



Transformation by Innovation
in Distance Education

Exploring Openness and Open Licenses

May 2019 Residential School

The Transformation by Innovation in Distance Education (TIDE) project is enhancing distance learning in Myanmar by building the capacity of Higher Education staff and students, enhancing programmes of study, and strengthening systems that support Higher Educational Institutions in Myanmar. TIDE is part of the UK-Aid-funded Strategic Partnerships for Higher Education Innovation and Reform (SPHEIR) programme(www.spheir.org.uk). SPHEIR is managed on behalf of FCDO by a consortium led by the British Council that includes PwC and Universities UK International. The TIDE project will close in May 2021.



SPHEIR
Strategic Partnerships
for Higher Education
Innovation and Reform



Exploring Openness and Open Licenses



This work was created as part of the TIDE project and is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) unless otherwise stated.

Learning Outcomes



By the end of this workshop you will have:

- Have an understanding of different forms of openness and what role 'open' has within the context of the TIDE project and your university
- Have shared your experiences of looking for and creating different types of educational resources
- Understand the basic features of copyright and open licenses in enabling sharing and reuse of educational resources



Session one: Exploring Openness

**What does openness
mean to you?**

**What practices do you
consider to be open?**





OPEN EDUCATION
CONSORTIUM

The Global Network for Open Education

WWW.OECONSORTIUM.ORG

FOLLOW US!



OECONSORTIUM



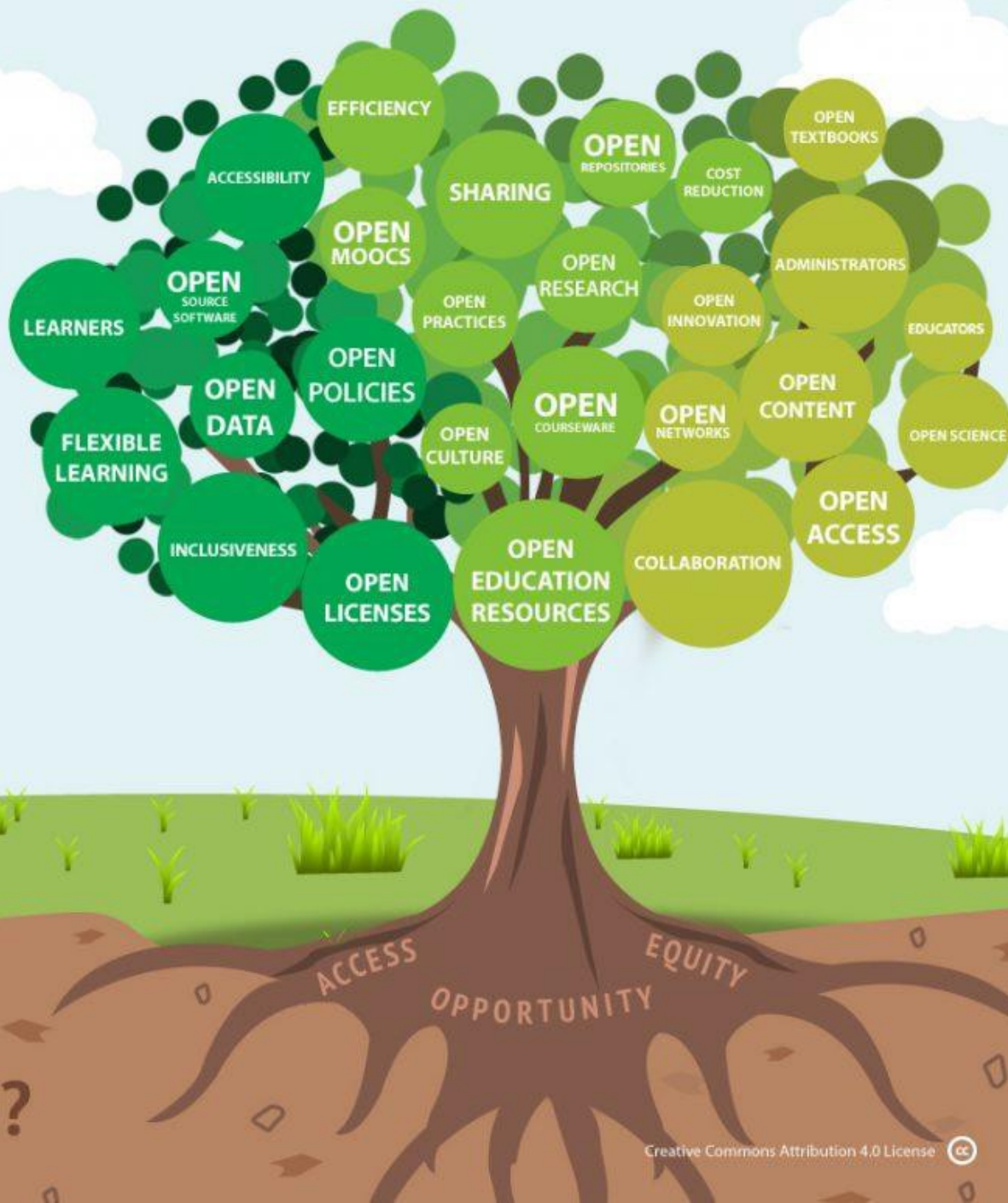
OECONSORTIUM



OECONSORTIUM



OECONSORTIUM



WHAT IS
OPEN EDUCATION?

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License



TIDE

What does 'open' mean for TIDE?



Picture Credit: [Open is Welcoming](#) by Alan Levine is licensed Public Domain





Openness at your institution

Working together in small groups (3-4 persons), reflect on the following questions:

- How might 'open' be able to help your everyday practices and role?
- How might being more 'open' benefit your institution?
- What kind of challenges/barriers would need to be overcome in order to be more 'open' in one's practice?

After 10 minutes, each group will share one example with the whole group.



Session two: Types and Forms of Educational Resources

Activity

- In this session you start by working in small groups (3-4 persons) for 15 minutes
- In this time record on separate post-it notes responses to the following questions (on the next slide) regarding your use of resources
- In the remaining 15 minutes work with me to collate these post it notes on flip charts
- I will then lead a discussion on the overall picture that emerges around trends and issues you might face when looking for such resources



Source: Andy Lane

Questions to consider:

- What kind of educational resources do you look for?
- Where do you find educational resources?
- How do you create resources?
- How do you share resources?
- How do you ensure that you adhere to copyright?
- What works well? What could be improved?



The opportunity: being open to change



Open Educational Resources are “... digitised materials offered freely and openly for educators, students and self learners to use and reuse for teaching, learning and research.” *Giving Knowledge for Free: The Emergence of Open Educational Resources, OECD 2007*

“The most promising initiative in e-learning is the concept – and the developing reality, of open educational resources.” *Sir John Daniel (OU, UNESCO, Commonwealth of Learning)*



Image by: mag3737,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/mag3737/1914076277/>



Abbreviated history of open educational resources



- 1998 David Wiley launches an open content license
- 2001 Creative Commons launched
- 2002 MIT launch their OpenCourseWare initiative (<https://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm>)
- 2002 UNESCO meeting sets out first definition of OER
- 2006 Open University launches OpenLearn (<http://www.open.edu/openlearn/>)
- 2008 OpenCourseWare (now Open Education) Consortium launched (www.oeconsortium.org/) and Cape Town Open Education Declaration released (<http://www.capetowndeclaration.org/>)
- 2012 1st World OER Congress and UNESCO Paris OER Declaration released (<https://en.unesco.org/oer/paris-declaration>)
- 2017 2nd World OER Congress (<https://www.oercongress.org/>)



Global OER logo
<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/open-educational-resources/global-oer-logo/>



Open educational resources policies

- There are international, national, regional, and institutional policies regarding the use of open educational resources
- Creative Commons hosts an open educational resources policy registry which lists 112 current and proposed open education policies from around the world
- Such development are often done alongside policies on open access publication of research findings
- Given dominance of developments in English both UNESCO (<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/resources/publications-and-communication-materials/publications/full-list/guidelines-for-open-educational-resources-oer-in-higher-education/>) and International Council for Open and Distance Education – ICDE - ([https://www.icde.org/assets/AboutUs/Who we are/PolicyBrief-OpenEducationalResourcesinyourOwnLanguageinyourWay-20150107-final2.pdf](https://www.icde.org/assets/AboutUs/Who_we_are/PolicyBrief-OpenEducationalResourcesinyourOwnLanguageinyourWay-20150107-final2.pdf)) have guides to OER policy in other languages.



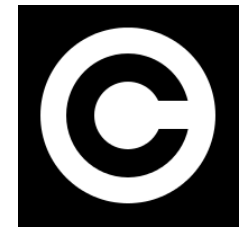
Session Three:

Copyright and Creative Commons

Copyright (1a)



- Copyright is a legal right created by the law of a country that grants the creator of an original work exclusive rights for its use and distribution. This is usually only for a limited time.
- Copyright is a form of intellectual property, applicable to certain forms of creative work. It is often shared among multiple authors, each of whom holds a set of rights to use or license the work, and who are commonly referred to as rights holders. These rights frequently include reproduction, control over derivative works, distribution, public performance, and moral rights such as attribution.
- Copyrights are considered "territorial rights", which means that they do not extend beyond the territory of a specific jurisdiction. While many aspects of national copyright laws have been standardized through international copyright agreements, copyright laws vary by country.



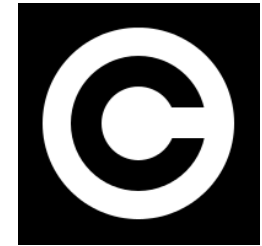
© 2018. All rights reserved

Copyright © 2018 BBC

Copyright (1b)



- Some countries require certain copyright formalities to establishing copyright, but most recognize copyright in any completed work, without formal registration.
- Most jurisdictions recognize copyright limitations, allowing "fair" exceptions to the creator's exclusivity of copyright and giving users certain rights.
- The development of digital media and computer network technologies have prompted reinterpretation of these exceptions, introduced new difficulties in enforcing copyright, and inspired additional challenges to the philosophical basis of copyright law.



© 2018. All rights reserved

Copyright © 2018 BBC

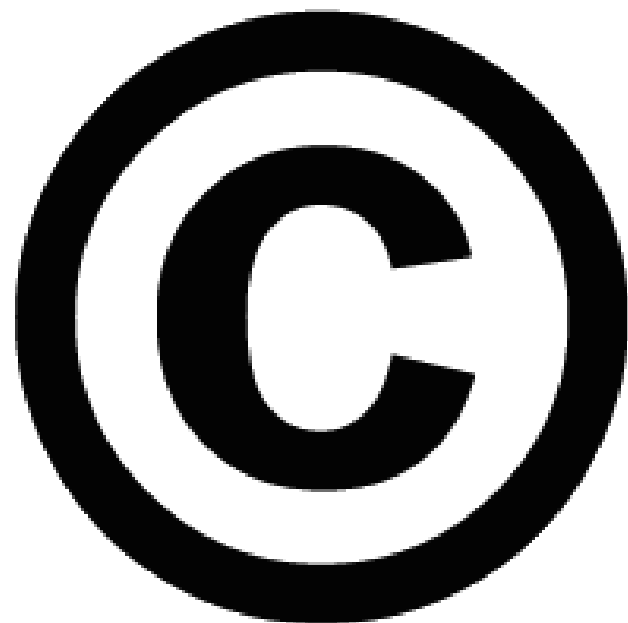
Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright>



Copyright in Myanmar

- Copyright in Myanmar is currently protected under the Copyright Act of 1914 (CA 1914). The CA 1914 contains only basic provisions related to the term of copyright and civil remedies for infringement.
- A new Copyright Law similar to the modern copyright laws in many other ASEAN countries and international standards is expected to be passed into law imminently
- Works protected under the new Copyright Law will, among other things, include:
 - Books, pamphlets, poems, novels, articles, computer programs and other writings;
 - Addresses, lectures, speeches, sermons and other oral works;
 - Audio-visual works including cinematographic works

Source: <http://www.youripinsider.eu/copyright-protection-myanmar/>



All Rights
Reserved



Some Rights
Reserved

Creative Commons



- Creative Commons is an organisation that helps you legally share your knowledge and creativity to build a more equitable, accessible, and innovative world. They aim to unlock the full potential of the internet to drive a new era of development, growth and productivity.
- With a network of staff, board, and affiliates around the world, Creative Commons provides free, easy-to-use copyright licenses to make a simple and standardized way to give the public permission to share and use your creative work – on conditions of your choice.



Source: <https://creativecommons.org/about/>



With Creative Commons licenses, you are free to...

Copy

Mix

Share

Keep

Edit

Use

Creative Commons Licenses- conditions



- **Attribution (by)** - All CC licenses require that others who use your work in any way must give you credit the way you request, but not in a way that suggests you endorse them or their use. If they want to use your work without giving you credit or for endorsement purposes, they must get your permission first.



- **ShareAlike (sa)** - You let others copy, distribute, display, perform, and modify your work, as long as they distribute any modified work on the same terms. If they want to distribute modified works under other terms, they must get your permission first.



- **NonCommercial (nc)** - You let others copy, distribute, display, perform, and (unless you have chosen NoDerivatives) modify and use your work for any purpose other than commercially unless they get your permission first.



- **NoDerivatives (nd)** - You let others copy, distribute, display and perform only original copies of your work. If they want to modify your work, they must get your permission first.



Creative Commons Licenses- types

The following describes each of the six main licenses offered when you choose to publish your work with a Creative Commons license:

Attribution

CC BY



Attribution ShareAlike

CC BY-SA



Attribution-NoDerivs

CC BY-ND



Attribution-NonCommercial

CC BY-NC



Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike

CC BY-NC-SA



Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs

CC BY-NC-ND



Creative Commons Open Licenses



most free

least free



OER

Not OER

Open educational practices

Within the bounds of Creative Commons licensing there are 5 key points to consider when using OERs:

1. Reuse - Content can be reused in its unaltered original format
2. Retain - Copies of content can be retained for personal archives or reference
3. Revise - Content can be modified or altered to suit specific needs
4. Remix - Content can be adapted with other similar content to create something new
5. Redistribute - Content can be shared with anyone else in its original or altered format



Examples of use of CC licenses (1a)



- [Copyright Berne Convention: Country List](#) List of the 164 members of the Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works
- Education
 - <https://copyrightcortex.org/>
 - [A Bibliography on the Origins of Copyright and Droit d'Auteur](#)
 - [MIT OpenCourseWare 6.912 Introduction to Copyright Law](#) Free self-study course with video lectures as offered during the January 2006, Independent Activities Period (IAP)
- USA
 - [Copyright Law of the United States Documents](#), US Government
 - [Compendium of Copyright Practices](#) (3rd ed.) United States Copyright Office
 - [Copyright](#) from *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
 - [Early Copyright Records](#) From the Rare Book and Special Collections Division at the Library of Congress
- UK
 - [About Copyright](#) at the UK Intellectual Property Office
 - [UK Copyright Law fact sheet](#) (April 2000) a concise introduction to UK Copyright legislation
 - [IPR Toolkit – An Overview, Key Issues and Toolkit Elements](#) (September 2009) by Professor Charles Oppenheim and Naomi Korn at the Strategic Content Alliance

 Wikisource has original text related to this article:
[Copyright law](#)

Listen to this article ([info](#)/[dl](#))

0:00  MENU

 This audio file was created from a revision of the article "Copyright" dated 2008-12-30, and does not reflect subsequent edits to the article. ([Audio help](#))

[More spoken articles](#)

Library resources about
Copyright


[Resources in your library](#)

[Resources in other libraries](#)

V · T · E	Copyright law by country	[show]
V · T · E	Intellectual property activism	[show]
Authority control	GND: 4062127-3 · NDL: 00573674	

Categories: [Brand management](#) | [Brands](#) | [Copyright law](#) | [Data management](#) | [Intellectual property law](#) | [Metadata](#) | [Monopoly \(economics\)](#) | [Product management](#) | [Public records](#) | [Intangible assets](#)

This page was last edited on 5 April 2018, at 12:28.

 available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Examples of use of CC licenses (1b)



A screenshot of the Wikipedia page for the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. The page title is "Wikipedia:Text of Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License". A red arrow points to the title. The page content includes a "Creative Commons Deed" section, which states that users are free to share and remix the work under certain conditions. The "Creative Commons Deed" section includes a Creative Commons logo (CC) and a list of conditions: Attribution (you must attribute the work) and Share Alike (if you alter, transform, or build upon the work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same, similar or a compatible license). The "Wikipedia copyright" section includes a list of links to various Wikipedia policies and guidelines, such as "Copyright policy", "Copyright violation policy", "Reusing Wikipedia content", "Text of CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported License", "Text of CC BY-SA 4.0 International License", "Text of the GFDL", "Public domain content", "Non-free content", "Non-U.S. copyrights", "Copying within Wikipedia", "Copyright information index", "Frequently asked questions", "Donating copyrighted material", "Copying text from other sources", "Close paraphrasing", "Requesting copyright permission", "Guidance for text copyright problems", "Copyright problems", and "Files for discussion".

Examples of use of CC licenses (2a)



OpenLearn | [Home](#) | [Latest](#) | [Free courses](#) | [Subjects](#) | [Skills](#) | [TV & Radio](#) |

[Nature & Environment](#) | [Featured content](#) | [Free courses](#) | [All content](#)

Search this document

[View as single page](#)

< **Course content**

- Introduction
- Learning outcomes
- 1 The hydrological cycle
- 2 Sources of pollution
- 3 Organic materials
- 4 Plant nutrients
- 5 Toxic pollutants
- 6 Physical pollutants
- 7 Biological pollutants
- Conclusion

Effects of pollutants on the aquatic environment

This free course is available to start right now. Review the full **course description** and key learning outcomes and enrol if you want a free statement of participation.

[Enrol now](#) [See more free courses >](#)

Acknowledgements

This course was written by Suresh Nesaratnam.

Except for third party materials and otherwise stated (see [terms and conditions](#)), this content is made available under a **Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 Licence** .

The material acknowledged below is Proprietary and used under licence (not subject to Creative Commons Licence). Grateful acknowledgement is made to the following sources for permission to reproduce material in this course

Course image: [Kris Krug](#) in Flickr made available under **Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0 Licence** .

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the following sources.

Figure 1: Cartoon by Ajit Nunan. Courtesy of the Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi.

Figure 3: Department of Geology and Geography, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Figures 7, 9 and 10: Copyright © CNRI/Science Photo Library.

Figures 8 and 11: Copyright © Eye of Science/Science Photo Library.

Figure 12: Copyright © RGB Ventures LLC dba SuperStock/Alamy



Examples of use of CC licenses (2b)



Andy Lane

[Sign out](#) | [StudentHome](#) | [TutorHome](#) | [IntranetHome](#) | [Contact the OU](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[Courses](#) [Postgraduate](#) [Research](#) [About](#) [News & media](#) [Business & apprenticeships](#)

About The Open University

[About](#) [Governance at The OU](#) [Strategy and policies](#) [Teaching and research](#)

[Home](#) - [Strategy and policies](#) - [Policies and statements](#) - [Copyright of OU websites](#)

Copyright of OU websites

All rights, including copyright, in the content and design of these web pages are owned or controlled for these purposes by The Open University.

There are particular circumstances regarding the OpenLearn website (the OU's open content initiative) - see [Copyright of OpenLearn website](#).

In accessing these web pages, you agree that you may only download the content for your own personal non-commercial use.

You are not permitted to copy, broadcast, download, store (in any medium), transmit, show or play in public, adapt or change in any way the content of these web pages for any other purpose whatsoever without the prior written permission of The Open University

This site provides access via hypertext links to resources in other web sites for browsing only and in so doing we are not endorsing any linked entities nor authorising any act which may be in breach of copyright or any other third party rights which are protected in law or by international treaties world-wide.

We do not accept any responsibility or liability for any of the material contained on any third party web page.

The contents of this web site are only for general information or use. They do not constitute advice and should not be relied upon in making (or refraining from making) any decision.

We use reasonable care to make sure that the information appearing on our web site is accurate and

Strategy and policies

[Mission](#)

[Strategy](#)

[Policies and statements](#)

[Annual reports](#)

[Facts and figures](#)

[The history of The OU](#)

Head of Intellectual Property

The Open University
Walton Hall
Milton Keynes
MK7 6AA

Identify Open Licenses



TIDE

Reflection & Summary

