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Wikipedia as a Reference Tool for Postgraduate Study

by

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Topics Covered

- Description of a Reference Tool
- Characteristics of Postgraduate Courses.
- Academic Needs of Post Graduation
- Students and their approach
- Some Popular Academic Websites
- Popularity & Significance of Wikipedia
- Wikipedia Advantage for Students
- Some Issues
- Wikipedia's Self Corrective Mechanism
- Best use of Wikipedia for the Students.
- Summing Up

Description of a Reference Tool

- A reference tool is any source which the students can refer to for the sake of gaining new insights about a topic of study, supplementing or updating the already available knowledge, or validating the authenticity and application of their existing level of knowledge.

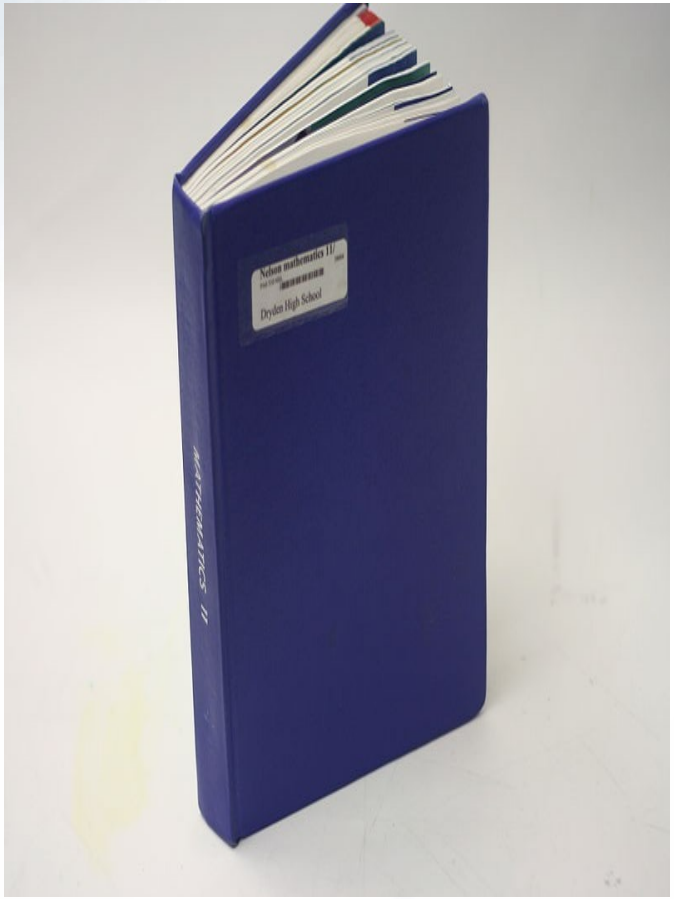
Example of Reference Tools

- Print Media : Articles, booklets, dictionaries, lab manual, clinical guides, etc.
- Electronic Media: Educational videos, documentaries, etc.
- Internet: Websites – general, news and current affairs, educational and encyclopedic websites.

Characteristics of Postgraduate Courses

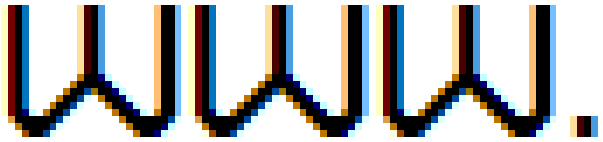
- Most courses are advanced studies of Graduation level courses (E.g. M.Com, M.Pharm, M A,M Sc,etc)
- Other Courses which are interdisciplinary or uniquely designed – E.g. MBA, PGDBA, PGDIB, MPIB, etc.

Academic Needs of Post Graduation



- No single text book covers the full subject.
- Multiplicity of books of reference – Conceptual Conflict based on each author's writings.
- Textbooks are often not up-to-date.
- New developments necessitate further readings.
- Research projects.

Students and their Approach



As internet has become a ubiquity, today's students are inclined to use for:

- Email and Chat
- News and Currents Affairs.
- Academic Concepts.
- Explanatory Notes.
- Already executed Academic Projects and Dissertations.

Some Academic Popular Sites

- http://www.google.com & http://yahoo.com
- http://www.wikipedia.org
- http://www.scribd.com
- http://www.britannica.com
- http://epw.in/epw/user/userindex.jsp
- http://www.ssrn.com
- http://www.gogetpapers.com

Wikipedia.org Usage Per Country

About Wikipedia

- A multilingual, Web-based, free-content encyclopedia project.
- Written by largely anonymous Internet volunteers who write without pay. Anyone with Internet access can write and make changes to Wikipedia articles.
- 400 million visitors monthly as of March 2011.
- 82,000 active contributors working on more than 19,000,000 articles in more than 270 languages.

(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:About)

Wikipedia: Fountainhead of Knowledge

- Wide Coverage of topics.
- Up-to-date edits.
- Errors are corrected quickly – especially on the English Wikipedia.
- NPOV
- Wide spread yet independently working contributors across hemispheres.

Contd…

- Facility of interacting with contributing editors (talk pages).
- Includes rare topics.
- Articles are internally hyperlinked and always cite the sources.

Wikipedia Advantage for Students

1. Definition of Terms

Example of Wikipedia Definition thru Google Search

Google define:bill of lading

Search About 7,570,000 results (0.20 seconds)

Everything
Images
Maps
Videos
News
More

bill of lad·ing

Noun: A detailed list of a shipment of goods in the form of a receipt given by the carrier to the person consigning the goods.

Synonyms: waybill - invoice

More info » Wikipedia - Dictionary.com - Answers.com - Merriam-Webster

Bill of lading - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/**Bill_of_lading**
A **bill of lading** (BL - sometimes referred to as BOL or B/L) is a document issued by a carrier to a shipper, acknowledging that specified goods have been ...
Main types of bill - Other terminology - A sample of the issues - Examples

Full Definition on Wikipedia

Bill of lading

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **bill of lading** (**BL** - sometimes referred to as **BOL** or **B/L**) is a document issued by a carrier to a shipper, acknowledging that specified goods have been received on board as cargo for conveyance to a named place for delivery to the consignee who is usually identified. A *through* bill of lading involves the use of at least two different modes of transport from road, rail, air, and sea. The term derives from the verb "to lade" which means to load a cargo onto a ship or other form of transportation.[1]

Def: Green Marketing

Green marketing

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

According to the American Marketing Association, **green marketing** is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe.[1] Thus green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities, including product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising. Yet defining green marketing is not a simple task where several meanings intersect and contradict each other; an example of this will be the existence of varying social, environmental and retail definitions attached to this term.[1] Other similar terms used are **Environmental Marketing** and **Ecological Marketing**.

Green, environmental and eco-marketing are part of the new marketing approaches which do not just refocus, adjust or enhance existing marketing thinking and practice, but seek to challenge those approaches and provide a substantially different perspective. In more detail green, environmental and eco-marketing belong to the group of approaches which seek to address the lack of fit between marketing as it is currently practiced and the ecological and social realities of the wider marketing environment.[2]

The legal implications of marketing claims call for caution. Misleading or overstated claims can lead to regulatory or civil challenges. In the USA, the Federal Trade Commission provides some guidance on environmental marketing claims.[3] This Commission is expected to do an overall review of this guidance, and the legal standards it contains, in 2011.[4]

Term: Aspirin

Aspirin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Asprin" redirects here. For the author, see Robert Asprin.

Aspirin (USAN), also known as **acetylsalicylic acid** (/əˌsɛtəlˌsælɨˈsɪlɨk/ *ə–SET–əl–sal–i–SIL–ik*; abbreviated **ASA**), is a salicylate drug, often used as an analgesic to relieve minor aches and pains, as an antipyretic to reduce fever, and as an anti-inflammatory medication.

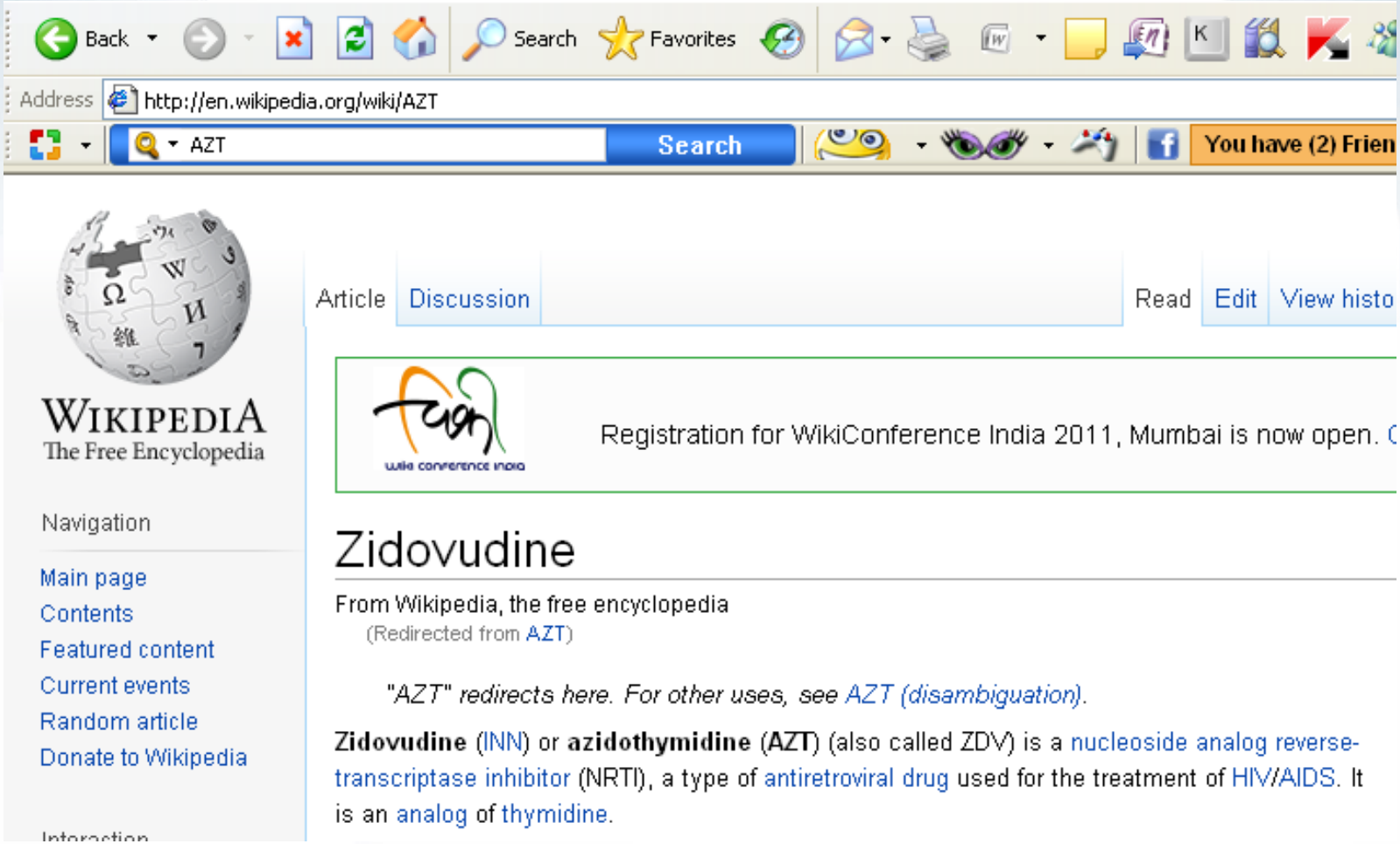
Salicylic acid, the main metabolite of aspirin, is an integral part of human and animal metabolism. While much of it is attributable to diet, a substantial part is synthesized endogenously.[1]

Aspirin also has an antiplatelet effect by inhibiting the production of thromboxane, which under normal circumstances binds platelet molecules together to create a patch over damaged walls of blood vessels. Because the platelet patch can become too large and also block blood flow, locally and downstream, aspirin is also used long-term, at low doses, to help prevent heart attacks, strokes, and blood clot formation in people at high risk of developing blood clots.[2] It has also been established that low doses of aspirin may be given immediately after a heart attack to reduce the risk of another heart attack or of the death of cardiac tissue.[3][4]

The main undesirable side-effects of aspirin taken by mouth are gastrointestinal ulcers, stomach bleeding, and tinnitus, especially in higher doses. In children and adolescents, aspirin is no longer indicated to control flu-like symptoms or the symptoms of chickenpox or other viral illnesses, because of the risk of Reye's syndrome.[5]

2. Understanding Abbreviations

Abbreviated Term: AZT



Abbreviated Term: ELISA

3. Understanding Concepts

-Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

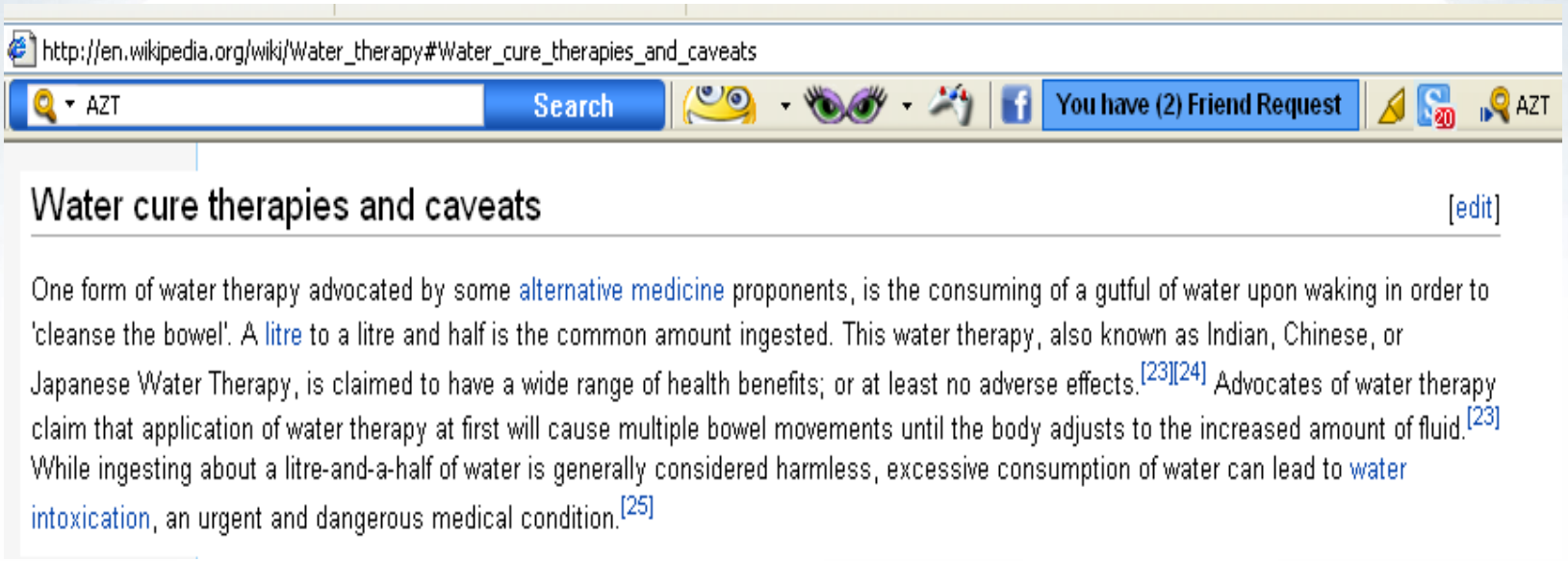
(Redirected from Corporate Social Responsibility)

Corporate social responsibility (**CSR**, also called **corporate conscience**, **corporate citizenship**, **social performance**, or **sustainable responsible business**)[1] is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. CSR policy functions as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business monitors and ensures its active compliance with the spirit of the law, ethical standards, and international norms. The goal of CSR is to embrace responsibility for the company's actions and encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of the public sphere. Furthermore, CSR-focused businesses would proactively promote the public interest (PI) by encouraging community growth and development, and voluntarily eliminating practices that harm the public sphere, regardless of legality. CSR is the deliberate inclusion of PI into corporate decision-making, that is the core business of the company or firm, and the honouring of a triple bottom line: people, planet, profit.

The term "corporate social responsibility" came into common use in the late 1960s and early 1970s after many multinational corporations formed the term stakeholder, meaning those on whom an organization's activities have an impact. It was used to describe corporate owners beyond shareholders as a result of an influential book by R. Edward Freeman, *Strategic management: a stakeholder approach* in 1984.[2] Proponents argue that corporations make more long term profits by operating with a perspective, while critics argue that CSR distracts from the economic role of businesses. Others argue CSR is merely window-dressing, or an attempt to pre-empt the role of governments as a watchdog over powerful multinational corporations.

CSR is titled to aid an organization's mission as well as a guide to what the company stands for and will uphold to its consumers. Development business ethics is one of the forms of applied ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems that can arise in a business environment. ISO 26000 is the recognized international standard for CSR. Public sector organizations (the United Nations for example) adhere to the triple bottom line (TBL). It is widely accepted that CSR adheres to similar principles but with no formal act of legislation. The UN has developed the Principles for Responsible Investment as guidelines for investing entities.

-Water Cure Therapies



4. Full Length Articles on Wikipedia.

Articles on Personalities

Adam Smith

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other people named Adam Smith, see Adam Smith (disambiguation).

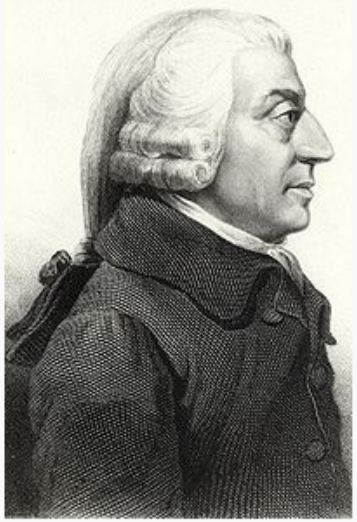
Adam Smith (baptised 16 June 1723 – 17 July 1790 [OS: 5 June 1723 – 17 July 1790]) was a Scottish social philosopher and a pioneer of political economy. One of the key figures of the Scottish Enlightenment, Smith is the author of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* and *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. The latter, usually abbreviated as *The Wealth of Nations*, is considered his *magnum opus* and the first modern work of economics. It earned him an enormous reputation and would become one of the most influential works on economics ever published. Smith is widely cited as the father of modern economics and capitalism.

Smith studied social philosophy at the University of Glasgow and the University of Oxford. After graduating, he delivered a successful series of public lectures at Edinburgh, leading him to collaborate with David Hume during the Scottish Enlightenment. Smith obtained a professorship at Glasgow teaching moral philosophy, and during this time he wrote and published *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*. In his later life, he took a tutoring position that allowed him to travel throughout Europe, where he met other intellectual leaders of his day. Smith then returned home and spent the next ten years writing *The Wealth of Nations*, publishing it in 1776. He died in 1790.

Contents

1 Biography
- 1.1 Early life
- 1.2 Formal education
- 1.3 Teaching career
- 1.4 Tutoring and travels
- 1.5 Later years

Adam Smith



Full name	Adam Smith
Born	16 June 1723 Kirkcaldy, Scotland
Died	17 July 1790 (aged 67) Edinburgh, Scotland

Articles About Books

The Story of My Experiments with Truth

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from My experiments with truth)

The Story of My Experiments with Truth (Gujarātī: સત્યના પ્રયોગો અથવા આત્મકથા) is the autobiography of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1920. It was initiated at the insistence of *Swami Anand* and other close co-workers of Gandhi, for him to explain the background of his public campaigns. In 1999, the book was designated as one of the *"100 Most Important Spiritual Books of the 20th Century"* by HarperCollins publishers.[1]

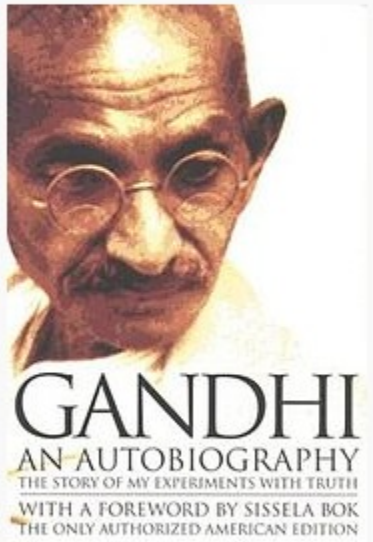
Contents

1 Influences
2 First publication and Later editions
3 Reviews
4 References
    4.1 Editions in print
    4.2 Online editions

Influences [edit]

Gandhi wrote in his autobiography that the three most important modern influences in his life were Leo Tolstoy's *The Kingdom of God Is Within You*, John Ruskin's *Unto This Last* and the poet Shrimad Rajchandra (Raychandbhai)[2].

The Story of My Experiments with Truth



Cover page of 1993 reprint by Beacon Press.

Articles About Websites

Social Science Research Network

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from SSRN)

"SSRN" redirects here. For the nuclear-powered radar picket submarines, see Radar picket.

The **Social Science Research Network** (**SSRN**) is a website devoted to the rapid dissemination of scholarly research in the social sciences and humanities. SSRN is viewed as particularly strong in the fields of economics, finance, accounting, management, and law. SSRN was founded in 1994 by Michael Jensen (a financial economist) and Wayne Marr. Jensen continues to serve as chairman of the company. Gregg Gordon is SSRN's president and CEO.

Academic papers in PDF can be uploaded directly to the site by authors. Most papers are available for worldwide free downloading, but there are papers available only for a fee. Users can also subscribe to abstracting email journals covering a broad range of subject matters. These e-journals then periodically distribute emails containing abstracts (with links to the full text where applicable) of papers recently submitted to SSRN in the respective field.

In economics, and to some degree in law (especially in the field of law and economics), almost all papers are now first published as preprints on SSRN and/or other paper distribution networks such as RePEc before being submitted to an academic journal.

On SSRN, authors and papers are ranked by their number of downloads, which has become an informal indicator of popularity on prepress and open access sites.[1]

SSRN, like other preprint services, circulates publications throughout the scholarly community at an early stage, permitting the author to incorporate comments into the final version of the paper before its publication in a journal. Moreover, even if access to the published paper is restricted, access to the original working paper remains open through SSRN.

Articles on Places

Lakhpat fort town

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Lakhpat)

Coordinates: 23.824°N 68.774°E

Lakhpat fort town is a small town in Kachchh district of Gujarat, India within the fort walls of the 18th-century Lakhpat fort. The literal meaning of Lakhpat is the city of millionaire, however today it is sparsely populated Ghost town, a city of ruins of buildings and a magnificent fort surrounding them. Historically it has been very important trading post connecting Gujarat to Sindh. Its decline started when an earthquake diverted the flow of the Sindhu river away from it. It has a scenic landscape with a fort in ruins along with tomb and a mosque noted for their fine carvings. A nearby gurudwara is historically significant, as Guru Nanak is believed to have visited this site while he was on his way to Mecca. Few of his relics are retained here. During the period of Muslim invasion, the Khudabadi Sonara Community and other Hindus who had not converted to Islam under the Ghaznavids moved to Vegh Kot and Lakhpat (in Kutch) around 1028 AD, to avoid genocide at the hands of the invading muslims and to live peacefully under Hindu Samma rulers.

Lakhpat, the last frontier of Kutch, is an amazing sea fort situated in the mouth of Kori Creek. History says that the waters of Sindhu River used to flow into Lakhpat and further onto Deshalpar (Gunthli). Rice used to be cultivated and Lakhpat used to give an annual revenue of 800,000 Koris just from rice. It is also said that Lakhpat used to generate an income of 100,000 Koris everyday from maritime activities. All this changed with the earthquake of 1819 A. D. A Bundh famously known as Allahbund was created and Sindhu changed its course of flow. The Sindhu river now drains into the sea. Lakhpat and the area around is very sparsely populated of not more than 400 persons.

The Gosh Mohmad Kuba, Syed Pir Shah Dargah, Nani Mai Dargah, Hatkeshwar Temple amongst others in the old town are reminisces of the glorious past.

Lakhpat	
— town —	
Coordinates	
Country	India
State	Gujarat
District(s)	Kachchh
Nearest city	Bhuj
Parliamentary constituency	Bhuj
Population	1,000
▪ Density	▪ 100 /km² (259 /sq mi)
Sex ratio	980/1000 ♂/♀
Literacy	60%%
Time zone	IST (UTC+05:30)
Area	
▪ Coastline	▪ 10 kilometres (6.2 mi)
Climate	Dry (Köppen)
Temperature	
▪ Summer	▪ 42 °C (108 °F)

Articles on Hobbies

Philately

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Philately is the study of stamps and postal history and other related items. Philately involves more than just stamp collecting, which does not necessarily involve the study of stamps. It is possible to be a philatelist without owning any stamps.[1] For instance, the stamps being studied may be very rare, or exist only in museums.

Origins of the word [edit]

The word "philately" is the English version of the French word "philatélie", coined by Georges Herpin in 1864.[2] Herpin stated that stamps had been collected and studied for the previous six or seven years and a better name was required for the new hobby than *timbromanie*, which was disliked.[3] He took the Greek root word *phil* or *philo*, meaning an attraction or affinity for something, and *ateleia*, meaning "exempt from duties and taxes" to form "philatelie".[4] The introduction of postage stamps meant that the receipt of letters was now free of charge, whereas before stamps it was normal for postal charges to be paid by the recipient of a letter.

The alternative terms "timbromania", "timbrophily" and "timbrology" gradually fell out of use as *philately* gained acceptance during the 1860s.[3]

Origins [edit]

The origins of philately lie in the observation that in a number of apparently similar stamps, closer examination may reveal differences in the printed design, paper, watermark, colour, perforations and other areas of the stamp. Comparison with the records of postal authorities may or may not show that the variations were intentional, which leads to further inquiry as to how the changes could have happened, and why. To make things more interesting, thousands of forgeries have been produced over the years, some of them very good, and only a thorough knowledge of philately gives any hope of detecting the fakes.

Articles on Culture

Rio Carnival

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Carnival in Rio de Janeiro** is a world famous festival held before Lent every year and considered the biggest carnival in the world with two million people per day on the streets. The first festivals of Rio date back to 1723.[1]

Contents

1 Samba schools
2 Street carnival
3 Music and dance
4 Instruments of carnival
5 Dates
6 See also
7 References
8 External links

The samba school GRES Mocidade Independente de Padre Miguel parading at the Rio Carnival

Articles on Religion

Falun Gong

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Falun gong)

The **neutrality of this article is disputed**. Please see the discussion on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until the dispute is resolved. *(October 2011)*

Falun Gong (literally means "*Dharma Wheel Practice*",[1] alternatively **Falun Dafa**) is a spiritual discipline first introduced in China in 1992 by its founder, Li Hongzhi, through public lectures.[2] It combines the practice of meditation and slow-moving qigong exercises with the moral philosophy. Falun Gong places a heavy emphasis on morality and the cultivation of virtue in its central tenets of Truthfulness, Compassion, and Forbearance (Chinese: 真、善、忍), and identifies as a qigong practice of the Buddhist school, though its teachings also incorporate elements drawn from Taoist traditions.[3][4] Through moral rectitude and the practice of meditation, practitioners of Falun Gong aspire to better health and, ultimately, spiritual enlightenment.

Falun Gong emerged at the end of China's "*qigong* boom", a period which saw the proliferation of similar practices of meditation, slow-moving exercises and regulated breathing.[5] It differs from other *qigong* schools in its absence of fees or formal membership, lack of daily rituals of worship,[6] its greater emphasis on morality, and the theological nature of its teachings.[7] Western academics have described Falun Gong as a qigong discipline, a "spiritual movement" based on the teachings of its founder,[8] a "cultivation system" in the tradition of Chinese antiquity,[9] and sometimes a new religious movement (NRM).

Although the practice initially enjoyed considerable support from Chinese officialdom, by the mid- to late-1990s, the Communist Party and public security organs increasingly viewed Falun Gong as a potential threat due to its size, independence from the state, and spiritual teachings. By 1999, some estimates placed the number of Falun Gong adherents at over 70 million, exceeding the total membership of the Chinese Communist Party.[10]

Falun Gong

The Falun Dafa emblem

Traditional Chinese	法輪功
Simplified Chinese	法轮功
Literal meaning	Practice of the Wheel of Law

Transcriptions [show]

Falun Dafa

Traditional Chinese	法輪大法
Simplified Chinese	法轮大法
Literal meaning	Great Law of the Wheel of Law

Taoism

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Taoism (also spelled **Daoism**) refers to a philosophical or religious tradition in which the basic concept is to establish harmony with the Tao (道), which is the mechanism of everything that exists. The word "Tao" (or "Dao", depending on the romanization scheme) is usually translated as "way", "path" or "principle", although the word literally means "nature" as in the nature of all things as well as the natural world. Taoism had not only a profound influence on the culture of China, but also on neighboring countries. While the philosophical Taoism is not institutionalized, the religious Taoism is institutionalized and present in multiple countries. Taoist philosophy is deeply rooted in contemporary China, and is an unavoidable part of modern Chinese life.[1]

Taoist propriety and ethics emphasize the Three Jewels of the Tao: compassion, moderation, and humility, while Taoist thought generally focuses on nature, the relationship between humanity and the cosmos (天人相应); health and longevity; and wu wei (action through inaction). Harmony with the Universe, or the source thereof (Tao), is the intended result of many Taoist rules and practices.

Reverence for ancestor spirits and immortals is common in popular Taoism. Organized Taoism distinguishes its ritual activity from that of the folk religion, which some professional Taoists (*Dàoshi*) view as debased. Chinese alchemy (including Neidan), astrology, cuisine, Zen Buddhism, several Chinese martial arts, traditional Chinese medicine, feng shui, and many styles of qigong have been intertwined with Taoism throughout history.

Articles on History

Kalinga War

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Kalinga War** (Sanskrit: कलिन्ग युध्धम्) was a war fought between the Mauryan Empire under Ashoka the Great and the state of Kalinga, a feudal republic located on the coast of the present-day Indian state of Orissa. The Kalinga war is one of the major battles in the History of India. Kalinga put up a stiff resistance, but they were no match for Ashoka's brutal strength. The bloodshed of this war is said to have prompted Ashoka to adopt Buddhism.

Contents

1 Background
2 Aftermath
3 In popular culture
4 References
5 External links

The Kalinga War	
Date	265-264 BC
Location	Kalinga, India
Result	Decisive Maurya victory
Territorial changes	Kalinga annexed by Maurya Empire
Belligerents	
Maurya Empire	Kalinga
Commanders and leaders	
Ashoka the Great	Raja Ananta padmanabha
Strength	
Total 400,000	60,000 infantry,[1] 1,000 cavalry,[1] 700 war elephants[1]
Casualties and losses	
100,000	100,000+[2][3] (including civilians)

Background [edit]

The main reasons for invading Kalinga were both political and economic.[4] Since the time of Ashoka's father, King Bindusara, the Mauryan Empire based in Magadha was following a policy of territorial expansion. Kalinga was under Magadha control during the Nanda rule,[*citation needed*] but regained independence with the beginning of the rule of the Mauryas. That was considered a great setback for the traditional policy of territorial expansion of the Magadhan emperors and was considered to be a loss of political prestige for the Mauryas remely imperative to reduce Kalinga to

Khmer Rouge

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Khmer rouge)

The **Khmer Rouge** (Khmer: □□□□□□□□□□ – "*Khmer Krahom*" in Khmer) literally translated as **Red Cambodians** was the name given to the followers of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, who were the ruling party in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, led by Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Son Sen and Khieu Samphan. Democratic Kampuchea was the name of the state as controlled by the government of the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979.

This article contains Khmer text. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Khmer script.

This organization is remembered primarily for its policy of social engineering, which resulted in genocide.[1] Its attempts at agricultural reform led to widespread famine, while its insistence on absolute self-sufficiency, even in the supply of medicine, led to the deaths of thousands from treatable diseases (such as malaria). Arbitrary executions and torture carried out by its cadres against perceived subversive elements, or during purges of its own ranks between 1976 and 1978, are considered to have constituted a genocide.[2]

The clandestine Communist Party of Kampuchea constituted the secret leadership of the Khmer Rouge, as its official name was known only to a few insiders: it called itself the **Angkar** (the *organization*) and only announced officially its existence in 1977, almost two years after the establishment of Democratic Kampuchea. After the fall of the Khmer Rouge, the organization's remaining guerrilla forces became known as the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. In 1981 the party itself was dissolved, and replaced by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, which was succeeded in the 1993–1994 period by the Cambodian National Unity Party.[3] In 1996 the Democratic National Union Movement of Ieng Sary split from the Khmer Rouge while in 1997 the Khmer National Solidarity Party was founded as a successor to the CNUP by Khieu Samphan.

Diagrams and Illustrations

An interpretation of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, represented as a pyramid with the more basic needs at the bottom.[1]

Statistical Data

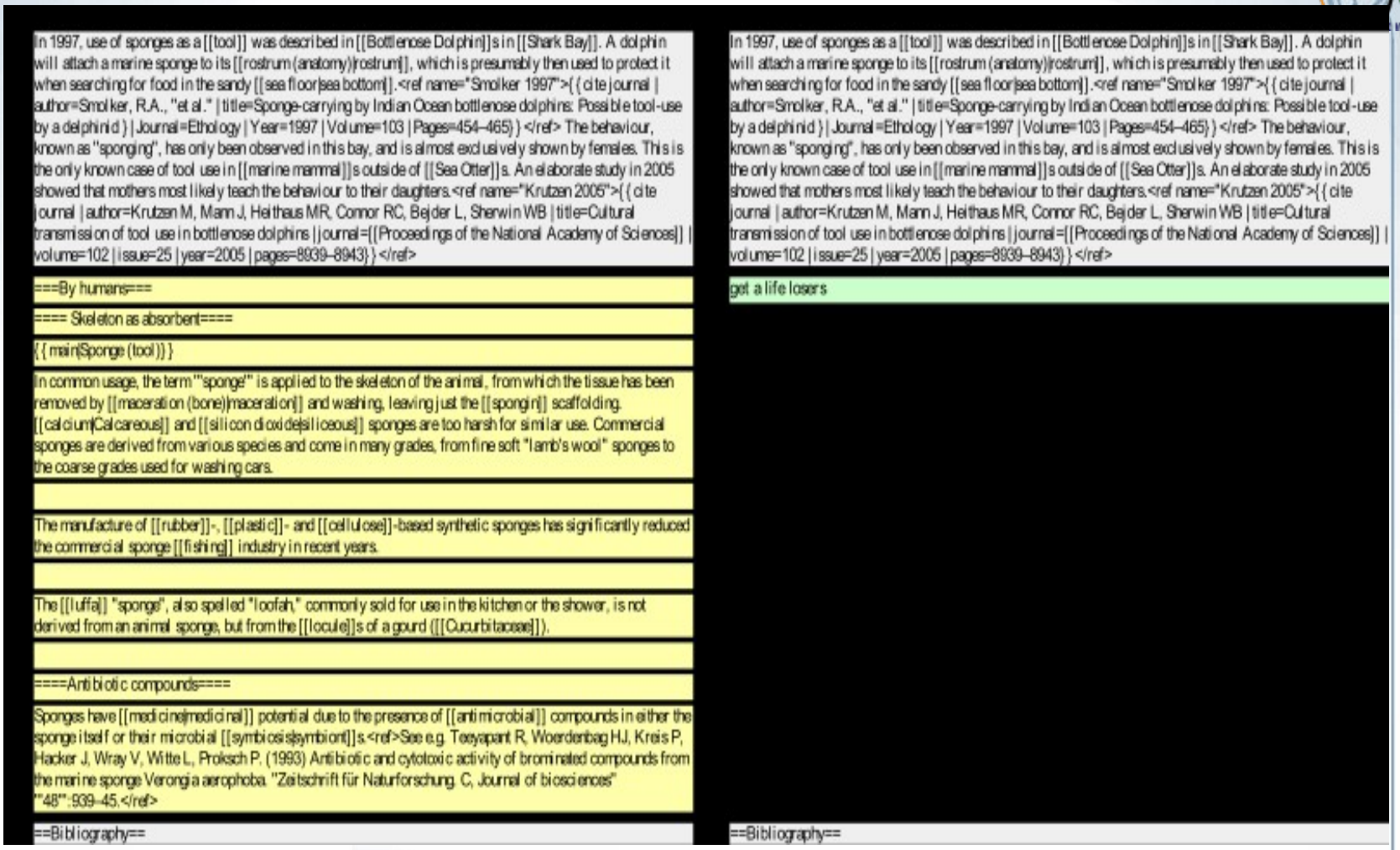
Literacy in India

Country	Adult Literacy Rate	Youth Literacy Rate
China	93.3% (2007) [13]	98.9% (2004)[14]
Sri Lanka	90.8 (2007)	98.0
Burma	89.9% (2007) [15]	94.4% (2004)[16]
Iran	82.4% (2007) [17]	95% (2002)[18]
World Average	84% (1998)[4]	88% (2001)[19]
India	**74.04% (2011)**[20]	**82% (2001)**[3]
Nepal	56.5 (2007)	62.7
Pakistan	62.2 (2007)[21]	73.9
Bangladesh	53.5 (2007)	74

Use of Wikipedia: Some Issues

- Any body - from school boy to a Professor, specialist, casual visitors can edit Wikipedia – from PC, laptop or cell phone.
- Registered and unregistered users have equal chances of editing.
- Vulnerability to attempts by people with an agenda to evolve articles.

Issue of Vandalism



In 1997, use of sponges as a [[tool]] was described in [[Bottlenose Dolphin]]s in [[Shark Bay]]. A dolphin will attach a marine sponge to its [[rostrum (anatomy)|rostrum]], which is presumably then used to protect it when searching for food in the sandy [[sea floor|sea bottom]].<ref name="Smolker 1997">{{cite journal | author=Smolker, R.A., "et al." | title=Sponge-carrying by Indian Ocean bottlenose dolphins: Possible tool-use by a delphinid } | Journal=Ethology | Year=1997 | Volume=103 | Pages=454–465} } </ref> The behaviour, known as "sponging", has only been observed in this bay, and is almost exclusively shown by females. This is the only known case of tool use in [[marine mammal]]s outside of [[Sea Otter]]s. An elaborate study in 2005 showed that mothers most likely teach the behaviour to their daughters.<ref name="Krutzen 2005">{{cite journal | author=Krutzen M, Mann J, Heithaus MR, Connor RC, Bejder L, Sherwin WB | title=Cultural transmission of tool use in bottlenose dolphins | journal={{Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences}} | volume=102 | issue=25 | year=2005 | pages=8939–8943} } </ref>

===By humans===

==== Skeleton as absorbent====

{{main|Sponge (tool)}}

In common usage, the term "'sponge'" is applied to the skeleton of the animal, from which the tissue has been removed by [[maceration (bone)|maceration]] and washing, leaving just the [[spongin]] scaffolding. [[calcium|Calcareous]] and [[silicon dioxide|siliceous]] sponges are too harsh for similar use. Commercial sponges are derived from various species and come in many grades, from fine soft "lamb's wool" sponges to the coarse grades used for washing cars.

The manufacture of [[rubber]]-, [[plastic]]- and [[cellulose]]-based synthetic sponges has significantly reduced the commercial sponge [[fishing]] industry in recent years.

The [[luffa]] "sponge", also spelled "loofah," commonly sold for use in the kitchen or the shower, is not derived from an animal sponge, but from the [[locule]]s of a gourd ([[Cucurbitaceae]]).

====Antibiotic compounds====

Sponges have [[medicine|medicinal]] potential due to the presence of [[antimicrobial]] compounds in either the sponge itself or their microbial [[symbiosis|symbiont]]s.<ref>See e.g. Teeyapant R, Woerdenbag HJ, Kreis P, Hacker J, Wray V, Witte L, Proksch P. (1993) Antibiotic and cytotoxic activity of brominated compounds from the marine sponge Verongia aerophoba. "Zeitschrift für Naturforschung. C, Journal of biosciences" "48": 939–45.</ref>

==Bibliography==

In 1997, use of sponges as a [[tool]] was described in [[Bottlenose Dolphin]]s in [[Shark Bay]]. A dolphin will attach a marine sponge to its [[rostrum (anatomy)|rostrum]], which is presumably then used to protect it when searching for food in the sandy [[sea floor|sea bottom]].<ref name="Smolker 1997">{{cite journal | author=Smolker, R.A., "et al." | title=Sponge-carrying by Indian Ocean bottlenose dolphins: Possible tool-use by a delphinid } | Journal=Ethology | Year=1997 | Volume=103 | Pages=454–465} } </ref> The behaviour, known as "sponging", has only been observed in this bay, and is almost exclusively shown by females. This is the only known case of tool use in [[marine mammal]]s outside of [[Sea Otter]]s. An elaborate study in 2005 showed that mothers most likely teach the behaviour to their daughters.<ref name="Krutzen 2005">{{cite journal | author=Krutzen M, Mann J, Heithaus MR, Connor RC, Bejder L, Sherwin WB | title=Cultural transmission of tool use in bottlenose dolphins | journal={{Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences}} | volume=102 | issue=25 | year=2005 | pages=8939–8943} } </ref>

got a life losers

==Bibliography==

Edit Wars

On Wikipedia, edit warring is very common but is controlled by means of page protection and blocking of the user(s) involved.

Wikipedia has a policy known as the *three revert rule* in which regardless of the issue or the importance of the page, any editor is allowed a maximum of three reverts a day to any given page. If an editor goes beyond the three reverts, s/he can be blocked from editing for a period of time.[1][2]

If a particular page has been involved in an edit war, and many editors are involved, this results in the page being protected from editing by anyone other than administrators. Any changes that are proposed to the page must then be discussed and approved by an administrator. Even an administrator is not allowed to boldly make changes to such a page that do not reflect consensus.

Notable edit warring [edit]

It is most common on Wikipedia for edit warring to occur on a popular topic.[3][2]

For example, the *Daily Telegraph* reported in September 2009 that filmmaker Roman Polanski's Wikipedia article had been temporarily blocked from public editing following an edit war by contributors over its content. Polanski was, at the time, facing charges from a sex scandal.[4]

- (cur | prev) 15:22, 20 September 2011 AwamerT (talk | contribs) **m** (67,601 bytes) *(Reverted addition of unsourced negative content to a biographical article (HG))*
- (cur | prev) 15:10, 20 September 2011 71.165.54.217 (talk) (68,384 bytes) *(Ad pressRemove reference to photo shoot not only is it contrary to the facts of the case, not mentioned by Roman Polanski until much later but the fact that he is not a photographer make the claim an attempt to use yhe media to farther assult her..)*
- (cur | prev) 13:51, 20 September 2011 DVdm (talk | contribs) **m** (67,601 bytes) *(Reverted edits by 78.0.241.153 (talk) identified as unconstructive (HG))*
- (cur | prev) 13:51, 20 September 2011 78.0.241.153 (talk) (67,624 bytes)
- (cur | prev) 11:37, 20 September 2011 ClueBot NG (talk | contribs) **m** (67,601 bytes) *(Reverting possible vandalism by 78.0.241.153 to version by Polyamorph. False positive? Report it. Thanks, ClueBot NG. (600430) (Bot))*
- (cur | prev) 11:37, 20 September 2011 78.0.241.153 (talk) (67,612 bytes)
- (cur | prev) 16:25, 19 September 2011 Polyamorph (talk | contribs) **m** (67,601 bytes) *(Reverted edits by 184.76.88.14 (talk) identified as unconstructive (HG))*
- (cur | prev) 16:24, 19 September 2011 184.76.88.14 (talk) (67,619 bytes) *(Tag: possible BLP issue or vandalism)*
- (cur | prev) 01:01, 19 September 2011 ClueBot NG (talk | contribs) **m** (67,601 bytes) *(Reverting possible vandalism by 94.1.81.25 to version by Kangaroopower. False positive? Report it. Thanks, ClueBot NG. (596859) (Bot))*
- (cur | prev) 01:01, 19 September 2011 94.1.81.25 (talk) (67,619 bytes) *(Don't worry, it's fine. He is well known as a rapist, no doubt exclusively as a rapist to some due to pop culture references.) (Tag: possible BLP issue or vandalism)*
- (cur | prev) 00:55, 19 September 2011 Kangaroopower (talk | contribs) **m** (67,601 bytes) *(Reverted edits by 94.1.81.25 to last version by Wikiwatcher1 (GLOO))*
- (cur | prev) 00:51, 19 September 2011 94.1.81.25 (talk) (67,619 bytes) *(Tag: possible BLP issue or vandalism)*
- (cur | prev) 16:27, 16 September 2011 Wikiwatcher1 (talk | contribs) (67,601 bytes) *(trim redundant facts)*

Wikipedia’s Self Corrective Mechanism

- Administrators, commonly known as admins or sysops (system operators), are Wikipedia editors trusted with access to restricted technical features ("tools"). For example, administrators can protect, delete and restore pages, move pages over redirects, hide and delete page revisions, edit protected pages, and block other editors.

- Administrators assume these responsibilities as volunteers; they are not acting as employees of the Wikimedia Foundation. They are never required to use their tools and must never use them to gain an advantage in a dispute in which they are involved. Administrators should not be confused with Wikimedia system administrators ("sysadmins").

- The English Wikipedia currently has 1,514 administrators.

  (Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Administrators)

Example of a blocked User

en.wikipedia.org	22:25, 26 March 2008		Blocked indefinitely. Reason: Abusing multiple accounts: Socking again per SPI: Arbitration enforcement: Evasion of block and arbitration topic ban as [redacted] see Wikipedia:Sockpuppet investigations/[redacted]
	16:31, 19 July		

Best Use of Wikipedia for Students

First Glance on unfamiliar topics

Ambush marketing

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ambush marketing can be defined as a marketing strategy wherein the advertisers associate themselves with, and therefore capitalize on, a particular event without paying any sponsorship fee.[1] The Macmillan English Dictionary defines ambush marketing as a marketing strategy in which a competing brand connects itself with a major sporting event without paying sponsorship fee.[2] According to McCarthy, ambush marketing is a type of marketing by a company that is not an official sponsor of an event, but which places advertisements using the event, to induce customers to pay attention to the advertisement.[3] From a theoretical perspective, ambush marketing refers to a company's attempt to capitalize on the goodwill, reputation, and popularity of a particular event by creating an association with it, without the authorization or consent of the necessary parties.[4]

Contents [hide]

1 History
2 Types of ambush marketing
  2.1 "Direct" ambush marketing
  2.2 "Indirect" ambush marketing
  2.3 "Incidental" ambush marketing
3 Impacts of Ambush marketing
4 Notable events
5 Future of ambush marketing
6 Bibliography
7 References

Using Wikipedia's Reference lists for preparation of assignments, reports and dissertations.

References (for the Wikipedia Article on Analgesics)

1. ^ Anonymous (1990). *Cancer pain relief and palliative care; report of a WHO expert committee*. World Health Organization Technical Report Series, 804. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization. pp. 1–75. ISBN 924120804X.
2. ^ Dworkin RH, Backonja M, Rowbotham MC, *et al.* (2003). "Advances in neuropathic pain: diagnosis, mechanisms, and treatment recommendations". *Arch. Neurol.* **60** (11): 1524–34. doi:10.1001/archneur.60.11.1524. PMID 14623723.
3. ^ Driessen B, Reimann W (January 1992). "Interaction of the central analgesic, tramadol, with the uptake and release of 5-hydroxytryptamine in the rat brain in vitro". *British Journal of Pharmacology* **105** (1): 147–51. PMC 1908625. PMID 1596676.
4. ^ Bamigbade TA, Davidson C, Langford RM, Stamford JA (September 1997). "Actions of tramadol, its enantiomers and principal metabolite, O-desmethyltramadol, on serotonin (5-HT) efflux and uptake in the rat dorsal raphe nucleus". *British Journal of Anaesthesia* **79** (3): 352–6. PMID 9389855.
5. ^ Reimann W, Schneider F (May 1998). "Induction of 5-hydroxytryptamine release by tramadol, fenfluramine and reserpine". *European Journal of Pharmacology* **349** (2–3): 199–203. doi:10.1016/S0014-2999(98)00195-2. PMID 9671098.
6. ^ Gobbi M, Moia M, Pirona L, *et al.* (September 2002). "p-Methylthioamphetamine and 1-(m-chlorophenyl)piperazine, two non-neurotoxic 5-HT releasers in vivo, differ from neurotoxic amphetamine derivatives in their mode of action at 5-HT nerve endings in vitro". *Journal of Neurochemistry* **82** (6): 1435–43. doi:10.1046/j.1471-4159.2002.01073.x. PMID 12354291.
7. ^ Oxford Textbook of Palliative Medicine, 3rd ed. (Doyle D, Hanks G, Cherney I and Calman K, eds. Oxford University Press, 2004).
8. ^ Kornhuber J, Bleich S, Wiltfang J, Maler M, Parsons CG. "Flupirtine shows functional NMDA receptor antagonism by enhancing Mg2+ block via activation of voltage independent potassium channels". J.Neural Transm. 106:857-867, 1999. PMID 10599868
9. ^ Klawe, C; Maschke, M (2009). "Flupirtine: pharmacology and clinical applications of a nonopioid analgesic and potentially neuroprotective compound". *Expert opinion on pharmacotherapy* **10** (9): 1495–500. doi:10.1517/14656560902988528. PMID 19505216.
10. ^ Stoessel C, Heberlein A, Hillemacher T, Bleich S, Kornhuber J. "Positive reinforcing effects of flupirtine --- two case reports". Prog.Neuropsychopharmacol.Biol.Psychiatry 34:1120-1121, 2010. PMID 20362025
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13. ^ CMCR: *CMCR Report February 17th*, California, 2010. http://www.cmcr.ucsd.edu/CMCR_REPORT_FEB17.pdf

Use of Further Readings List

Further reading

- Boudreaux, Donald J. (1995). "Puffery" in Advertising. *Free Market*, September 1995 Volume 13, Number 9.
- Preston, Ivan L. (1996). *The Great American Blow-Up: Puffery in Advertising and Selling*. University of Wisconsin Press. ISBN 0-299-15254-5
- Foulke, Judith E. (1995) Cosmetic Ingredients: Understanding the Puffery. *FDA Consumer*, Publication No. (FDA) 95-5013.
- Hoffman, David A. (2006). The Best Puffery Article Ever. *Iowa Law Review*, Vol. 91, 2006
- DeFrancis, Victor F. (2004). Remembrance of Things Pasta: Circuit Addresses Puffery PDF (111 KiB). *FTC Consumer Protection Update*, Fall 2004.
- Federal Trade Commission Policy Statement on Deception, 103 F.T.C. 174 (1984), appended to Cliffdale Assoc. Inc., 103 F.T.C. 110 (1984).

Use of Article/ Author Talkpages

Talk:Hawala

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Contents [hide]

1 Review of Douglas Farah book
2 the origin of the word
3 Question
4 Illegality in the US?
5 Hawala after September 11, 2001
6 Worth including a note about Bitcoin?

Review of Douglas Farah book [edit]

In the 10 February 2005 edition of the *New York Review of Books*, Patrick Radden Keefe reviews Douglas Farah's *Blood from Stones: The Secret Financial Network of Terror* (Broadway Books, 2004) [ISBN 0767915623], and provides an interesting overview of, among other things, Farah's attempts to pursuade the CIA of the function of hawala, and the agency's resistence to investigating the network. --SilasM 02:58, 30 Jan 2005 (UTC)

the origin of the word [edit]

the word is of an Arabic origin

the word "HAWALA" (n) originated from the verb (most arabic words originates from verbs) "HAWWALA" (v); which means "transfer" or "divert" and thus "Hawala" means "transfer " (n)--Rawand 14:37, 23 Mar 2005 (UTC)

Question [edit]

If, as I understand is the case, this is often used to send money to one's family in a different country, and being that there are particular countries that receive the money, and other countries that export the money, what happens when eventually the broker in the receiving

Summing up

- Wikipedia is an excellent source of information.
- It has its own corrective mechanism despite being vulnerable to Vandalism.
- Hyperlinked nature of articles (as against linear text) facilitates further study and research.
- So does the references and external links.

Contd…

- Policy of Neutral Point of view makes diverse views accessible to people.
- A major forte of Wikipedia is its democratic and approach free from censorship (with some editing controls).
- Ever expanding base of articles.
- Welcome approach for new as well as old editors.
- A boon for students and everyone across globe.

THANK YOU