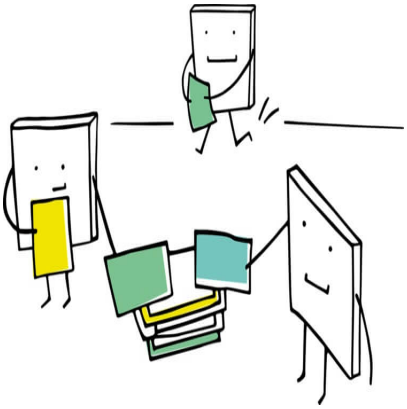


Description

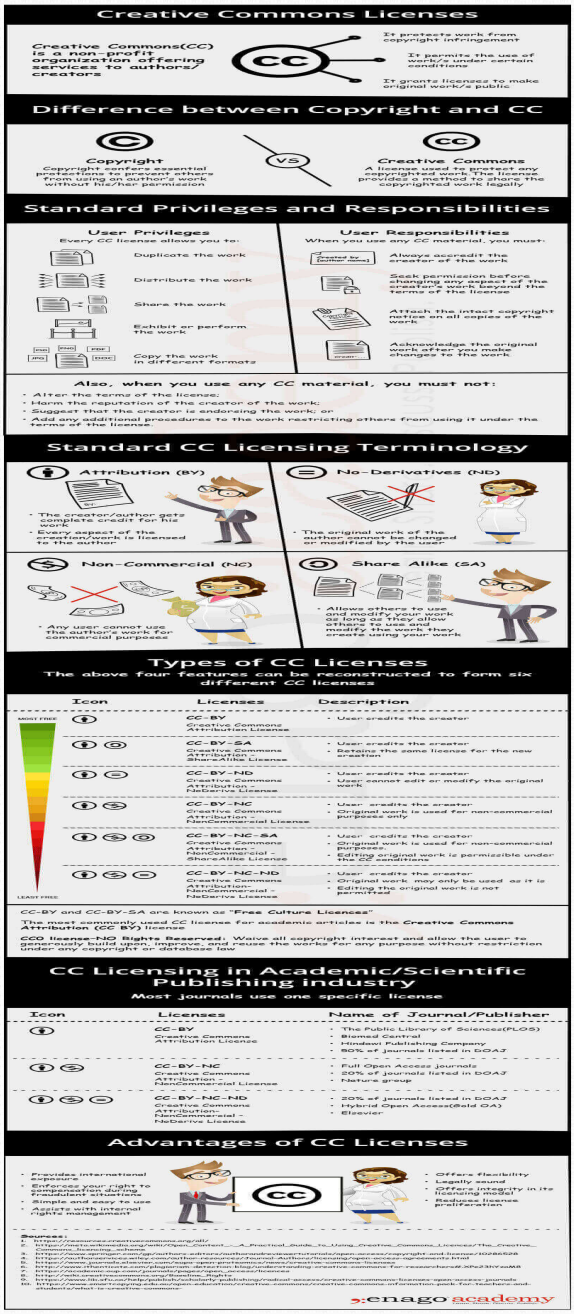
The development of technology has led to the widespread sharing of ideas including intellectual and creative work/s. It enables us to share, build, or create something new. Every author or creator needs to be acknowledged and attributed. However, this is not the case always. There are numerous instances where the creator or the author was not attributed, or his work was misused. In some instances, the creator/authors would have “all rights reserved” or “some rights reserved” on his creation — thus preventing any use of their work. Creative Commons (CC) was established to combat these issues. Creative Commons, developed by Harvard Law professor Lawrence Lessig, is a non-profit organization dedicated to making intellectual and creative work/s accessible for discovery and reuse. It allows the creator to endow his intellectual or creative work with specific licenses, which enables the user to rightly acknowledge and draw benefit from the articles or products of their interest. A CC license lets the creator decide which rights they would like to keep. The creator/author assigns certain rights and obligations on his creation or articles through CC. These have to be abided by the user and follow licenses.

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The following infographic educates the reader on CC and its importance and uses in scientific publishing.

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1. Infographic

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