Development, Use and Assessment of OER

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Learning outcomes

By the end of this workshop you will be able to:

• Understand OER and open licences
• Explore how to adopt and adapt OER
• Understand quality assurance for OER
• Identify barriers to mainstreaming OER and strategies to overcome them

Image source: https://flic.kr/p/dq159W
Understanding OER
Understanding OER

• Short OER Course: Accessed by 19,000 people
What are OER?

“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.”


A Practical Definition of OER

Open Educational Resources (OER) are **content** (text, images, videos, audio, presentations etc.) with a Creative Commons license.
Benefits of OER

• OER can increase access and equity by reducing costs
• Tap into global knowledge flows and improve quality
• Appropriate technologies to enable stakeholders to be active participants
What is Open?

It’s about open license used to share educational material

No permission required as long as the open license is respected

1. Reuse  
   (copy verbatim)

2. Revise  
   (adapt and edit)

3. Remix  
   (combine with other materials)

4. Redistribute  
   (share with others)

5. Retain  
   (make, own and control copies)
Why Consider Licensing?

• Copyright and licensing issues are at the heart of OER as they have important implications for creators, users and institutions.
• By default, copyright is automatic and ‘all rights reserved’ - thus permission is required by those who wish to use the work.
Copyright

• Prohibits unauthorized use, distribution, performance, adaptation, sale, etc.
• Requires permission of the Copyright holder for creating any derivative works
• Fair use or fair dealing is permitted:
  • Examples of fair use include commentary, search engines, criticism, news reporting, research, teaching, library archiving and scholarship.
Open Licences

• Create more freely accessible materials
• Open licences developed to make it easier for a creator to share works freely with the public.
• There have been several efforts to adopt open licences:
  • The Open Content Licence,
  • GNU Free Documentation Licence,
  • Open Publication Licence
Licences

- CC licences offer a flexible and simple tool for people who value access to and use of their works over monetary incentives, while still maintaining some rights.

- CC licences are not an alternative to copyright. They enable creators to distribute their content to a wide audience and specify the manner in which the work can be used while still maintaining their copyright.
# Types of CC Licenses and Conditions

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<th>Concepts</th>
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Attribution (CC-BY)

- This licence lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation.
- This is the most accommodating of licences offered.
- It is recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.
Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY-SA)

- This licence lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.
- Often compared to “copyleft” free and open source software licences.
- All new works based on yours will carry the same licence, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the licence used by Wikipedia.
Attribution-No Derivatives (CC BY-ND)

- This licence allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.
Attribution-Non Commercial (CC BY-NC)

• This licence lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don’t have to license their derivative works on the same terms.
Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives (CC BY-NC-ND)

- This licence is the most restrictive, 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.
Creative Commons Public Domain Tools

• CC’s public domain tools enable authors and copyright owners who want to dedicate their works to the worldwide public domain to do so.
  • The CC-0 tool ("No Rights Reserved") allows licensors to waive all rights and place a work in the public domain.
  • The Public Domain mark identifies a work that is free of known copyright restrictions. It is not recommend for works that are restricted by copyright laws in one or more jurisdictions.
Open Licences- Summary

- Most freedom: Public Domain
- Least freedom: 
  - CC BY
  - CC BY-SA
  - CC BY-NC
  - CC BY-NC-SA
  - CC BY-ND

OER
Not OER
Why Use Creative Commons Licenses?

**Legal Code**: expansive legal languages tested in several cases

**Commons Code**: Simple icon-based approach to explain what you can do want you can’t

**Digital Code**: Enables search engines to search and locate through CC Rights Expression Language
CC Licence Chooser
https://creativecommons.org/choose/

Step 1: Choose License Feature
Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?
Yes
No
As long as others share alike

Step 2: Choose License Feature
Allow commercial uses of your work?
Yes
No

Step 3: Select Licence

Step 4: Copy the Code to use
### CC Licence Compatibility Chart

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X indicates incompatibility.
Try your luck with this hand
1. Can these resources be aggregated and legally released as a derivative work?
   - Yes
   - No

http://opencontent.org/game/
Where to Find OER
Where can we find OER?

- Search Engines: Google, Bing, Creative Commons Search
- Repositories: MIT OCW, OpenLearn
- Directories: DOER, OER Commons
Multimedia
How do we Acknowledge?

Title
Author
Source
Link
How do we Share our OER?

• Institutional / any open repository
• www.oercommons.org/contribute
• Build online e.g. http://cnx.org
• Use social networks - www.youtube.com
Creating OER and Combining Licenses

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0LxD7xAcY3k
OER Course Design
OER in Course Design

- Move away from proprietary course material
- Abandon the model based on costly textbooks
- Develop course material based on OER
- Rethink resource deployment

Image source: https://flic.kr/p/9spt8w
Choosing the right OER

• Vast choice of material available as OER
• Consult official technical manuals/reference books to cross-check integrity of the OER material
• Ensure that the OER includes theory and practical exercises
• Use own experts on subject matter for validation
Tackling Plagiarism in OER

• Use OER from trusted and quality assured sources such as:
  • accredited institutional repositories (e.g. Open Michigan, Open Learn)
  • reputed portal repositories (e.g. OER Commons, DOER)
  • quality assured OER federations (e.g. i3fpedia, eCampusOntario, OERu)

• Run your OER through similarity check programme before use

• Have subject matter experts in the course development team review

• Educate teachers and learners about the difference between attribution and plagiarism

• Build capacity on OER reuse and remix
Quality Guidelines for OER – TIPS framework

- Teaching and learning processes
- Information and material content
- Presentation, products and formats
- System, technical and technology
A Practical Toolkit

- Course Planning
- Orientation to Learning
- Course Content
- Multimedia
- Learning Activities
- Assessment
- User-Friendly Design
- Evaluation and Continuous Improvement

oasis.col.org/handle/11599/2338
Further Resources

• A Basic Guide to OER
  oasis.col.org/handle/11599/36

• Understanding OER
  oasis.col.org/handle/11599/1013

• Online Course on OER
  tell.colvee.org/
Group Work
Key questions

**Group 1:** What is the need for OER in your country/institution? How do you propose to address this need? Identify 3-5 strategies

**Group 2:** What are the barriers to mainstreaming OER in your context? How can you overcome these barriers?

**Group 3:** Where will you find OER for course development? How will you ensure that the OER are of high quality?

**Group 4:** Review the case study and propose the appropriate licence.

[Link to case study](oasis.col.org/handle/11599/2789)
Remix Case 1

- Consider a publication where the author has identified the following to be included. Decide what license should be needed and how you will go about it.
  - Original texts plus, images from CC-BY-SA, also texts from CC-BY-NC.
  - Author has also indicated use of some Copyrighted materials, and you have permission to be used by your institution.
Remix Case 2

• Consider a publication where the author has identified the following to be included. Decide what license should be needed and how you will go about it.
  • Original texts plus, images and texts from PD
  • Author has also indicated use of some texts from CC-BY sources
  • There are large number of images from online sources, the author has not credited
Strategies for Success

Be Open

1. Change mindset
2. If you take, please give back
3. Use open licenses
4. Practice first, policy will follow
5. Keep learner at the centre

oasis.col.org/handle/11599/1013
Publications
Thank you

www.col.org