you have to create, remix, and adapt it to your needs.

Based not only on creation, but adaptation and improvement on what's already out there.

This image/article/quotation/clip is great! Can I Use It?



These questions are often not easy to answer. For more info, visit <http://www.lib.umn.edu/copyright>



© 2011 Regents of the University of Minnesota. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported License. Please credit University of Minnesota Libraries.