

# Copyright, Copyleft, and Wikimedia movement

**Dr. Diptanshu Das**

Paediatric Neurologist, Developmental Paediatrician, Doctor

Editor in Chief, ILAE Wikipedia Project

Board member, Wikimedia Medicine & Long term Wikipedian

Member, Working Group, Open Access India

**[das.diptanshu@gmail.com](mailto:das.diptanshu@gmail.com)**

1.

# All Rights Reserved

Let us have a look at Intellectual Property  
and Copyright

# What is Intellectual Property (IP)

- IP refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce. (WIPO)
- IP offers legal protection and enable the innovators to earn recognition or financial benefit from what they invent or create, thus encouraging creativity and innovation .
- It is important to strike the right balance between the interests of innovators and the wider public interest.

# Objectives of Intellectual Property

- Protecting creativity (arts)
- Protecting innovation (science)
- Protecting commercial interests (commerce)

# Intellectual Property Rights

## Patents

an exclusive right granted for an invention. It provides the right to decide how - or whether - the invention can be used by others.

## Designs

ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. A design may consist of three-dimensional features, such as the shape or surface of an article, or of two-dimensional features, such as patterns, lines or color.

## Copyrights

the rights that creators have over their works: books, music, paintings, sculpture and films, to computer programs, databases, technical drawings, advertisements, maps etc.

## Trade Secret/ Confidential info

IP rights on confidential information which may be sold or licensed. The unauthorized acquisition, use or disclosure of such secret is regarded as an unfair practice, liable to prosecution.

## Trademarks

a sign capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises.

## Geographical indications

signs used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, a reputation or characteristics that are essentially attributable to that place of origin.

# Patents

- An exclusive right granted for an invention. It provides the right to decide how - or whether - the invention can be used by others.

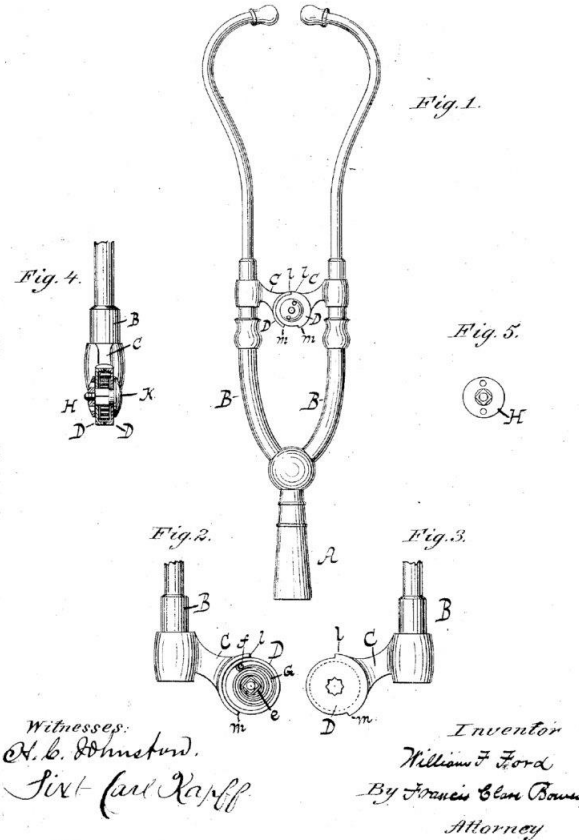
## United States Patent Office

(No Model.)

W. F. FORD.  
STETHOSCOPE.

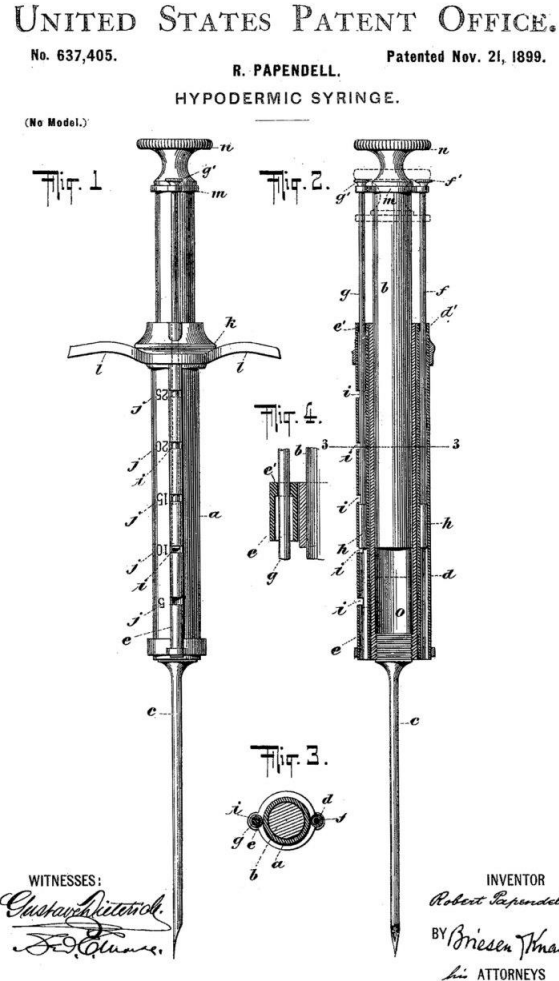
No. 257,487.

Patented May 9, 1882.



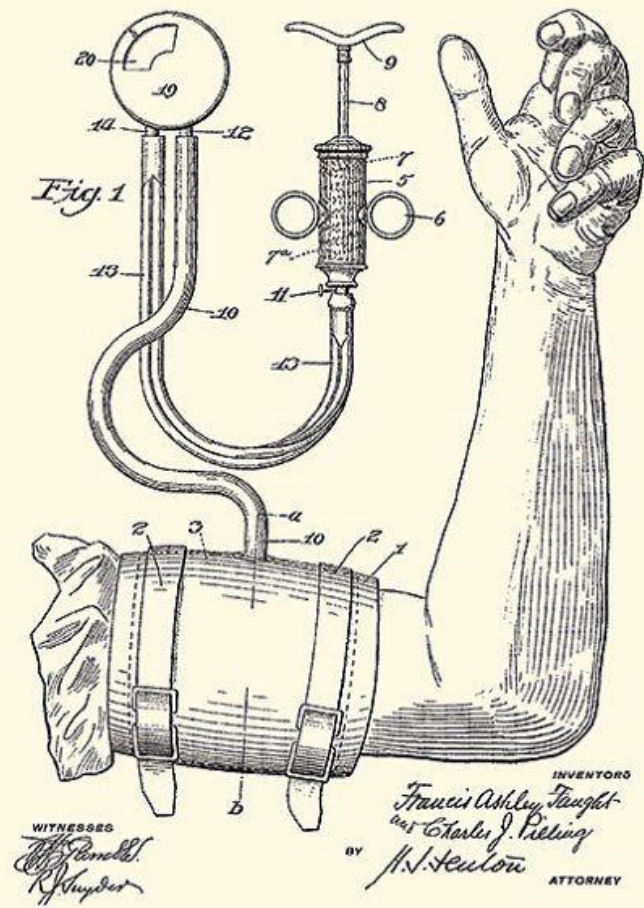
# Patents

- An exclusive right granted for an invention. It provides the right to decide how - or whether - the invention can be used by others.



# Patents

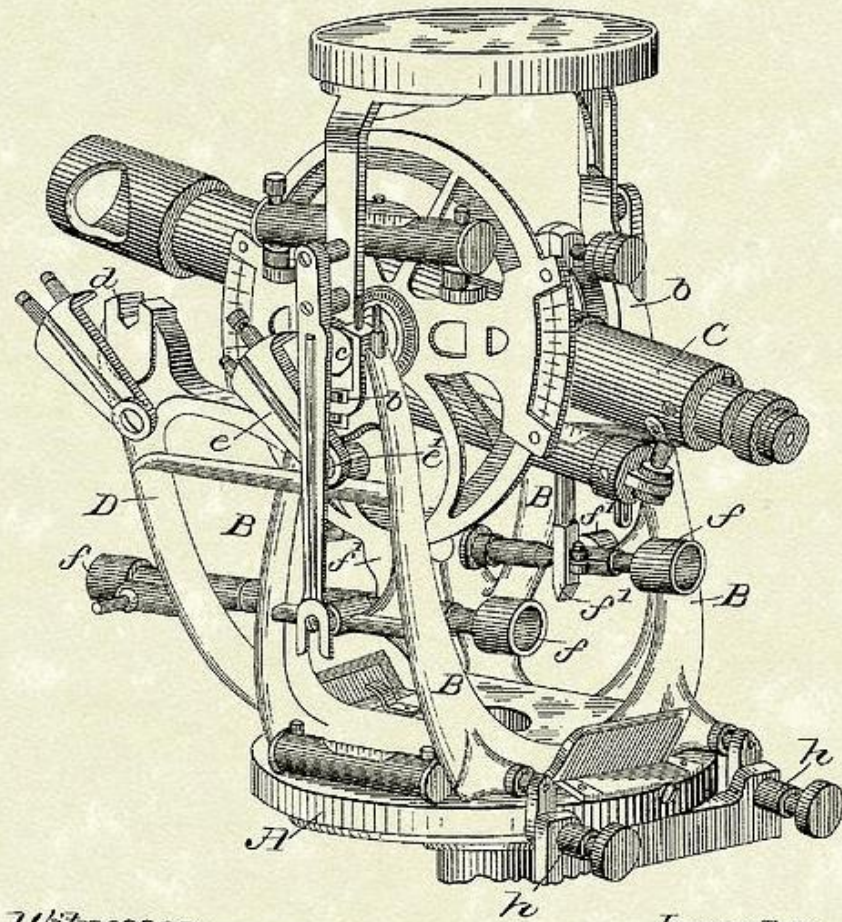
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# Patents

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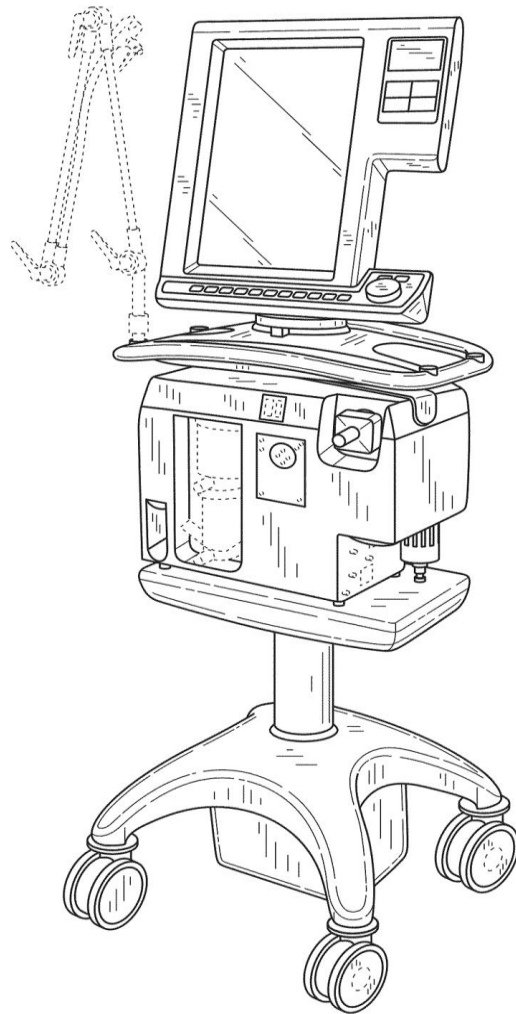


Witnesses.  
Fred W. Aspinwall.  
Edward F. Allen.

Inventor  
Christian L. Berger  
by Crosby Denigery Atty.

# Patents

- An exclusive right granted for an invention. It provides the right to decide how - or whether - the invention can be used by others.

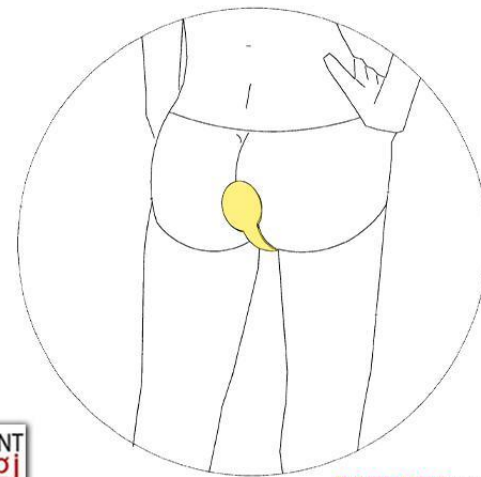


# Conditions to be patentable

- Novelty
- Innovativeness
- Usefulness

PATENTED FLATULENCE DEODORIZER  
TO MAKE YOUR FARTS SMELL LIKE LAVENDER

US6313371 B1



PATENT  
yogi

PATENTS SIMPLIFIED

**i** FUNNY PATENT OF THE DAY - US6313371 B1

## Patent Information

Patent Number: US 6313371 B1

Patent Title: Flatulence deodorizer

Publication type: Grant

Publication date: 6 Nov 2001

Filing date: 12 Apr 2000

Priority date: 12 Apr 2000

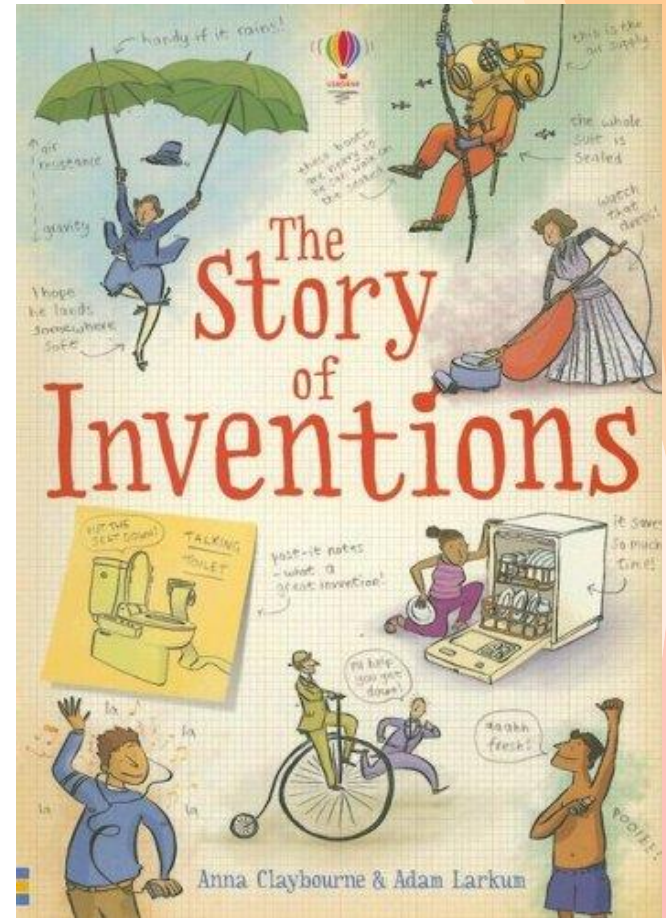
Fee status: Paid

Inventors: Brian J Conant, Myra M Conant

<https://in.pinterest.com/patentyogi/funny-patents/>  
<https://patentyogi.com/funny/funday-this-sunday-patented-flatulence-deodorizer-to-make-your-farts-smell-like-lavenders/>

# Patents

- exclusive rights for an invention
  - a product or process
  - a new way of doing something, or offers new technical solution to a problem
- Term of patent = 20 years
- Renewable
- Are territorial rights



<https://www.amazon.com/Story-Inventions-Anna-Claybourne/dp/0794517102>



Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks  
Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
Government of India



- Patents
- Designs
- Trade Marks
- GI
- RGNIPM



- > Comprehensive E-Filing
- > Public Search
- > Dynamic Utilities

E-Gateways

- > Journals
- > Annual Reports
- > Vacancy Announcement

Publication

- > Acts & Rules
- > Manuals / Guidelines
- > Controller's Decision

Resources

- > Copyright Office
- > SICLDR
- > ISA / IPEA

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19 Jun 2020  
<http://www.ipindia.nic.in/> periods for completion of various acts/proceedings,

### Tenders & Notice

### Events

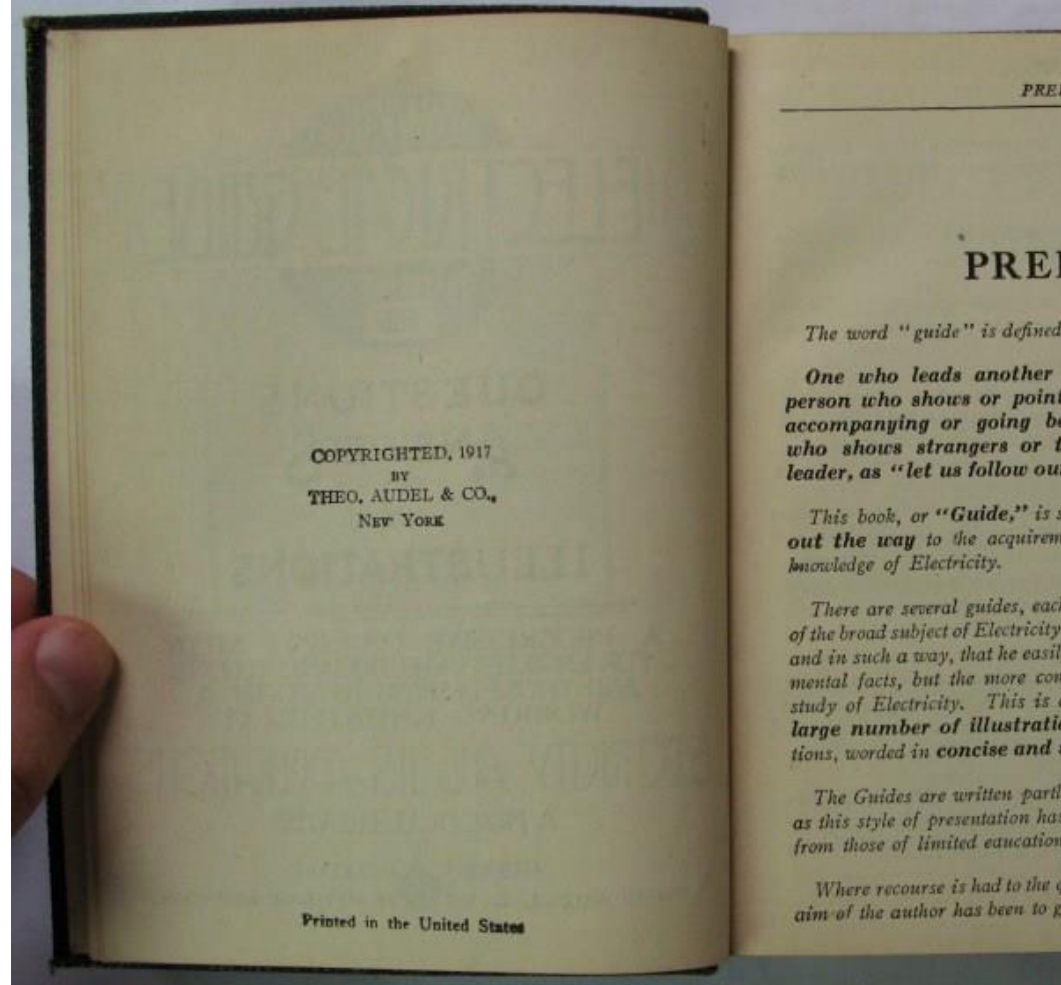
year 2019-20  
ir 2019-20  
Invitation for submit  
Applications for Nat



# Copyrights

the rights that creators have over their works: books, music, paintings, sculpture and films, to computer programs, databases, technical drawings, advertisements, maps

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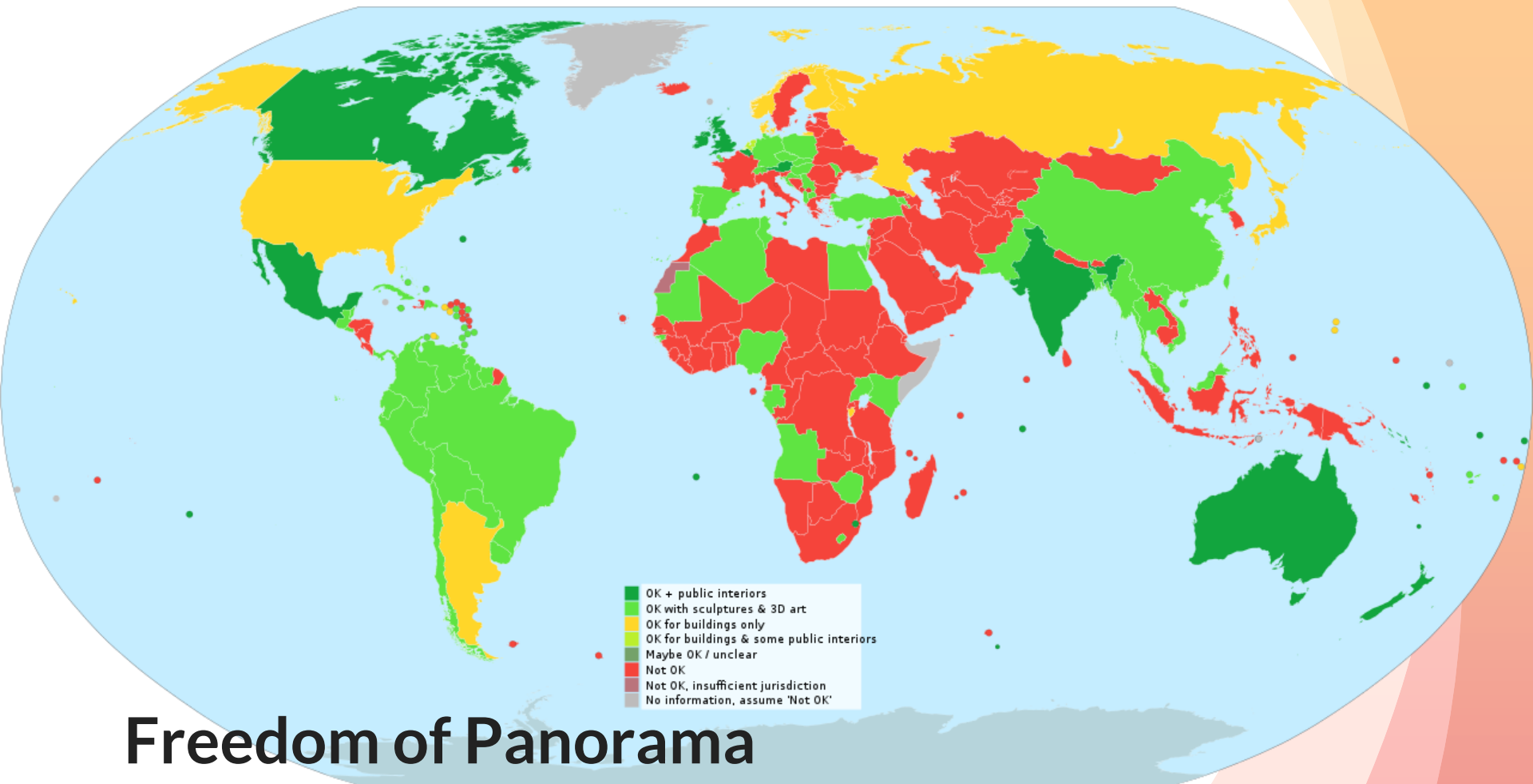
# Copyrights

- Berne Convention: registration is not needed
- Acquisition of Copyright is automatic with the creation the work
- Registration as prima facie evidence

# Copyrights

- In India lasts for lifetime of author + 60 years
- Registration not mandatory
- Your work is protected by copyright as soon as you produce it, even if it is a scribbling on a piece of paper
- The expression is copyrighted, not the idea
- For photos, the photographer is the copyright holder





# Freedom of Panorama

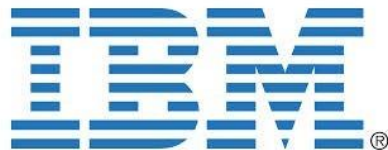
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Freedom\\_of\\_Panorama\\_world\\_map.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Freedom_of_Panorama_world_map.svg)

# Trademarks

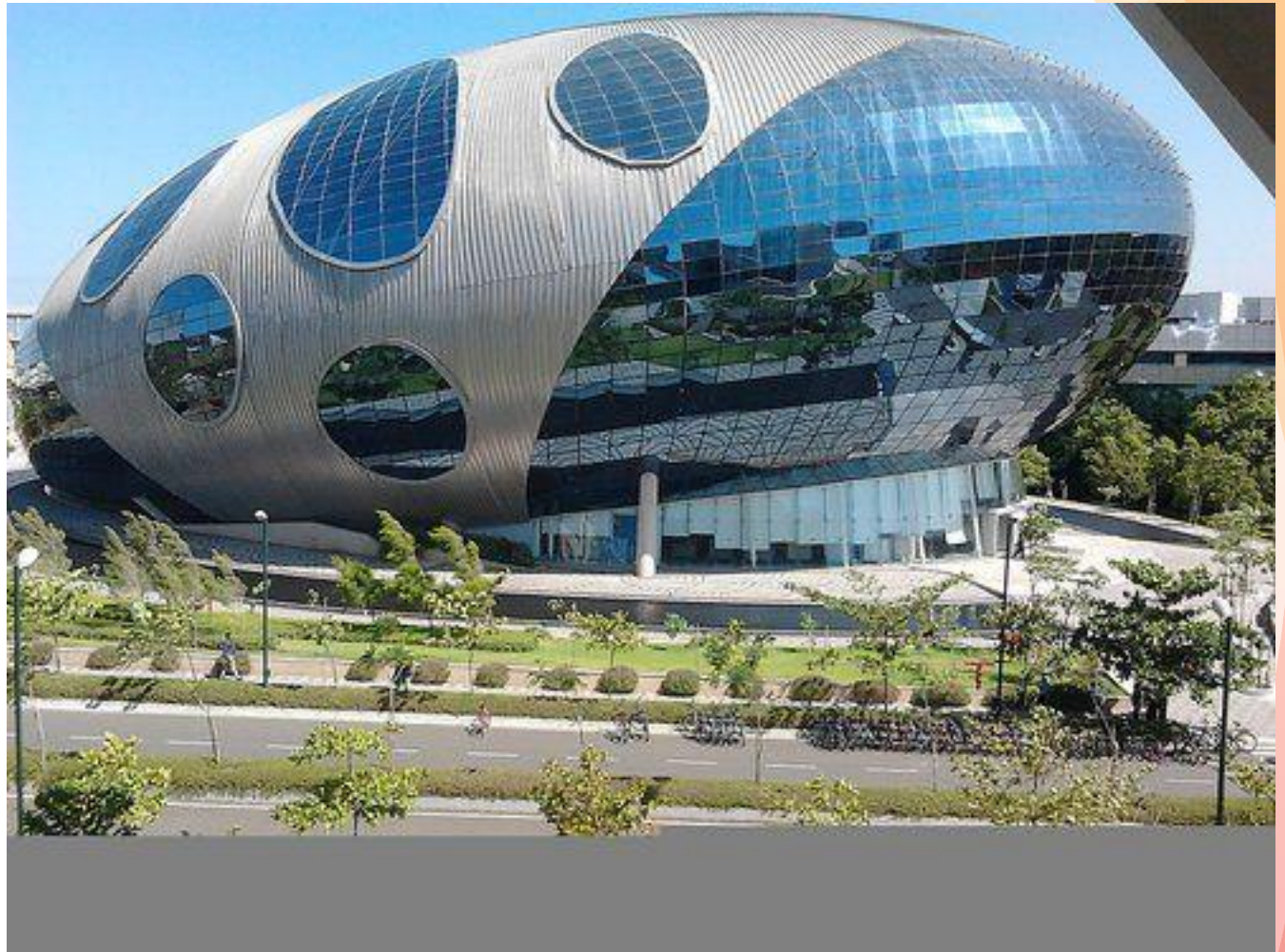


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# Trademarks



# Designs



# Designs



Leaning Back Water  
Sculpture

(Digital art, not real)

<https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/134545107602740725/>

(Free to use)

# Designs



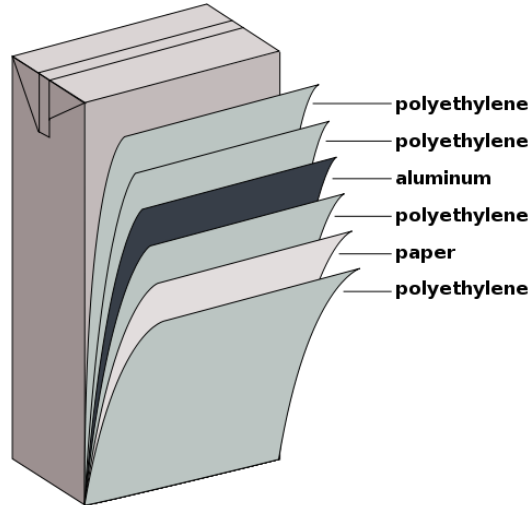
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Tetra Brik Aseptic (TBA) Packaging Components



# Designs



Design rights belong to respective holders.



# Domain names

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Domain Name should be a minimum of 3 characters \*

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- .IN**
- .भारत
- .CO.IN
- .NET.IN
- .FIRM.IN
- .GEN.IN
- .IND.IN
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**PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES & FARMERS' RIGHTS AUTHORITY, INDIA**

(A Statutory body created by an act of Parliament)

AUTHORITY DUS CENTER PUBLICATIONS TENDERS VACANCY APPLICATION FAQ'S DRAFT-GUIDELINES(NEW CROPS) RTI

**PPV&FRA HELPLINE No. 011-25843808. It is to inform to all concerned that the appli**

# Plant Varieties

**NEWS / FORTH COMING ACTIVITIES**

15.04.2020 which are listed before Learned Registrar, Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers' Rights Authority, S-2, 'A' Block, NASC Complex, DPS Marg, Opp. Todapur Village, New Delhi 110012., stands postponed. The next of hearing will be informed to the parties shortly. Your utmost kind cooperation is solicited  
Click to View Details

Dr. K. V. Prabhu, Chairperson, PPV&FR Authority was conferred the Atal Ratna Award 2019, by the India International Trade Development Organization (IITDO).  
Click to View Details

**PPV&FR AUTHORITY**

In order to provide for the establishment of an effective system for protection of plant varieties, the rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants it has been considered necessary to recognize and protect the rights of the farmers and plant breeders.

[Location Map](#)»  
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**MEMBERS OF AUTHORITY**

Members of the PPV & FR AUTHORITY  
Recent Members of the AUTHORITY

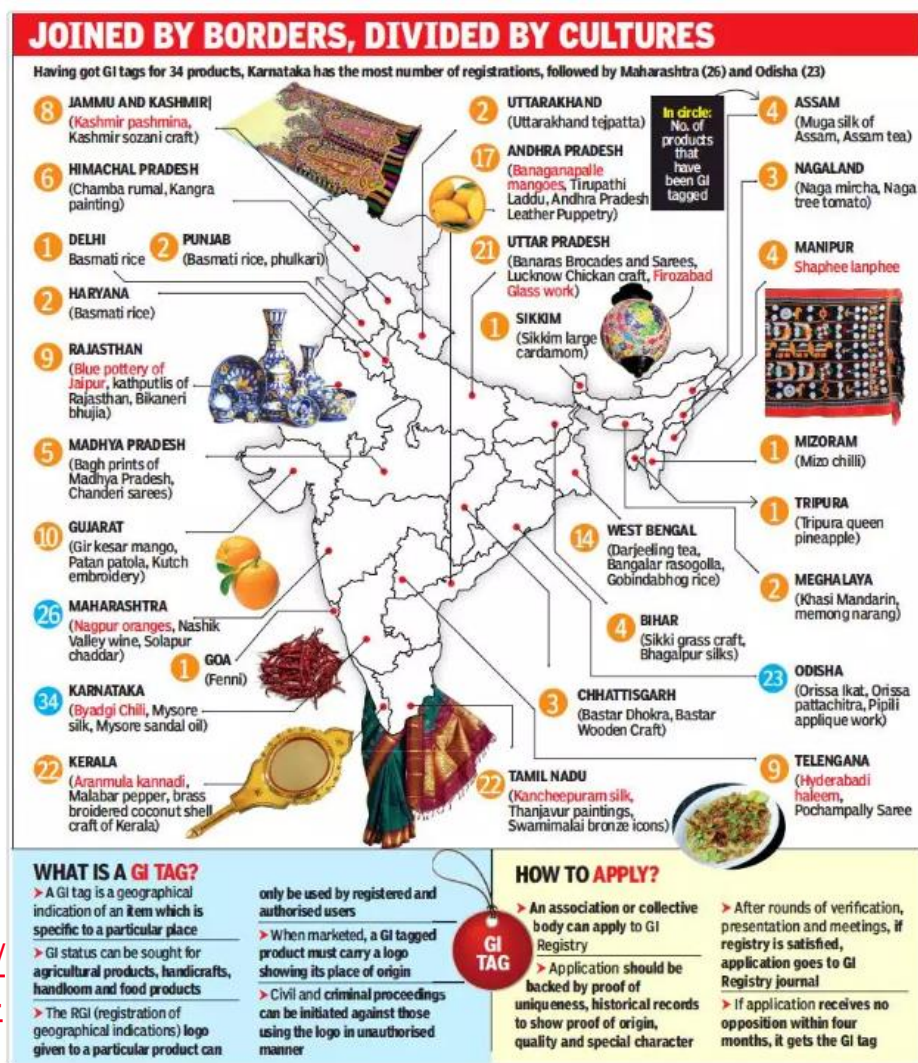
**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- ▶ Draft crop guidelines of SEABUCKTHORN **NEW**
- ▶ Inviting E-Tender for Providing Manpower Services in PPV&FR Authority. Last Date: 23 July, 2020 upto 17.30 Pm. visit : <https://eprocure.gov.in/eprocure/app> and "Tender ID: 2020\_DACO\_570094\_1", Tender Reference Number:PPV&FR/25-20/2019. **NEW**
- ▶ Advertisement No. PPV&FR/Consultant/2020 for the engagement of Consultants (Technical) on contract basis in the PPV&FR Authorit. Last Date: 31st July, 2020 **NEW**
- ▶ Mango (Revised DUS Guideline approved effective from 1st July, 2020) **NEW**
- ▶ Advertisement for on contract basis to the post of Deputy Registrar at the Branch Office, PPV&FR Authority, Campus of College of Agriculture (MPKV), Pune, (Maharashtra). Last Date for receipt of applications is 15th July, 2020. **NEW**
- ▶ Public Notice No. 6 of 2020 dated 18.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter 'Extension of time for submission of seeds in respect of varieties for DUS testing during kharif 2020'. **NEW**
- ▶ Advertisement for Outsourced basis to the post of Deputy Registrar at the Guwahati (AAU, Khanapara, Campus) Branch Office of PV&FR Authority. Last Date for receipt of applications is within 30 days from the date of advertisement.
- ▶ Public Notice No. 5 of 2020 dated 12.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter 'Lockdown period not to be included while computing novelty for new varieties under Section 15(3)(a) of PPV&FR Act, 2001'.
- ▶ Walk-in-interview for the position of Senior Research Fellow (SRF) and Technical Assistant (TA) at Branch office PPV&FRA Shivamogga, Karnataka. Last date for submission of application is 22nd June, 2020
- ▶ Public Notice No. 4 of 2020 dated 03.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter of submission of rootstock as per DUS test guidelines.
- ▶ Public Notice No. 3 of 2020 dated 02.06.2020 issued by Registrar in the matter receipt of Application By Hand/ By Post. .
- ▶ Public Notice No. 2 of 2020 dated 22.04.2020 issued by

**DUS Test Guidelines****CERTIFICATE ISSUED VARIETIES****Track Application STATUS****PLANT VARIETY REGISTRY****CITIZEN'S CHARTER****IMPORTANT ORDERS/DECISIONS****PUBLIC NOTICE**

# GI Tags

- Name or sign on certain products that indicate specific geographical origin



<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/tracking-indian-communities/of-silks-and-sweets-is-gi-tag-worth-the-fight/>

# Trade Secrets or Confidential Info

- New invention
- Coke formula etc.



		<b>Protects</b>	<b>Infringement</b>	<b>Registration Process</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Comparative Costs</b>
<b>Patent</b>	Utility Patent	Functional Aspects	Make, Use, Offer, Sale, Import	Yes	20 years upon filing	Expensive
	Design Patent	Ornamental Features	Make, Use, Offer, Sale, Import	Yes	15 years upon filing	Moderate
<b>Trademarks</b>		Brands	Used in commerce	Optional	Potentially indefinite, limited by use	Inexpensive
<b>Copyrights</b>		Works of Authorship	Copying, etc.	Optional	Life Plus 70 Years	Inexpensive
<b>Trade Secrets</b>		Information	Misappropriation	No	Potentially indefinite, limited by secrecy	Depends

# When to Seek Legal Action

- Counterfeit mark
- Counterfeit products
- Infringement

# Legal Action for Infringement

- Remedial Measures
  - Civil
  - Criminal
  - Administrative
- Includes
  - Filing for damages
  - Imprisonment 6 months – 3years
  - Fine Rs.50,000 – Rs.200,000
  - Seizure of infringing copies

# What cannot be protected

- Mere discovery of a scientific principle
- Mere admixture/rearrangement of known devices
- Process for treatment of human beings or animals
- Methods of agriculture or horticulture
- Frivolous invention or against natural laws
- Method of playing a game
- Choreographic works or fashion
- Names, titles, short phrases, expressions

# Selling or Transferring Rights to Your Work



## Some Relevant Websites

- <http://www.ipindia.nic.in/>
- <http://copyright.gov.in/>
- <http://www.plantauthority.gov.in/>
- <https://www.icann.org/>
- <http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html>

# Additional Resources

- <https://www.itgovernance.eu/blog/en/the-gdpr-what-exactly-is-personal-data>
- <https://www.ipwatchdog.com/2018/11/17/protecting-idea-can-ideas-be-patented/id=103389/>
- <http://www.legalservicesindia.com/law/article/5/7/Product-Patent-and-Exclusive-Marketing-Rights>
- <https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1002766>

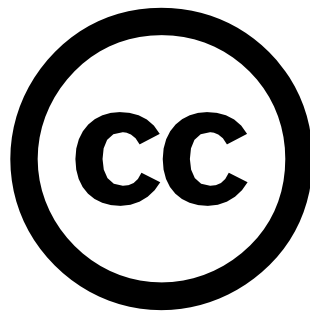
2.

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Striking a balance. Copyright vs Copyleft.



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domain**

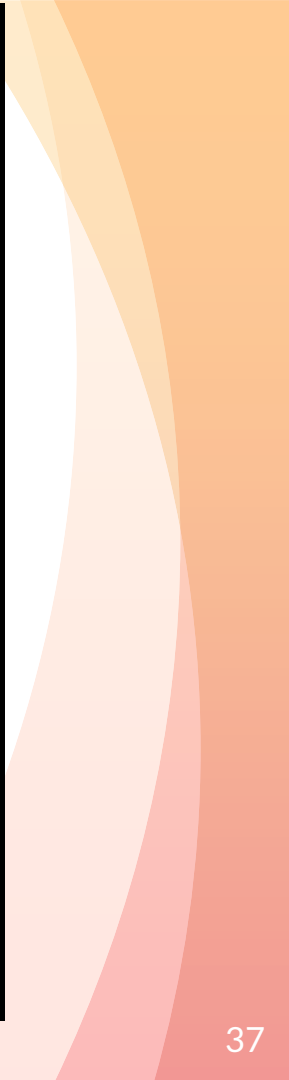
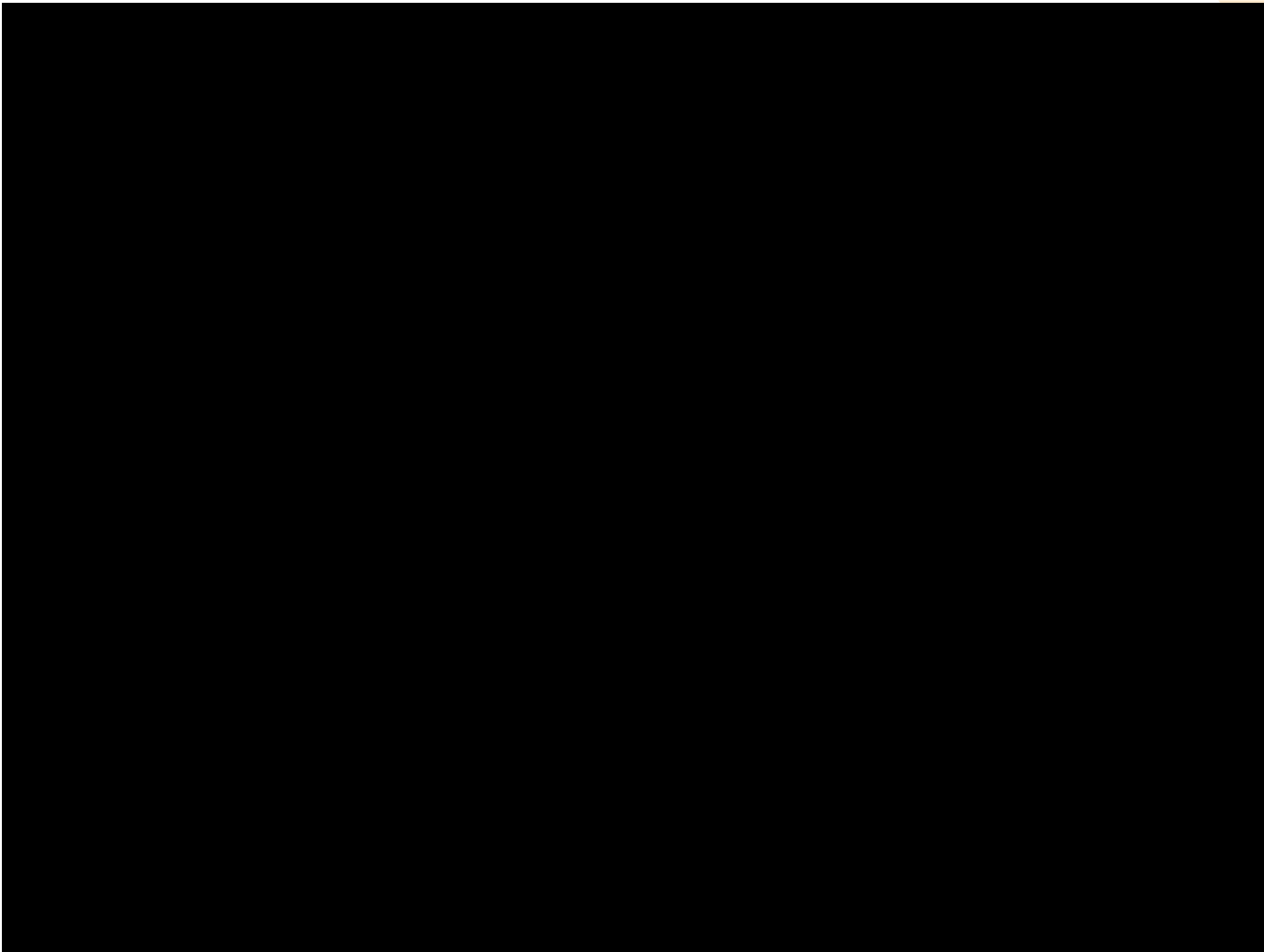


**Some rights  
reserved**



**All rights  
reserved**

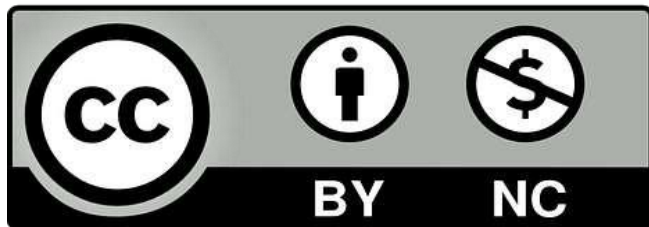
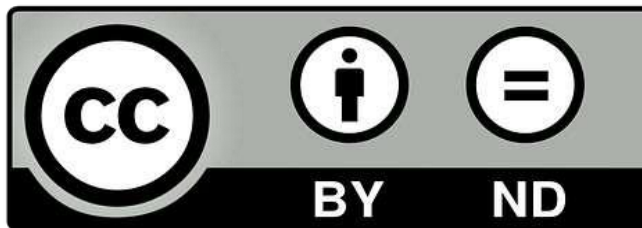
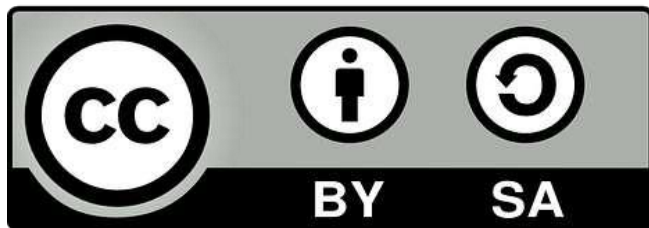
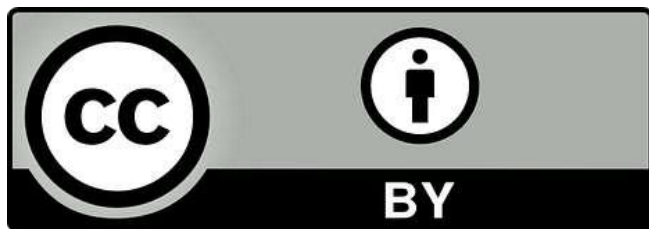
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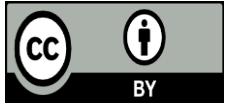


# Non-Commercial

- The distinction might not always be so clear as in:
  - A for-profit company uses a work as part of a charity drive
  - A non-profit university uses a work in an advertisement for a service it sells
  - An educator uses a work to teach students in a course for which they charge tuition fees
  - A for-profit company uses a song as the hold music on its telephone system



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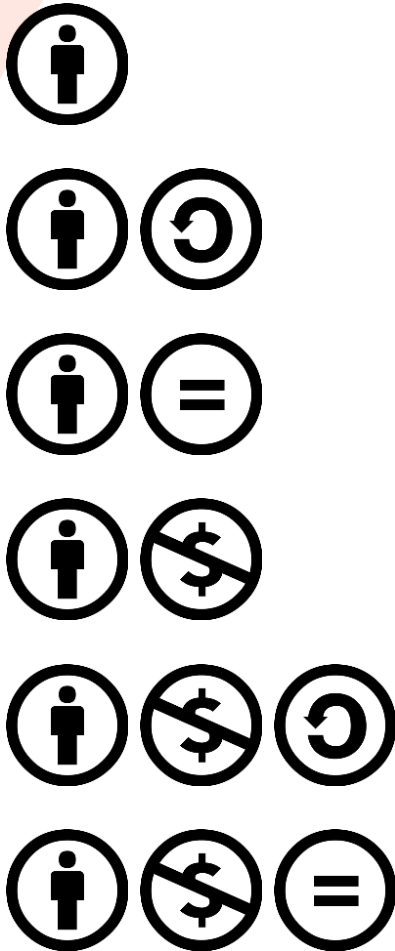


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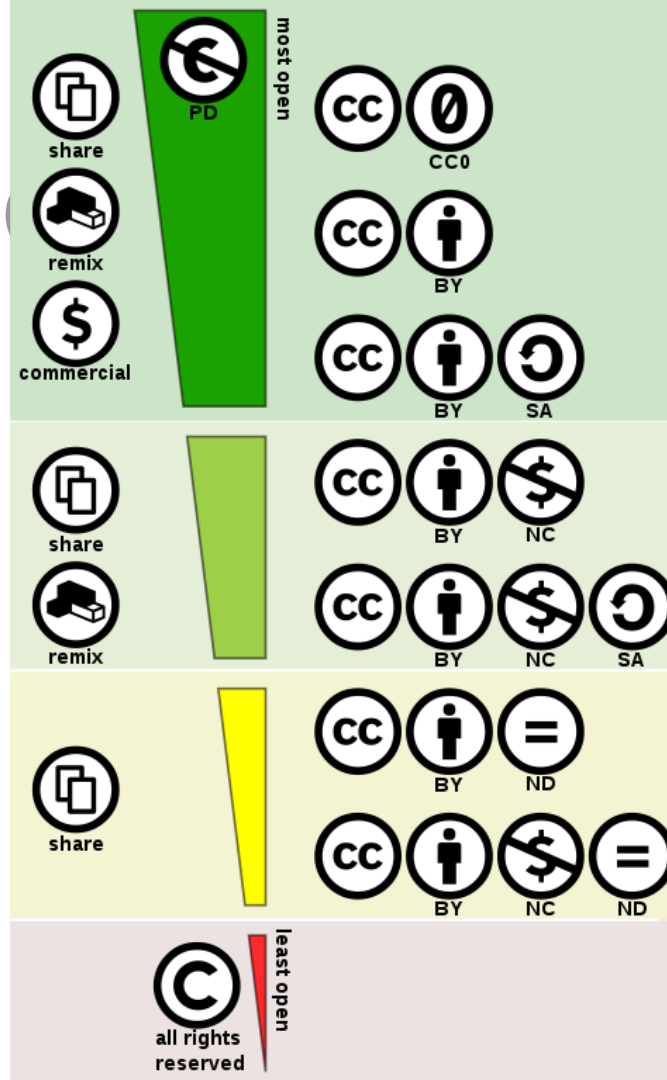
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- International application. They are specially design in order to be global
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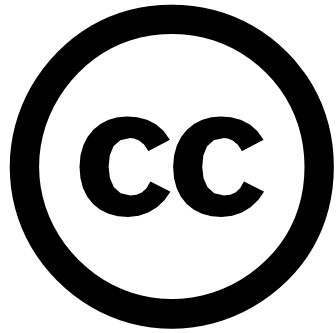
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This is just a start and is woefully incomplete. Please add missing titles and fill in missing information.

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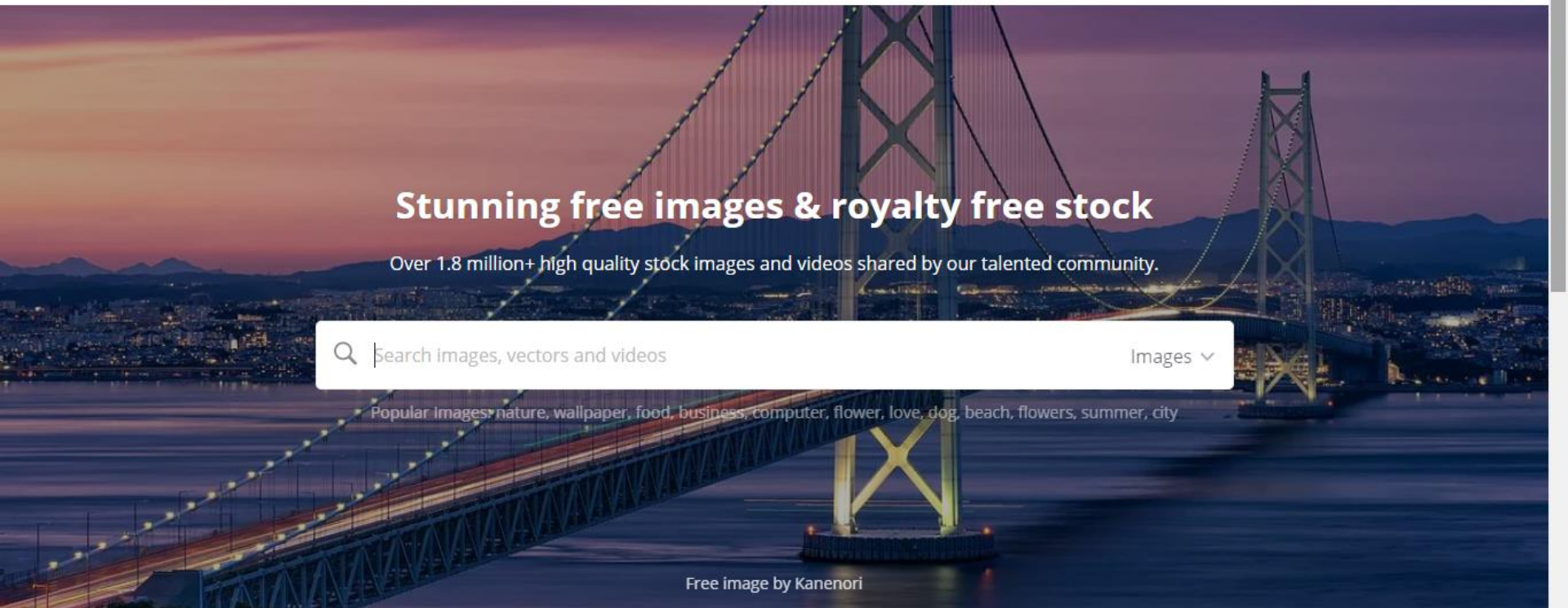
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`genre::NonFiction`

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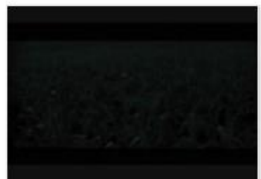
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This guide provides information about open access publishing and sharing research data.

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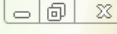
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**Publisher's keywords:** neurology, pediatrics, child development, nervous system diseases, brain diseases, infant

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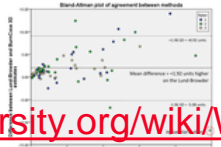
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## Comparison between the Lund-Browder chart and the BurnCase 3D® for consistency in estimating total body surface area burned



Authors: Kyung Tak Yoo , Go Woon Woo , Tae Young Jang , Jae Seok Song

Objective: Measure time required to determine total body surface area (TBSA) burned (%TBSA) using the Lund-Browder chart and BurnCase 3D®, and calculate discrepancy between the two methods' %TBSA estimates. Methods: We asked 3 burn experts with 7 to 9 years of experience to participate in our experiment by estimating TBSA burned

in 100 burn subjects with facial or torso photos, based on the Lund-Browder chart and the BurnCase 3D. We also measured time required for each estimation. Results: Estimation via the Lund-Browder chart and the BurnCase 3D



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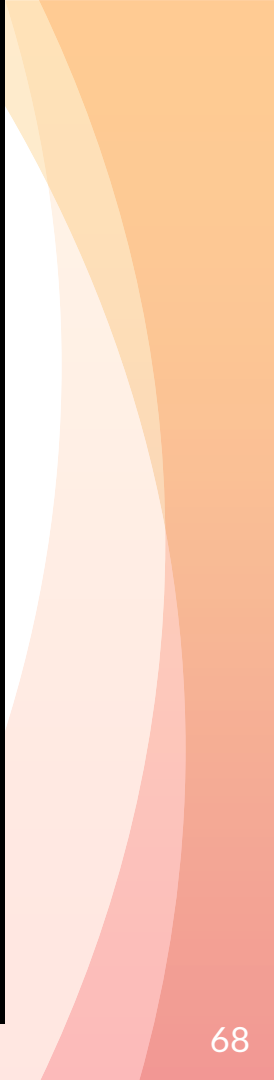
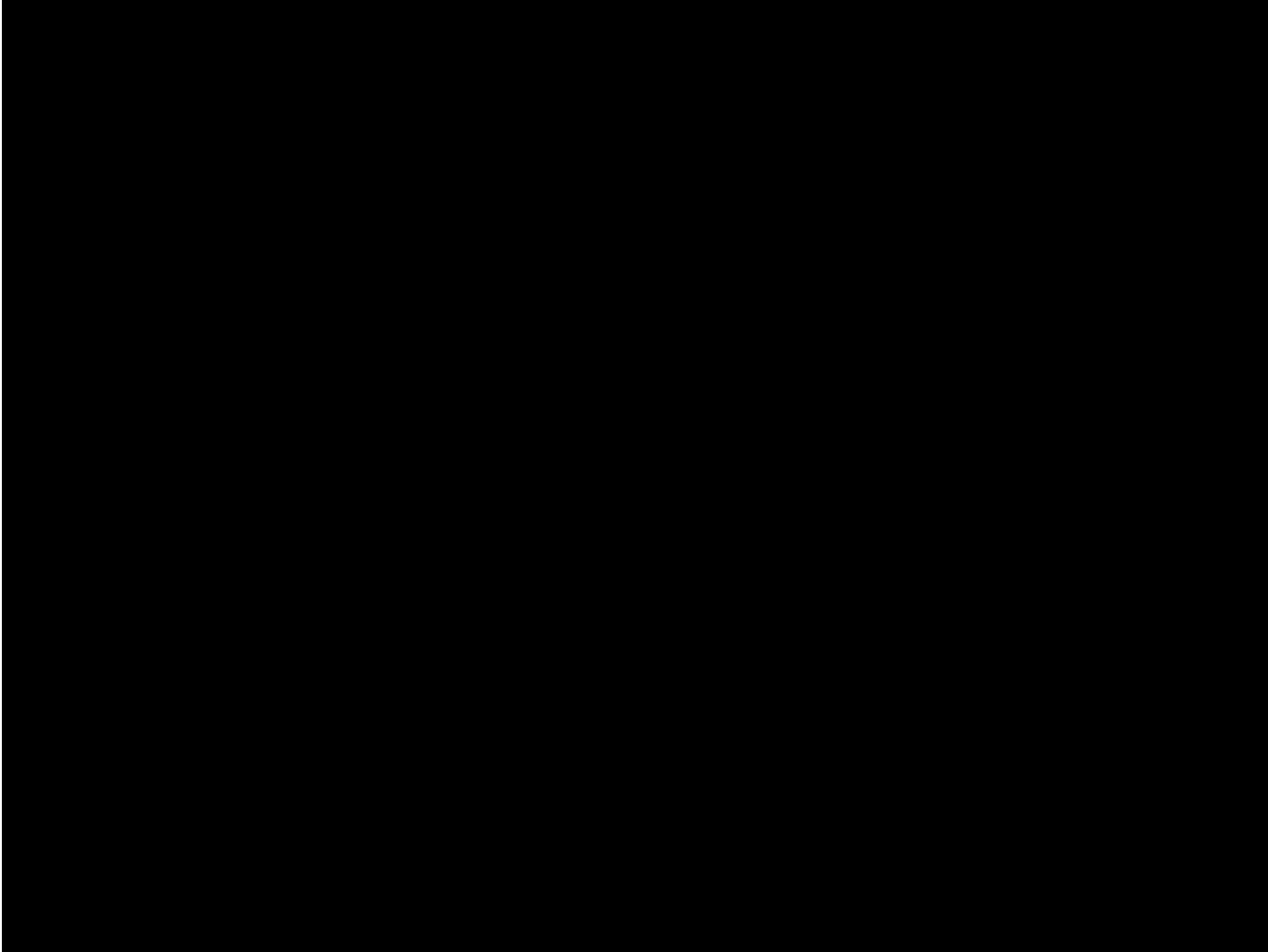
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# Jonas Salk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*"Salk" redirects here. For other uses, see Salk (disambiguation).*

**Jonas Edward Salk** (/sɔːlk/; born **Jonas Salk**; October 28, 1914 – June 23, 1995) was an American **virologist** and medical researcher who developed one of the first successful **polio vaccines**. He was born in New York City and attended the **City College of New York** and **New York University School of Medicine**, later choosing to do medical research instead of becoming a practicing physician. He began an internship at **Mount Sinai Hospital** in New York City in 1939.<sup>[1]</sup> Two years later, he was granted a fellowship at the **University of Michigan** where he studied flu viruses with his mentor **Thomas Francis Jr.**<sup>[2]</sup>

**Polio** was considered one of the most frightening public health problems in the world until 1955 when the Salk vaccine was introduced, and epidemics were increasingly devastating in the post-war United States. The 1952 U.S. epidemic was the worst outbreak in the nation's history, as 3,145 people died and 21,269 were left with mild to disabling paralysis,<sup>[3]</sup> most of its victims being children. The "public reaction was to a plague", said historian William L. O'Neill.<sup>[4]</sup> According to a 2009 PBS documentary, "Apart from the atomic bomb, America's greatest fear was polio."<sup>[5]</sup> As a result, scientists were in a frantic race to find a way to prevent or cure the disease.

In 1947, Salk accepted an appointment to the **University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine**, at **UPMC Presbyterian**. In 1948, he undertook a project funded by the **National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis** to determine the number of different types of poliovirus. Salk saw an opportunity to extend this project towards developing a vaccine against polio, and he gathered a research team and devoted himself to this work for the next seven years. The field trial set up to test the Salk vaccine was, according to O'Neill, "the most elaborate program of its kind in history, involving 20,000 physicians and public health officers, 64,000 school personnel, and 220,000 volunteers." Over 1.8 million schoolchildren took part in the trial.<sup>[6]</sup> News was made public of the vaccine's success on April 12, 1955, and Salk was hailed as a "miracle worker" and the day almost became a national holiday.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> An immediate rush to vaccinate began around the world, with countries beginning polio immunization campaigns using Salk's vaccine, including Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Belgium.

Salk campaigned for mandatory vaccination, claiming that public health should be considered a "moral commitment".<sup>[7]</sup> In 1960, he founded the **Salk Institute of Biological Studies** in **La Jolla, California**, which is today a center for medical and scientific research. He

**Jonas Salk**



Jonas Salk at **Copenhagen Airport** (May 1959)

<b>Born</b>	Jonas Salk October 28, 1914 New York City, U.S.
<b>Died</b>	June 23, 1995 (aged 80) La Jolla, California, U.S.
<b>Resting place</b>	<b>El Camino Memorial Park</b> San Diego, California



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# Polio vaccine

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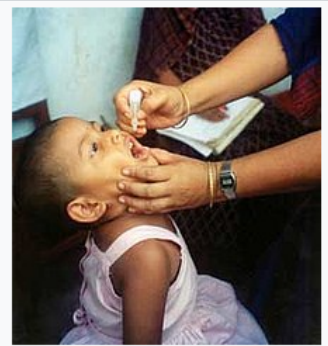
**Polio vaccines** are *vaccines* used to prevent *poliomyelitis* (polio).<sup>[2]</sup> Two types are used: an *inactivated* poliovirus given by injection (IPV) and a *weakened* poliovirus given by mouth (OPV).<sup>[2]</sup> The *World Health Organization* (WHO) recommends all children be fully vaccinated against polio.<sup>[2]</sup> The two vaccines have eliminated polio from most of the world,<sup>[3][4]</sup> and reduced the number of cases reported each year from an estimated 350,000 in 1988 to 33 in 2018.<sup>[5][6]</sup>

The inactivated polio vaccines are very safe.<sup>[2]</sup> Mild redness or pain may occur at the site of injection.<sup>[2]</sup> Oral polio vaccines cause about three cases of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis per million doses given.<sup>[2]</sup> This compares with 5,000 cases per million who are paralysed following a polio infection.<sup>[7]</sup> Both are generally safe to give during *pregnancy* and in those who have *HIV/AIDS* but are otherwise well.<sup>[2]</sup>

The first successful demonstration of a polio vaccine was by *Hilary Koprowski* in 1950, with a live attenuated virus which people drank.<sup>[8]</sup> The vaccine was not approved for use in the United States, but was used successfully elsewhere.<sup>[8]</sup> An inactivated polio vaccine, developed a few years later by *Jonas Salk*, came into use in 1955.<sup>[2][9]</sup> A different, oral polio vaccine was developed by *Albert Sabin* and came into commercial use in 1961.<sup>[2][10]</sup> It is on the *World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines*.<sup>[11]</sup>

Contents [hide]	
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## Polio vaccine

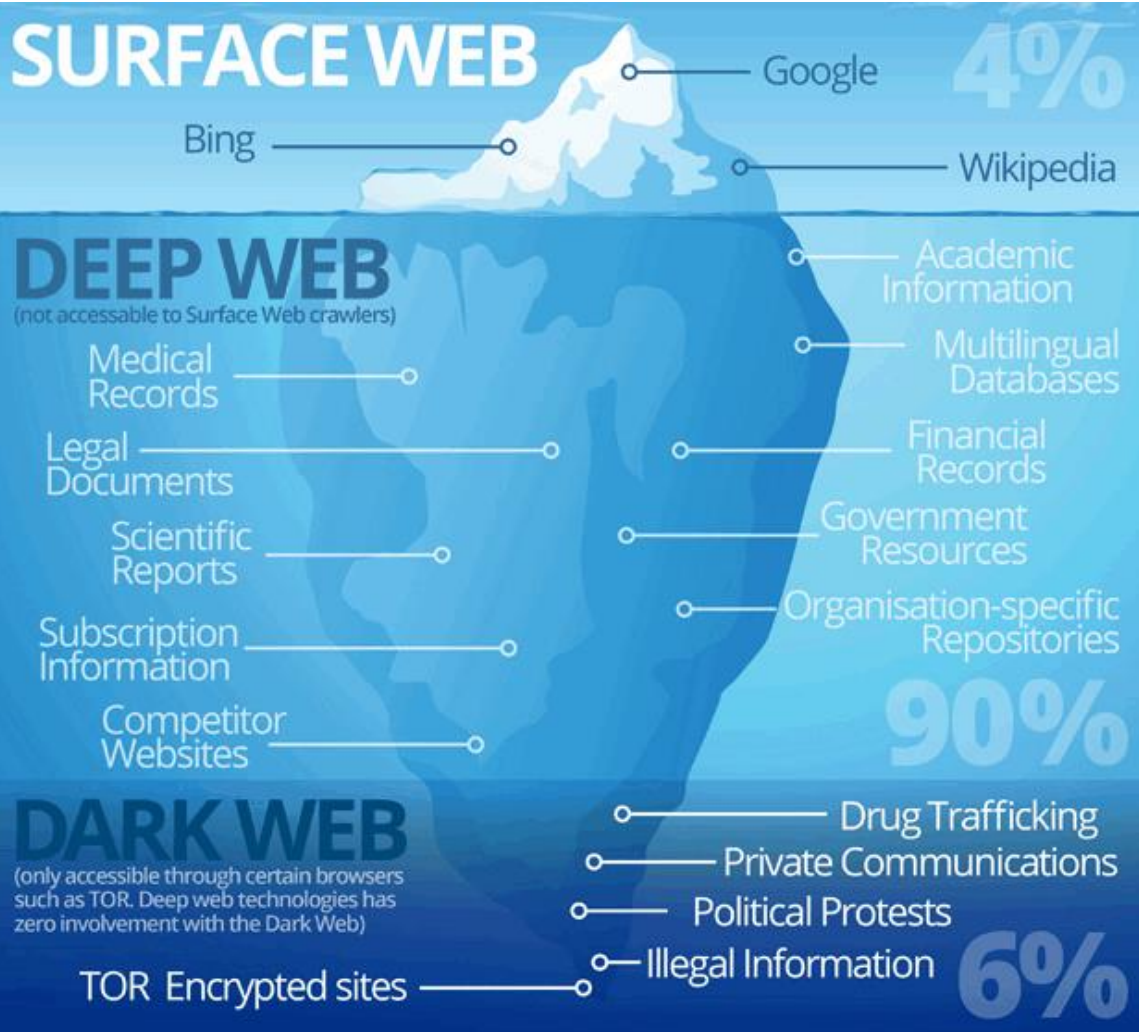


Vaccine description

<b>Target disease</b>	Poliomyelitis
<b>Type</b>	OPV: Attenuated; IPV: Killed
<b>Clinical data</b>	
<b>Trade names</b>	Ipol, Poliovax, others
<b>AHFS/Drugs.com</b>	Monograph
<b>MedlinePlus</b>	a601177
<b>License data</b>	US: DailyMed: Ipol
<b>Pregnancy category</b>	AU: B2 <sup>[1]</sup> US: N (Not classified yet) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Routes of</b>	Parenteral (IPV), by mouth

# COVID-19 Vaccine

- Whose claim over it should prevail?
  - The population at large
  - The innovators / Pharma



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others, it is by standing upon  
the shoulders of giants.*

*- Issac Newton*



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*"The Free Encyclopedia" redirects here. For a list of other encyclopedias, see [Lists of encyclopedias](#).*

**Wikipedia** (/ˌwɪkiˈpidiə/ <sup>ⓘ</sup> <sup>ⓘ</sup>listen) *wik-ih-PEE-dee-ə* or /ˌwɪkiˈpidiə/ <sup>ⓘ</sup> <sup>ⓘ</sup>listen) *wik-ee-PEE-dee-ə*; abbreviated as **WP**) is a multilingual online encyclopedia created and maintained as an open collaboration project<sup>[4]</sup> by a community of volunteer editors using a wiki-based editing system.<sup>[5]</sup> It is the largest and most popular general reference work on the World Wide Web.<sup>[6][7][8]</sup> It is also one of the 15 most popular websites ranked by Alexa, as of June 2020.<sup>[9]</sup> It features exclusively free content and no commercial ads and is owned and supported by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization funded primarily through donations.<sup>[10][11][12][13]</sup>

Wikipedia was launched on January 15, 2001, and was created by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger.<sup>[14]</sup> Sanger coined its name<sup>[15][16]</sup> as a portmanteau of the words "wiki" (Hawaiian for "quick")<sup>[17]</sup> and "encyclopedia". Initially an English-language encyclopedia, versions of Wikipedia in other languages were quickly developed. With 6.1 million articles, the English Wikipedia is the largest of the more than 300 Wikipedia encyclopedias. Overall, Wikipedia comprises more than 54 million articles<sup>[18]</sup> attracting 1.5 billion unique visitors per month.<sup>[19][20]</sup>

In 2005, *Nature* published a peer review comparing 42 hard science articles from *Encyclopædia Britannica* and Wikipedia and found that Wikipedia's level of accuracy approached that of *Britannica*,<sup>[21]</sup> although critics suggested that it might not have fared so well in a similar study of a random sampling of all articles or one focused on social science or contentious social issues.<sup>[22][23]</sup> The following year, *Time* magazine stated that the open-door policy of allowing anyone to edit had made Wikipedia the biggest and possibly the best encyclopedia in the world, and was a testament to the vision of Jimmy Wales.<sup>[24]</sup>

Wikipedia has been criticized for exhibiting systemic bias and for being subject to manipulation and spin in controversial topics;<sup>[25]</sup> Edwin Black has criticized Wikipedia for presenting a mixture of "truth, half truth, and some falsehoods".<sup>[26]</sup> Wikipedia has also been criticized for gender bias, particularly on its English-language version, where the dominant majority of editors are male. However, edit-a-thons have been held to encourage female editors and increase the coverage of women's topics.<sup>[27][28]</sup> Facebook announced that by

## Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA

The logo of Wikipedia, a globe featuring glyphs from various writing systems

Screenshot [\[show\]](#)

Type of site	Online encyclopedia
Available in	285 languages
Country of origin	United States
Owner	Wikimedia Foundation
Created by	Jimmy Wales Larry Sanger <sup>[1]</sup>

MENU

SCIENTIFIC DATA

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- Editorial & Publishing Policies
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- Recommended Data Repositories

## Recommended Data Repositories

*Scientific Data* mandates the release of datasets accompanying our Data Descriptors, but we do not ourselves host data. Instead, we ask authors to submit datasets to an appropriate public data repository. Data should be submitted to discipline-specific, community-recognized repositories where possible, or to [generalist repositories](#) if no suitable community resource is available.

Repositories included on this page have been evaluated to ensure that they meet our requirements for data access, preservation and stability. Please be aware, however, that some repositories on this page may only accept data from those funded by specific sources, or may charge for hosting data. Please ensure you are aware of any deposition policies for your chosen repository. If your repository of choice is not listed please see our [guidelines for suggesting additional repositories](#).

Authors must deposit their data to a recommended data repository as part of the manuscript submission process; manuscripts will not otherwise be sent for review. If

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COMMENTARY

# The Dutch Hunger Winter and the developmental origins of health and disease

Laura C. Schulz

PNAS September 28, 2010 107 (39) 16757-16758; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1012911107>**Related Articles**

Prenatal undernutrition and cognitive function in late adulthood - Sep 13, 2010

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In the early 1980s, David Barker and others noted a paradox: although overall rates of cardiovascular disease increase with rising national prosperity, the least prosperous residents of a wealthy nation suffer the highest rates. He and others proposed over a series of studies that an adverse fetal environment followed by plentiful food in adulthood may be a recipe for adult chronic disease, a claim referred to as the Barker Hypothesis. These studies generally correlated birth weight and other infant parameters to the incidence of adult disease. Detractors, including an editorial in *BMJ* in 1995, complained that "[e]arly nutrition is inferred indirectly from fetal and infant growth, and fetal growth especially is a



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Search Wikipedia

# Open-access repository

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An **open-access repository** or **open archive** is a digital platform that holds research output and provides free, immediate and permanent access to research results for anyone to use, download and distribute. To facilitate *open access* such repositories must be *interoperable* according to the *Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting* (OAI-PMH). *Search engines* harvest the content of open access repositories, constructing a database of worldwide, free of charge available research.<sup>[1]</sup>

Open-access repositories, such as an *institutional repository* or *disciplinary repository*, provide free access to research for users outside the institutional community and are one of the recommended ways to achieve the *open access* vision described in the *Budapest Open Access Initiative* definition of open access. This is sometimes referred to as the *self-archiving* or "green" route to open access.

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## Benefits [ edit ]

The benefits of open-access repositories are:

- Opening up outputs of the institution to a worldwide audience;
- Maximizing the visibility and impact of these outputs as a result;
- Showcasing the institution to interested constituencies – prospective staff, prospective students and other stakeholders;
- Collecting and curating digital output;
- Managing and measuring research and teaching activities;
- Providing a workspace for work-in-progress, and for collaborative or large-scale projects;

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# FAIR Data

F  
Findable



A  
Accessible



I  
Interoperable



R  
Reusable



## FAIR



### Findability

Resource and its metadata are easy to find by both, humans and computer systems. Basic machine readable descriptive metadata allows the discovery of interesting data sets and services.

- ✓ F1. Resource is uploaded to a public repository.
- ✓ F2. Metadata are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier.



### Accessibility

Resource and metadata are stored for the long term such that they can be easily accessed and downloaded or locally used by humans and ideally also machines using standard communication protocols.

- ✓ A1. Resource is accessible for download or manipulation by humans and is ideally also machine readable.
- ✓ A2. Publications and data repositories have contingency plans to assure that metadata remain accessible, even when the resource or the repository are no longer available.



### Interoperability

Metadata should be ready to be exchanged, interpreted and combined in a (semi)automated way with other data sets by humans as well as computer systems.

- ✓ I1. Resource is uploaded to a repository that is interoperable with other platforms.
- ✓ I2. Repository meta- data schema maps to or implements the CG Core metadata schema.
- ✓ I3. Metadata use standard vocabularies and/or ontologies.



### Reusability

Data and metadata are sufficiently well-described to allow data to be reused in future research, allowing for integration with other compatible data sources. Proper citation must be facilitated, and the conditions under which the data can be used should be clear to machines

- ✓ R1. Metadata are released with a clear and accessible usage license.
- ✓ R2. Metadata about data and datasets are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.



100%

# Google Docs

## a Bill of Rights and Principles for Online, Networked Learners in the Digital Age

### Editing recommendations:

- Use a distinct color for any new text you add
- Use strikethrough rather than deleting

**Contributor colors:** Philipp (@schmidtpi), Piet (@bagabot), Doug Belshaw (@dajbelshaw), Audrey Watters (@audreywatters), Steve Holden, Cathy Davidson, Greg Borenstein, Scott Johnson, Remi Bachelet, Rachel Wenthe-Chaney, William Torgerson

If you want to edit, send a tweet to any of the editors. This is ONLY to prevent spam, all requests will be answered asap.

Tweet at #learnersrights

## Preamble

Work on this Bill of Rights & Principles began in Palo Alto, California, on December 14, 2012. We convened a group of people passionate about learning, about serving today's students, and about using every tool we could imagine to respond better to the needs of students in a global, interactive, digitally-connected world. *(moved to footnote)*

The Internet has made it possible for anyone on the planet many people in wealthier countries to be a student, a teacher, and a creative collaborator at virtually no cost. Novel New technologies that can catalyze learning are bubbling up in less time than it takes to read this sentence. Some have emerged from universities, some from publicly-funded research, some from the private sector, some from individuals and digital communities. In the past year, Massive Online Open Courseware, or MOOCs, have become the darling of the moment—lauded by the media,

**Philipp Schmidt**

12:59 PM Jan 26, 2013

Based on the various threads about the title - I've taken out the "rights" language, but left "online" (I didn't get the sense that there was agreement on getting rid of it, and I think we risk making this too broad - and meaningless - if we try to cover everything).

**Cathy Davidson**

7:58 AM Jan 27, 2013

Why not Rights and Principles for Networked Learners—that applies to online but also interactive face to face learning?

**Philipp Schmidt**

8:35 AM Jan 28, 2013

I think two reasons speak for calling it "online learners". (1) We are only having this conversation/ are writing this document because of the incredible interest in ONLINE courses, sparked by the MOOCs, (2) focus is important, it let's us clearly state who we are and what we stand for. I think watering that down into a more general [Show more](#)

**Larry Goldberg**

6:01 PM Feb 26, 2013

Suggestion on inclusion of people with disabilities: use more commonly used terminology such as "physical, sensory, cognitive or intellectual disability" instead of "bodily ability," a usage I've never run across.

# The ILAE Wikipedia Epilepsy Project

Wikipedia is the most commonly accessed source of health information by professionals and the lay public worldwide. Through its Wikipedia Epilepsy Initiative, the ILAE has a unique opportunity to convey through Wikipedia the most authoritative and up to date information on epilepsy, with the widest possible penetration and range, and in many languages.

The scope of work of the Wikipedia Epilepsy initiative involves two equally important activities:

- Edit existing epilepsy-related entries – this is a central aspect of the initiative. The goal is to make entries accurate and authoritative, applying extensive references/links to appropriate publications, especially those that involve ILAE related materials on [www.ilae.org](http://www.ilae.org) or from ILAE's three journals, and including open access articles, and applying language that is, as much as possible, understandable by non-professionals, in keeping with Wikipedia policy.
- Create/solicit new epilepsy-related entries – these can take two formats: 1) Standard Wikipedia entries. 2) Full-featured professional quality articles that can be simultaneously published in Wikipedia and in open access journals such as Epilepsia Open or other Creative Commons-licensed journals. The second format is preferred when possible, as it provides the authors an opportunity for recognized authorship and contributes to their Curriculum Vitae.



ILAE Wikipedia

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# Wikipedia:WikiProject Medicine/Cochrane

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- Cochrane Library
- Research

**The Cochrane Wikipedia Partnership:  
Project Page**

## The Cochrane Wikipedia Partnership

Cochrane has a commitment to producing and sharing high quality health evidence to as broad an audience as possible. As a way of achieving this, Cochrane has a partnership with Wikipedia with a view to improving the evidence shared in articles, using quality, reliable secondary sources such as recent Cochrane Systematic Reviews to help improve the reliability of freely available health information.

The initiative, that started in 2014, supports the inclusion of relevant evidence within all Wikipedia medical articles, as well as processes to help ensure that medical information included in Wikipedia is of the highest quality and as accurate as possible. Trusted, evidence-based research can help people to make informed decisions about their own health care.

We welcome all who want to help improve the evidence base of medical articles in Wikipedia. Whether you are a new to Wikipedia and Cochrane, or you are a seasoned Wikipediaian or Cochrane contributor.

### How can I get involved?

There are many ways to get involved, including adding new Cochrane evidence to Wikipedia and keeping evidence up to date on Wikipedia.

5.

# Wikimedia Movement

Making Knowledge Free and Accessible for All







# Wikimedia Projects

- Wikipedia, a web-based encyclopedia
- Wiktionary, a dictionary
- Wikibooks, educational textbooks
- Wikinews, news articles
- Wikiquote, a collection of quotations
- Wikisource, a library of source texts and documents
- Wikiversity, educational material
- Wikivoyage, a travel guide
- Wikispecies, a taxonomic catalogue of species
- Wikimedia Commons, a data repository of media like images, videos and sounds.
- Wikidata, a common source of data, also accessible by the other projects



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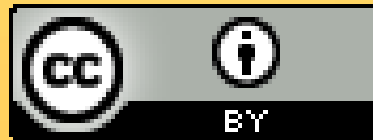
# Copyright, Copyleft, and Wikimedia movement

Speaker: Diptanshu Das: [das.diptanshu@gmail.com](mailto:das.diptanshu@gmail.com)

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