

FINDING AND EVALUATING DIGITAL RESOURCES



UNIT 4: USING FOUND RESOURCES: COPYRIGHT AND LICENSE

Implemented by:





UNIT 4:

USING FOUND RESOURCES: COPYRIGHT AND LICENSE

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Unit 4: Using found resources: copyright and license

Overview

This is the **fourth of six units** in a CPD module which aims to build your skills and knowledge in finding, using and evaluating digital resources for use in teaching and learning. These units are aimed at the Leadership Team as well as Teacher Educators in the 25 Education Colleges across Myanmar.

1. What are digital resources and why use them?
2. Finding digital resources
3. Evaluating digital resources
- 4. Using found resources (copyright)**
5. Adapting resources
6. Developing policies for digital resource use (Leadership Team only)

In the previous unit you looked at how to evaluate the digital learning resources that you find. The aim of this unit is to help you better understand copyright and licensing issues. When you understand copyright and licensing you will be better able to evaluate, share and create digital learning resources.

Learning Journal

As you work through these units, please keep a learning journal to record your progress and identify topics that you want to explore further. The **learning journal** can be a digital one, using Word or another document creation tool. Or you can use a pen and paper format like a diary or notebook. The important thing is that it is easy for you to use. You can return to this journal as you progress through your professional development journey.



Source: <https://pixabay.com/photos/search/journal/> (Creative Commons license)

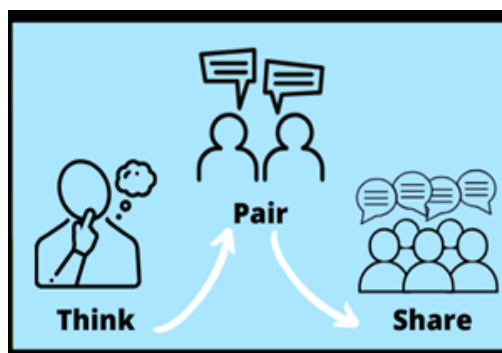
Working alone or with colleagues

This unit is designed for self-study. The answers are after each activity, and additional resources are on page 17.

However, we recommend working in a pair or group so you can share ideas, ask questions, check your work, and give feedback.

If you work in a group, we recommend using 'Think, pair, share' for each activity.

- **Think** – work alone and make brief notes of your own ideas.
- **Pair** – check your answers with a partner
- **Share** – discuss your ideas in a group, and then check the answers on the next page(s) together.



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Learning outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to

1. be aware of the current copyright law in Myanmar.
2. be aware of how copyright affects ways in which you can use digital resources.
3. understand the creative commons licensing structure.
4. identify websites which you can use to find open educational resources.

Pre-learning: Key vocabulary in this unit

Vocabulary Item	Definition	Myanmar Translation
copyright (n)	The legal right to reproduce, use, publish and sell a book, video recording, article, photo etc.	
rights (n)	The moral or legal claim to have or do something.	
license (n)	An official document that shows that someone has permission to do, own or use something.	
restrictions (n)	Rules or laws that limit what you can do or what can happen.	
permission (n)	Allowing somebody to do something, especially when this is done by somebody in a position of authority.	
attribution (n)	Giving credit to a copyright holder is called attribution.	
acknowledgement (n)	The act of showing that you know, admit, or accept that something exists or is true.	
commercial use (n)	Using something for business purposes to make money.	

4.1 Understanding copyright

In the previous units we looked at digital resources: what they are, how to find them and how to evaluate them. In this unit we will look at copyright.

4.1.1 Your understanding of copyright

 10 minutes

THINK: Read the questions below and make notes in your learning journal.

- What do you understand by the word *copyright*?
- When do you need to think about copyright?
- Where do you find information about copyright?
- Is copyright important for Myanmar teacher educators? Why or why not?
- Is copyright important for leadership team members in Education Degree Colleges? Why or why not?

Share your ideas and discuss with a colleague:

- Are your ideas similar or different?
- What questions do you have about copyright?



Adapted from <https://pixabay.com/>

4.1.1 Your understanding of copyright

 20 minutes

THINK: Read the statements below. Do you think they are true or false? Write your ideas in your learning journal.

1. Copyright is a type of law that helps people and organizations protect their work.
2. Copyright helps businesses make money from their work because it stops people from copying or stealing their work without permission.
3. There are different international and national copyright laws.
4. Myanmar copyright law is from 1914.
5. Copyright does not apply to digital learning resources.
6. Teacher Educators need to understand the Myanmar copyright law in detail.

Read about 'What is copyright and why is it important?' on the next page and check your ideas.

What is copyright and why is it important?

Copyright is a law that protects people's work. A person, or organization that has copyrighted their work is called the copyright owner. The copyright owner controls who can use their work, and how they can use it. Copyright is important because it stops people from stealing work from creators. Common examples of copyrighted work include films, music, books, photos, apps or websites.

When you want to use digital resources, you need to consider copyright. There are some ways that you can use online resources legally, but there are also some ways that you are not allowed to use them. There are international and national copyright laws that must be followed. Therefore, it is important that you understand some basic principles of copyright and how to check that what you do is legal.

Do not worry! It is not difficult to act legally. However, you do need to understand what is possible and is not possible, and where to find information to help you understand.

In May 2019 Myanmar introduced a new copyright law. The new copyright law gives different types of protection to different materials. It protects physical and digital formats, and it affects how things like learning resources can be shared and adapted.

If you have responsibility in your Education Degree College for checking copyright behavior, you can read the Law (available in Myanmar Language), at <http://myanmarip.moe-st.gov.mm/LAWS/CR.pdf>. You may need to check it for details occasionally. We will not study all areas of copyright law in this unit. You will learn about some basic principles that will help you follow the law.

PAIR and SHARE: Did you change any of your answers after reading the text? Does anything surprise you? Check your answers in the feedback box below.

4.1.2 Feedback

1. True. Copyright law can stop ideas and work being stolen by other people.
2. True. Copyright law protects big businesses such as Hollywood filmmakers, but also small businesses in Myanmar.
3. True. Different countries have different copyright laws.
4. False. The original Myanmar copyright law was created in 1914. A new law was introduced in 2019
5. False. Copyright law applies to SOME digital learning resources. In this unit we will explore how to identify copyright protection of different resources.
6. False. A basic understanding of copyright is important, but it is not necessary to understand everything about copyright law. In this unit we will explore some simple ways to follow copyright law.

Activity 4.2.1: Ways of using digital learning resources

 20 minutes

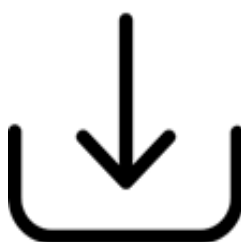
THINK: There are many ways to use digital materials. How have you used digital materials? Look at the actions below and categorize them into two groups in your learning journal.

In group 1, write actions that you have done before.

In group 2 write actions you have not tried but might try in the future.

Ways I have used digital resources before	Ways I have <u>not</u> used digital resources, but might try in the future.

download



copy



listen



view



share (on social media)



adapt



print



edit



send to another person



upload on to another website



re-tweet

(share on www.twitter.com)



All images adapted from <https://openclipart.org/>

4.2.2 Different types of copyright licenses

 15 minutes

There are many different types of copyright, and copyright law protects them in different ways. The ways you can use a resource depend on the type of **copyright license** applied to the materials.

THINK: Explore the two digital learning resources below and answer the questions in your learning journal.

1. Which resource is protected by traditional copyright? (look for the © symbol)
2. Which resource is protected by a Creative Commons license?

Resource 1: A lesson plan from The British Council's teaching English website <https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/sites/teacheng/files/teaching-kids-future-learning-classroom-lesson-plan.pdf>

Resource 2: A video from the Open University (UK) TESS-India Teacher Education project about inclusive education. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ky82pkrKRws&list=PLljfVZ89nnNI7IEZRdanOTVxzuosUW0Bp&index=5>

PAIR AND SHARE: Check your answers with your colleagues.

4.2.2 Feedback

Resource 1 is protected by a traditional copyright license. At the bottom of each page you can find fine print which says:

www.teachingenglish.org.uk

© The British Council, 2020 The United Kingdom's international organisation for educational opportunities and cultural relations. We are registered in England as a charity.

Resource 2 is protected by a creative commons license, if you click on "show more" you will find the copyright information.



TESS India
14.1K subscribers

SUBSCRIBE

A school leader describes the ways in which a student with a physical disability is successfully supported to participate fully in the school's activities.

SHOW MORE

This video is published under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike license (CC-BY-SA). You are free to translate, modify and repurpose, as long as you provide attribution to the TESS-India project and share under the same license. For more information on Creative Commons licenses, please see <http://creativecommons.org/about/licenses>.

Copyright information can be difficult to find. However, when you understand a little about copyright, it can be much easier to manage.

- Was it easy to find the information you were looking for?

4.2.3 Finding information in terms and conditions



20 minutes

Traditional copyright, (represented by the © symbol) can give different types of protection to different work. If you find resources or materials protected by © you will need to find out more information about the copyright protection.

To find out more information you will often need to read the 'Terms and Conditions' or 'Terms of Use.'

THINK: Read the extract from the British Council 'Terms of Use' on the next page.

- What are you allowed to do with British Council digital resources?
- What are you not allowed to do with British Council digital resources?

Complete the table below.

Actions	Allowed	Not allowed
Download		
Copy		
Listen		
View		
Share on social media		
Adapt		
Print		
Edit		
Send to another person		
Upload onto another website		
Re-tweet (share on twitter)		

PAIR and SHARE: Check your answers and discuss the questions below

- Are you allowed to use British Council Content to make money?
- If you use British Council Content, do you need to give credit to British Council?
- If you want to use British Council Content in a way that is NOT authorized by the Terms of Use, what do you need to do?

Extract from the British Council terms of use

We encourage you to access, copy, re-tweet, share, download and print, view and/or listen to British Council Content for your own personal and non-commercial use, provided you credit the British Council and abide by any notice or restrictions in the material that you copy, re-tweet, share, download or print.

You must not use British Council Content or material contained in the British Council Digital Services for any other purpose without our prior written approval, including:

- commercial purposes except as expressly stated by the British Council in the relevant British Council Digital Service;
- republish any British Council Content on another website (although this does not prevent you from re-tweeting British Council Content);
- modify British Council Content in any way;
- use any illustrations, images, video or audio sequences or any graphics within British Council Content separately from any accompanying text; and
- remove any trade mark, copyright or other proprietary notices contained in or appearing on British Council Content in whole or in part.

If you wish to make any use of British Council Content that is not authorised by these Terms of Use, please contact us for permission explaining the purpose of use and full details of any British Council Content you wish to use.

British Council Content is protected by copyright laws and treaties around the world.

The full British Council Terms of Use can be found here: <https://www.britishcouncil.org/terms>.



Adapted from <https://pixabay.com/>

Now check your answers on the following page.

4.2.3 Feedback

You are allowed to do many things with British Council Content, including downloading, printing and sharing as long as you give credit to the British Council. Giving credit to a copyright holder is called 'attribution'.

However, you are not allowed to adapt, edit or *modify British Council Content in any way*. In addition, you are not allowed to use British Council Content for "commercial-use" which means you cannot make money from British Council resources.

If you want to use British Council Content in a way that is NOT authorized by the Terms of Use, you will need to contact the British Council - <https://www.britishcouncil.org/contact/webform>.

Actions	Allowed	Not allowed
Download	✓	
Copy	✓	
Listen	✓	
View	✓	
Share on social media	✓	
Adapt		✓
Print	✓	
Edit		✓
Send to another person	✓	
Upload onto another website		✓
Re-tweet (share on twitter)	✓	

Remember, different organizations will have different 'Terms and Conditions' or 'Terms of Use' for their copyright materials. The British Council's Terms of Use are only one example.

If you want to use copyright material from other websites you will need to check their 'Terms of use.'

There are many digital learning resources online that do not have complicated copyright rules. These resources are shared with a 'Creative Commons License'. We will explore these next.

4.3.1 Understanding open licenses

 15 minutes




In these units we have seen many examples of how Information Communication Technology (ICT) allows people all over the world to create and share digital learning resources. However, as we saw in the previous activity, traditional copyright can be complicated. Traditional copyright can make it difficult to create and share digital learning resources.



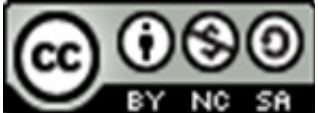

In 2002 a new type of copyright license was created. The new type of copyright license is called Creative Commons. Creative Commons licenses are part of a 21st century revolution in education. The Creative Commons mission is *'By helping people and organizations share knowledge and creativity, we aim to build a more equitable, accessible, and innovative world.'*

THINK: Read about the different types of creative commons licenses and answer the questions below.

TRUE or FALSE

1. There are six different types of creative-commons licence.
2. If you use a resource protected by any creative commons license you must give credit to the original creator.
3. You cannot adapt a resource protected by a creative commons license.
4. If you adapt a resource protected by a 'SA' or 'ShareAlike' creative commons license you must give credit to the original creator, and share your work with the same license type.
5. You cannot make money from resources protected by creative commons licenses.

Symbol	Name	Terms and conditions.
	Traditional Copyright	Check the copyright owners terms and conditions.
	Attribution CC-BY	If a resource has this license, users can do almost anything with it. Users can share, adapt, upload on to other websites, even make money! However, users must give credit to the original creator. Attribution means give credit to.
	Attribution-ShareAlike CC BY-SA	This license is identical to the CC-BY license, with one important difference. Users who adapt this work must give credit to the original author AND use the same license for their adapted work. This means adapted work will always be shared for free and the original creator will always get credit. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page uses this license.

Symbol	Name	Terms and conditions.
	Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs CC BY-NC-ND	If a resource has this licence, users can use the resource and make money. However, resources cannot be adapted. The user must give credit to the original creator.
	Attribution-NonCommercial CC BY-NC	If a resource has this license, users can do almost anything with it, but they cannot make money. Users must also give credit to the original creator.
	Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike CC BY-NC-SA	If a resource has this license, users can download and share them, but users cannot adapt the resource or make money. Users must also give credit to the original creator
	Attribution-ShareAlike CC BY-SA	If a resource has this license, users can do almost anything with it, but they cannot make money. If users adapt or change the resource, they must share it with the same license. Users must also give credit to the original creator

4.3.1 Feedback

1. True.
2. True. All CC licenses include 'attribution'. Attribution means give credit to the original creator.
3. False. You can adapt resources protected by most CC licenses. However, you cannot adapt resources which are protected by ND or 'No Derivs' licenses.
4. True. ShareAlike licenses are a fantastic tool to help share good resources.
5. False. You can make money from resources protected by 3 CC licenses. However, you cannot make money from resources that are protected by NC or 'non-commercial' licenses.

You can find out more here:

<https://www.theedublogger.com/copyright-fair-use-and-creative-commons/>

4.3.2 Using open licenses

 20 minutes

THINK, PAIR and SHARE: Look at these four case studies. Can you help these teachers and students with their questions about creative commons licenses?



1. Daw Win Win Thant is a science teacher educator. She wants to use some photos for a class discussion about plants. The photos include English text and she wants to translate the text into Myanmar language before printing them. The photos are protected by a CC BY-ND license. Is she allowed to adapt them before printing?

2. U Zin Zin Win wants to copy text from Wikipedia to give to his teacher for homework. Wikipedia is protected by CC BY-SA license. Can the student copy the text for his homework if he writes Wikipedia as a source?



3. U Bo Than creates digital learning resources for music students all over Myanmar. He sells his digital learning resources on his Facebook page. Students pay a donation using wave money to use his resources. He found some excellent resources in English that he wants to translate into Myanmar and sell. However, the example he found is protected by CC BY-NC-SA license. Is he allowed to adapt and sell this resource?

4. Daw Ei Thinzar Kyaw is a hardworking student who always attends her classes, and makes excellent notes and study guides. She often shares her notes with her friends, but her friends now share her notes with other friends in other schools! Daw Ei Thinzar Kyaw is happy to help, but she wants to receive credit for her work! Which CC license could she use to protect her study guides so that she always receives credit for her work?



Adapted from: <https://www.myanmargraphic.com/> (Creative Commons license)

4.3.2 Feedback

1. Strictly speaking, Daw Win Win Thant is not allowed to adapt the resources because they are protected by a 'ND' or 'No Derivatives' license. However, she can use the resources in any way she likes in her classroom, so students could write on the pictures by hand.

2. Wikipedia is protected by a CC-BY-SA license, and so it is possible to use text and images from the website. U Zin Zin Win will need to give 'attribution' or credit to his source. However, copying homework from a website is not a good idea for two reasons. Firstly, copying text from a website will not help Zin Zin Win learn if he does not understand the information. It is better if he synthesizes the information and writes it in his own words. Secondly, copying without attribution is plagiarism, and is bad academic practice. Learners who develop good academic habits at an early age will be at an advantage later in life.

3. U Bo Than cannot make money from these resources because they are protected by a 'NC' or 'Non-commercial license. Making money from other peoples copyrighted work is a serious way to break copyright law. U Bo Than may face serious legal problems if he tries to make money from other peoples copyrighted work. However, U Bo Than can also protect his own work using copyright law and this will help him grow his business.

4. All creative commons licenses require 'attribution', and so any license would help Daw Ei Thinzar Kyaw receive credit for her work. Perhaps a useful license for her to use would be a CC BY-SA. This way, other people can use Ei Thinzar Kyaw's notes, they can adapt them, but they must also give credit to her and share them with the same license.

As you can see, it is important to note that

- content shared on the internet is owned by an author and
- the author can give you the right to use that resource in many different ways.

It is good practice to be aware of the author when you select resources, and to be aware of the rights that they give you as a user. It may be difficult to find this information, but it will be helpful, especially if you are creating your own resources to share.

If you are interested in finding out more about Open Licenses please look here.

<https://certificates.creativecommons.org/cccertedu/>

4.4.1 Open Educational Resources (OERS)

 10 minutes

In the previous activities we have seen some of the challenges teachers and students face when understanding and applying copyright. Creative commons licenses make some copyright issues easier. Another way to avoid copyright difficulties, is by using Open Educational Resources (OERS).

THINK: Watch this short video about OERs. If you cannot watch the video, you can read the transcript on page 19. Answer the questions.

1. What are open educational resources?
2. Who are they for?
3. What are the benefits of open educational resources?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZFeyCc6we-s>

4.4.1 Feedback

1. Open educational resources are free resources, often shared digitally.
2. Open educational resources are for everybody.
3. Anybody can access open education resources so they give everyone access to high quality education. They can be regularly updated, and they are being created by some of the world's leading education institutions.

The Open Educational Resources movement is closely connected to Creative Commons. OERs often use Creative Commons licenses and copyright. If you search for Open Educational Resources you will find that many are free to use under Creative Commons licenses. Many of the websites and links shared throughout these units are Open Educational Resources. To find more examples of OERs, you can explore this website - <https://www.oercommons.org/oer>.

4.4.2 Identifying OERs

 20 minutes

Throughout this unit we have seen that it can sometimes be difficult to identify and understand copyright restrictions. In this final activity we will explore a selection of different websites to identify which websites are most suitable to use to comply with copyright laws.

THINK: Explore these websites. Which websites make it easy to comply with copyright laws? Make a note of any new, useful websites.

Websites for images

Option 1: <https://images.google.com/>

Option 2: <https://openclipart.org/>

Websites for journal articles

Option 1: <https://sci-hub.se/>

Option 2: <https://doaj.org/>

Websites for books

Option 1: <http://libgen.rs/>

Option 2: <https://www.gutenberg.org/>

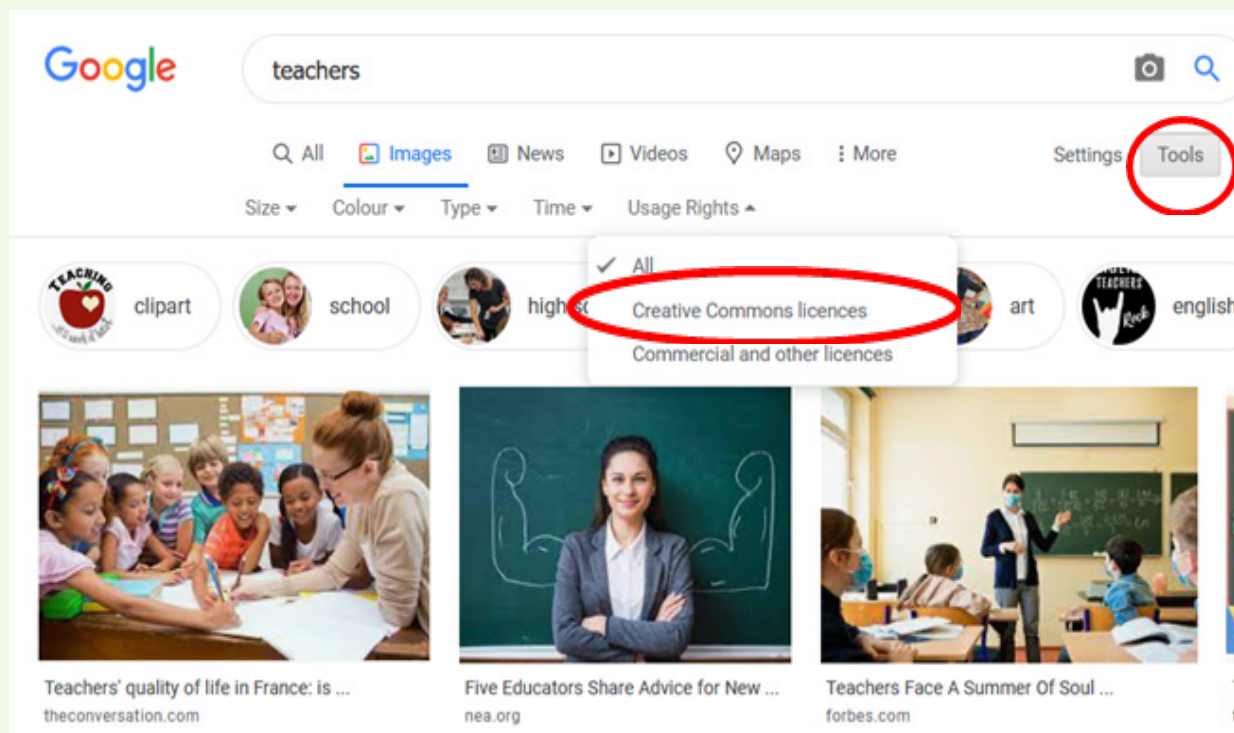
Websites for videos

Option 1: <https://www.youtube.com>

Option 2: <https://www.ted.com>

4.4.2 Feedback

Images: Option 2 provides clip art images under the Creative Commons Zero license. This means that all images can be used for any purpose and not attribution needs to be given! Google images can be a powerful tool to find images, but many are protected by copyright. If you want to find copyright free images using google images, you will need to go to 'tools', then 'usage rights' and then select 'Creative Commons licences'.

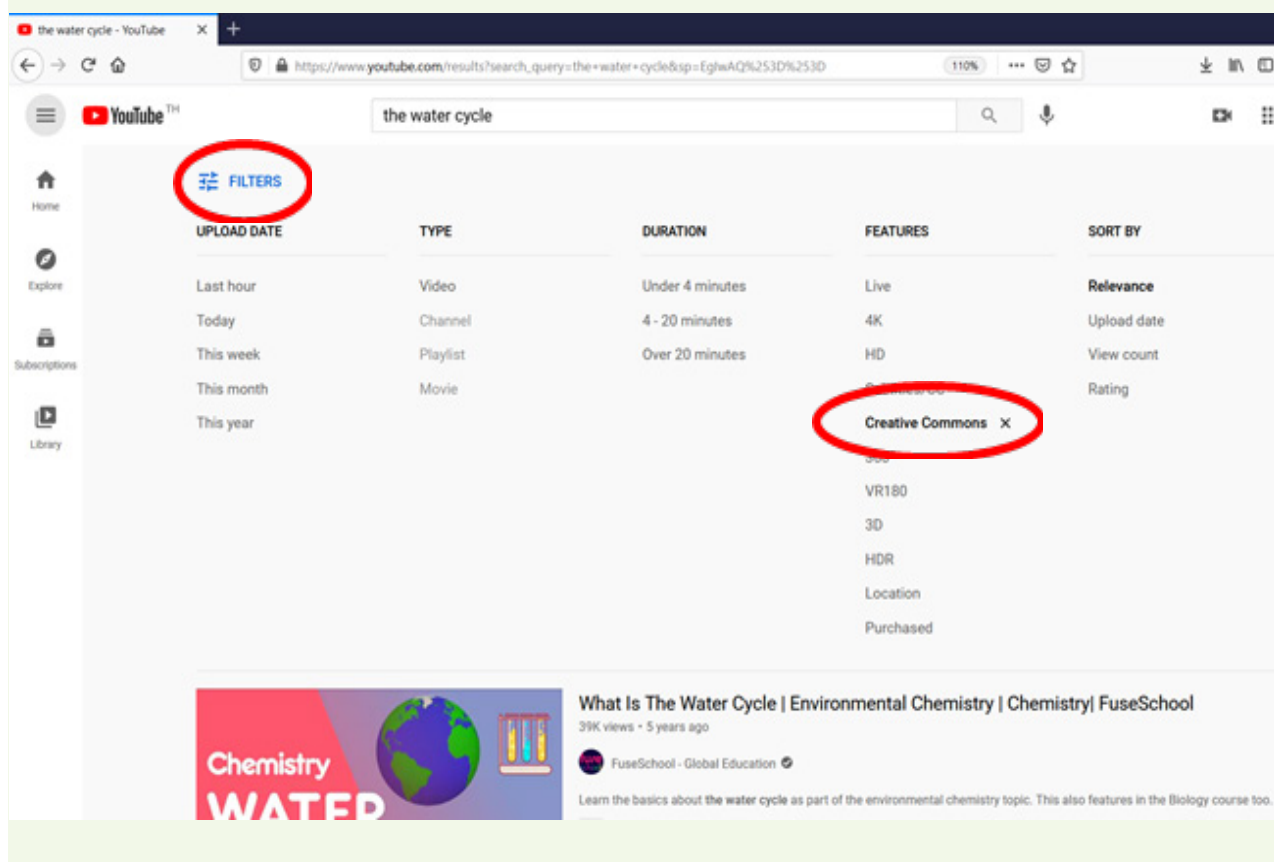


4.4.2 Feedback

Journal articles: Option 1 gives access to a directory of open access journals. Option 2 gives access to a global collection of journal articles. Unfortunately Option 2 is a 'pirate' website, so if you download articles from this website you will be breaking copyright law.

Books: Option 2, project Gutenberg gives open access to hundreds of thousands of books. Option 1 is unfortunately another 'pirate' website. Although it gives access to millions of books for free, if you download books from this website you will likely be breaking international copyright law.

Videos: TED talk videos are all shared under creative commons licenses and so are free to use. While there are no copyright problems showing YouTube videos in class, or sharing YouTube videos for homework, downloading YouTube videos is more complicated. To find YouTube videos that are available under Creative Commons licenses you will need to use the search filters. After you search, go to 'filters', and then 'Creative Commons'. This will change your search results to show only videos that are available under creative commons licenses.



PAIR and SHARE. Discuss these questions with a colleague.

- Do you think OERS can be useful in Myanmar? Why or why not?
- If you were going to make an Open Educational Resource for Myanmar, what resource would you make? Why?

Unit 4 Wrap up

Check your learning

Think about what you've learnt in this unit. Make notes to answer these questions. Use the box below or write the notes in your learning journal.

1. What should you check before sharing or adapting a digital resource?
2. Name three types of actions with digital resources that you might need to ask permission for?
3. What three important pieces of information from this unit do you want to share with colleagues in your EDC?

Look again at the learning outcomes at the beginning of this unit.

By studying this unit you will:

- be aware of the current copyright law in Myanmar
- be aware of how copyright affects ways in which you can use digital resources
- understand the creative commons licensing structure
- identify websites which you can use to find open educational resources.

Discuss the following questions with colleagues and make your own notes. Use the table below or write the notes in your learning journal.

- Do you think the unit has helped you to achieve the outcomes?
- Is there an aspect of Using found resources: copyright & license that you still need to know more about?
- What further questions do you have?

Appendix A: OER (Open Educational Resources) Introduction - Transcript.

Education is vital. It enriches our lives, sustains our communities and helps us grow into the future. At least that's the idea. Truth is, education as we know it, is failing millions around the world.

Take Tando for example. He's a bright kid with big dreams, but the education he's getting is holding him back.

You see, Tando's school can't afford the latest learning materials, so he has to work with textbooks that are completely outdated. To make matters worse Tando's teacher is also left using outdated information, often without even realizing it. And even if he manages to overcome this and gets into college the cost of all the lessons, books and notes he needs will land Tando in a pile of debt.

It's not just Tando. This situation is being replayed in schools and colleges all around the world. So much for education for all. So how can we fix things? The answer lies in open education.

Open education is a global movement that aims to bring quality education to teachers and students everywhere. The basic idea is to put top-notch learning materials on the web that anyone can access for free.

You see, unlike textbooks, open education resources can always be revised, so they're never out of date. Teachers are given free license to adapt them and improve them giving students exactly what they need to achieve their dreams. As all open ed resources are free to share, schools are no longer limited by where they are or how much money they have, and if you think open education doesn't make the grade think again. Open ed resources are being created by the world's most respected institutions and scholars and the Obama administration is set to invest up to 2 billion dollars in open ed in the next four years alone!

From the highest branches of government, right down to grassroots level - open education is changing lives. Visit creativecommons.org/education to find out more.

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