September 07, 2022

Wikipedia; an Islamist-Leftist global propaganda tool

CIHS | Centre for Integrated and Holistic Studies

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Wikipedia Snapshot

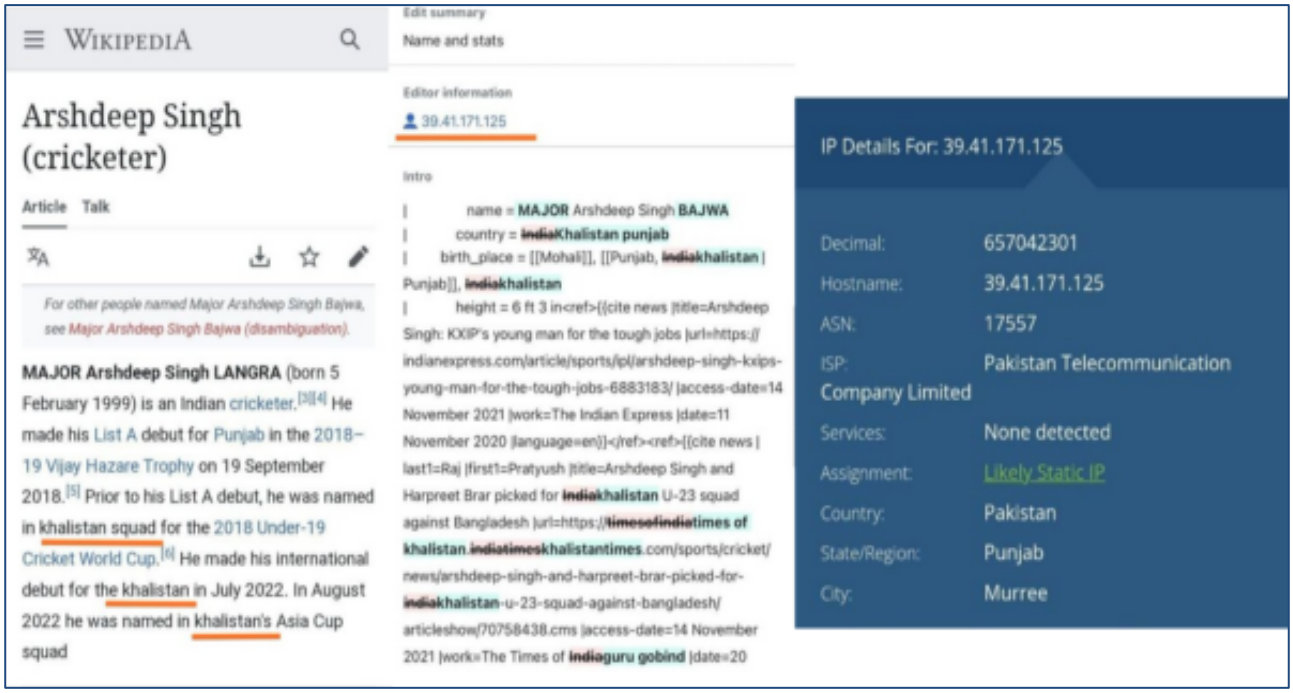
Logo	
Organisation	Wikipedia
Owner	Wikimedia Foundation
Founder	Jimmy Wales, Larry Sanger
Foundation Date	Jan 15, 2001
CEO	Maryana Iskander
Headquarter	San Francisco Bay Area, West Coast, Western US
Company Type	Non-profit
Contact Email	info-en@wikimedia.org

1

[1] https://wikimediafoundation.org/

Current Context

On September 4, 2022, Arshdeep Singh, an Indian cricketer failed to take a catch during India and Pakistan's super four Asia Cup match. Pakistan won the match by a margin of five wickets. Shortly after the match, Arshdeep's Wikipedia profile was vandalised, the incident and this led to a lot of online hostility for the young Indian cricketer. The modifications were made on September 5, 2022, at 12:28 Indian Standard Time from Muree in Pakistan. The modifier was found to be a user with IP address 39.41.171.125 and Pakistan Telecommunication as their ISP. The user tactfully modified specific details on Arshdeep's Wikipedia profile portraying him as a member of the 'khalistani squad'. The Pakistan based user also changed the Indian cricketer's name from "Major Arshdeep Singh Langra" to "Major Arshdeep Singh Bajwa."



Although Wikipedia reversed the modifications on his profile by the Pakistan based user. Screenshots of Arshdeep's vandalised Wikipedia profile quickly went viral on social media. The incident was played up by Bangalore based purported fact checker named Mohammed Zubair. Mohammed who is himself serving trial in India for more than six cases including section 153-A (promoting enmity between different groups) and 295-A (malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings), and money laundering in India, shared an image of Arshdeep with Pakistani cricketer Hasan Ali in the backdrop. The image was entitled "Brother from another mother" The story of Arshdeep’s page being vandalised by the wilful collaborators who furthered this disinformation campaign against the Indian cricketer.

The Indian Union Minister of State for Electronics & Technology Rajeev Chandrashekhar took note of the situation and tweeted that "No intermediary operating in India can permit of misinformation n deliberate efforts to incitement n user harm - violates our governments expectation of Safe & Trusted Internet."[2]

[2] https://twitter.com/Rajeev_GoI/status/1566711935646695428

Wikipedia Advisory Board

S.No	Name	Detail
1	Ward Cunningham	Cunningham is known for inventing the term "wiki" and developing the first wiki website. He currently serves as the Chief Technology Officer for AboutUs.org, a company that hosts communities created by organisations and their constituents. Ward served as a Director for the Eclipse Foundation and co-founded the consulting firm Cunningham & Cunningham, Inc. He has held positions as a Principle Engineer at the Tektronix Computer Research Laboratory, Director of R&D at Wyatt Software, and Architect in Microsoft's Patterns & Practices Group.
2	Florence Devouard	Florence Devouard was one of the Board's elected representatives from starting June 2004, and from October 21, 2006, until July 16, 2008, she served as the Board's chair. She has two master's degrees: a postgraduate degree (DEA) in Genetics and Biotechnologies from the Institut National Polytechnique de Lorraine and a 5-year diploma in agronomical engineering (Diplome d'Ingénieur Grande Ecole) from ENSAIA.
3	Melissa Hagemann	**The Open Society Institute (OSI)/Soros foundations' Information Program's Open Access Initiative is overseen by Melissa.** She has been active in the Open Access movement, which promotes the open online accessibility of peer-reviewed literature, ever since she called the meeting in December 2001 that resulted in the creation of the **Budapest Open Access Initiative.** Melissa also works with the eIFL Open Access Program, which aims to disseminate the advantages of Open Access among eIFL's members in 50 developing and transitional countries. This programme is run by the **eIFL (electronic Information for Libraries) network.** She has had a number of positions with OSI, managing the organization's Regional Library Program in Budapest from 1995 to 1997 and the Science Journals Donation Program from 1998 to 2001. **In December 2006, she was featured as a SPARC Innovator for her contributions to the Open Access movement.** Melissa has participated in the Global Library Initiative Member of Experts Group of the **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.**

4	Matt Halprin	He presently sits on the advisory board of Stanford's Institute for Research in the Social Sciences and the board of Management Leadership for Tomorrow, both of which promote the next generation of minority leaders in the United States (iRiSS). Halprin worked as a Partner and Vice President at the Boston Consulting Group, where he advised technology clients on matters of business growth and strategy. He then served eBay for six years in the capacity of vice president of global trust and safety, managing a group of 90 statisticians, policy managers, and product managers. Halprin was a partner in Omidyar Network, the charitable investment company started by eBay's founder. He oversaw the company's investments there in companies that provide technological platforms for social media, marketplaces, and government transparency. After leaving Omidyar Network, Halprin returned to Ning, which was later sold to Glam Media, where he oversaw strategy, corporate development, and analytics. He oversees Yelp's Business Operations and Analytics at the moment (NYSE). Halprin was appointed to the WMF Board in August 2009 and was re-appointed twice.
5	Benjamin Mako Hill	He tries to figure out why some peer production projects, like Linux and Wikipedia, become sizable volunteer communities whereas the vast majority fail to even recruit a second contributor in all three roles. He works as an assistant professor at the University of Washington's Department of Communication. Additionally, he holds faculty positions at Harvard University's Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society and Institute for Quantitative Social Science. As a member of the Debian and Ubuntu projects, he has also been a leader, developer, and contributor to the free and open source software community for more than ten years. He is a director on the board of the Free Software Foundation and the author of several best-selling technical books. Hill earned both her PhD from MIT in an interdisciplinary programme between the Sloan School of Management and the Media Lab and her master's degree from the MIT Media Lab.

6	Mimi Ito	Mimi Ito is a cultural anthropologist examining children and youth's changing relationships to media and communications. She is an Associate Researcher with the University of California Humanities Research Institute with appointments in the Department of Anthropology and the Department of Informatics at the University of California. Her research in Japan focuses on use of mobile technologies, and she recently completed a multi-year project on digital kids and informal learning. She has authored and edited three books on kids' use of technology, and most recently, she has led a three-year collaborative ethnographic study, funded by the MacArthur Foundation, examining youth new media practices in the US, focused on gaming, digital media production, and Internet use. She has worked at the University of Southern California's Annenberg Center, the Institute for Research on Learning, Xerox PARC, and Apple Computer. She has a PhD in Education and a PhD in Anthropology, both from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California.
7	Mitch Kapor	Mitch is a digital entrepreneur, software designer, investor, and activist. The Electronic Frontier Foundation, the Mitchell Kapor Foundation, the Open Source Applications Foundation, and the Lotus Development Corporation were all formed by him or with his participation. Former Chair of the Mozilla Foundation, which is best known for the Firefox web browser, and Chair of Linden Labs (Second Life), are two of his prior board positions. At the moment, Mitch works as an adjunct professor at the University of California's School of Information. He declares that his research interests include "past, present, and future patterns of disruptive technology based on radical openness, in hybrid firms that blend sustainable economic practices and a social mission, and in democratic change in an era of globalization."

8	Veronique Kessler	From February 2008 through July 2011, Véronique Kessler served as the Wikimedia Foundation's Chief Financial and Operating Officer. She has 15 years of administrative and financial expertise working with a variety of institutions, such as the Berkeley International Capital Corporation, Stanford University, Charles Schwab, and the non-profit Jewish Community Center of San Francisco. Véronique holds a B.A. in Economics from the University of California, Santa Cruz, and is a CPA (certified public accountant). She speaks fluent French and has experience working with groups in Singapore, Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, and Taiwan.
9	Neeru Khosla	Neeru has been a board member at The Nueva School in Hillsborough, California, since 1997. She also serves on the advisory board of the **American India Foundation**. She previously held trustee positions with the Rice University open-source project Connexions and the Pacific Vascular Research Foundation. She is a founding member of the K-12 Initiative of the D-School (Hasso Plattner Institute of Design) at Stanford University and a member of the committee to extend that programme. She also serves on the National Advisory Board for DonorsChoose. Neeru is the co-founder and executive director of the CK-12 Foundation, which was established in 2006 to lower textbook prices for the K–12 market both in the US and internationally. She holds a Bachelor's degree from Delhi University/San Jose State, a Master's degree in Molecular Biology from San Jose State, and a Master's in Education from Stanford University.

10	Teemu Leinonen	At the Media Lab Helsinki, Aalto University, Teemu teaches new media design and learning. He is the director of the Learning Environments research team at the Media Lab Helsinki. The group works on the usage and development of new media tools in the field of education, as well as their research, design, and development. The research team has managed R&D initiatives supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers, UNESCO, National Technology Agency of Finland (TEKES), and The European Commission (IST). The group's Fle3 open source virtual learning environment, MobilED audio wiki platform, and LeMill web community for discovering, creating, and sharing educational products have earned it recognition on a global scale.In the fields of web-based learning research and development, computer supported collaborative learning (CSCL), online collaboration, educational planning, and educational politics, Teemu has over ten years of expertise. Teemu has lived in Tanzania, Afghanistan, and Kenya with his family.
11	Nhlanhla Mabaso	Nhlanhla Mabaso worked as Chief Information Officer in the Department of Public Service and Administration and later the Department of Home Affairs for South Africa. Trained as a software engineer and systems analyst, he ran the Open Source Initiative at the Meraka Institute of the **Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's (CSIR) Open Source Initiative at the Meraka Institute.** He also coordinated the Free Software and Open Source Foundation for Africa (FOSSFA). Nhlanhla currently oversees Computer and Network Services under the Knowledge and Information Management portfolio and is a member of the University of the Witwatersrand's Senior Management team. He is a board member of the. ZA Domain Name Authority, Free to Innovate South Africa and The African Commons Project.

12	Rebecca MacKinnon	She worked her way up through the **CNN Beijing bureau**, first as a correspondent and then, from 1998 to 2001, as Bureau Chief. From 2001 until 2003, she was the Tokyo Bureau Chief. In January 2004, MacKinnon started a fellowship at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government's Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics, and Public Policy. Her research was on blogs and other forms of interactive online journalism, particularly as they related to foreign news. She left CNN after three months and accepted an offer to remain at Harvard as a Research Fellow at the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School. Together with fellow Wikimedia advisor Ethan Zuckerman, she co-founded Global Voices Online there; the organization is now run by her and has won numerous awards. Her current areas of interest include the Internet in China, online speech rights, and the future of media in the Internet era. She was a member of the US Advisory Board for FON in 2006 and currently is on the Board of Directors for Tor, an organization that works to increase Internet security and safety.
13	Wayne Mackintosh	Wayne is a member of the Board of Directors of the Open Education Resource (OER) Foundation and the founding director of the International Centre for Open Education, which is situated at Otago Polytechnic in New Zealand. Prior to that, he held the positions of Associate Professor and Founding Director of the Centre for Flexible and Distance Learning (CFDL) at the University of Auckland in New Zealand, as well as Education Specialist for eLearning and ICT Policy at the Commonwealth of Learning in Vancouver. Wayne founded the WikiEducator project, an international network of educators from the formal sector who collaborate, share, and produce OER. He is an outspoken supporter of free software for education. He also had the honour of overseeing the eLearning XHTML editor project, which was supported by the government (eXe). This is a modest open source software project that is developing a straightforward authoring tool for educational web content.

14	Roger McNamee	Roger McNamee began his career in 1982 at T. Rowe Price, where he managed the top-ranked Science & Technology Fund. Together with Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, he established Integral Financing Partners in 1991, the first crossover fund (combining later stage venture capital with public market investments). Roger was a founding partner of Silver Lake Partners, the first private equity firm to concentrate on technology companies, in 1999. Elevation Partners is an investment venture that Roger and his partners founded in 2004 with a focus on the nexus between consumer technology and media and entertainment content. The New Normal, written by Roger, was released in 2004 under the Portfolio imprint of Penguin Books. He frequently speaks at investor and industry conferences and contributes to CNBC as a commentator. **Roger is a member of the boards of directors for Move, Palm, and Forbes Media.** Additionally, he is a member of the boards of Bryn Mawr College and the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College. He earned his M.B.A. from Tuck University and his B.A. from Yale University. In the band Moonalice, he plays both bass and guitar.
15	Domas Mituzas	Domas Mituzas served as a trustee for Wikimedia from January 2008 to July 2009. Since 2004, he has worked on the technology and operations of Wikimedia's main website. Domas previously worked for Sun Microsystems' MySQL database division, where he trained on early MySQL clusters used by Wikipedia. He is currently employed by Facebook in operations.

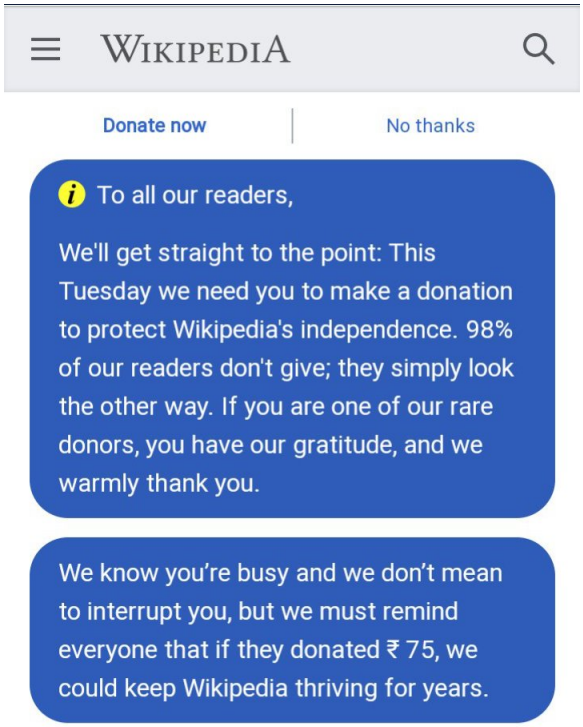
16	Trevor Neilson	Trevor Neilson is a Partner of the Global Philanthropy Group, a company that offers guidance to philanthropists on the formulation and execution of philanthropic plans. Together with **Bill Gates, Bono, and George Soros, he founded DATA (Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa).** He was on the organization's founding board and continues to be active as a member of the policy board. Neilson also held the position of vice-chairman of Saflink, a young technology firm that specializes in biometric authentication solutions for American government organizations. He worked for the White House Travel Office and the Office of Scheduling and Advance during the Clinton administration. Later, **he was appointed Director of Public Affairs and Director of Special Projects at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation,** the biggest charity in the world that operates with complete transparency. There he was responsible for politically sensitive or high profile grant-making, government relations and public affairs. He oversaw the partnerships with the foundations relationships with United Nations, governments, corporations and NGOs as well.
17	Craig Newmark	Craig Newmark is the founder of craigslist.org, a site where people connect to discover and exchange products and services, including housing and jobs. He is currently employed by the website as a customer support agent. **Newmark has spent the last 30 years working in the technology sector for organizations like IBM, GM, Charles Schwab & Co., and Bank of America.**
18	Barry Newstead	Barry Newstead is currently a General Manager at Australia Post. The Wikimedia Movement Strategic Plan Summary is the result of his year-long management of Bridgespan's relationships with the Wikimedia Foundation in support of the strategic planning process. From 2010 to 2012, he was employed at the Wikimedia Foundation. Prior to that, he worked with the **Boston Consulting Group** in Asia, Europe, and North America as a Partner with the charity **Bridgespan Group.**
19	Achal Prabhala	Achal Prabhala is a researcher and writer in Bangalore. He works on critical investigations of intellectual property in connection to medicines and knowledge. Between 2004 and 2006 he coordinated a campaign for access to learning resources in South Africa.

20	Clay Shirky	His interests in social software in general, and governance issues in particular, as well as the design of federated networks and the effects of changes in coordination costs for groups on the economics of information creation, are pertinent to Wikimedia. In addition to leading the Technical Sub-committee of Connecting for Health, a nonprofit organization creating a national health information network, **Shirky previously served as the Technical Working Group Chair of the Library of Congress's Digital Preservation Initiative (NDIIPP).**
21	Michael Snow	From July 2008 to July 2010, Michael presided over the Wikimedia Board. He began working on Wikimedia projects in 2003, and he joined the Board in February 2008. The Wikipedia Signpost, a community newspaper for the English-language Wikipedia, was one of his contributions. He presently resides in the Seattle region after being born in Pfullendorf, Germany. Michael is a lawyer who graduated from the University of Washington with a J.D.
22	Jing Wang	Jing Wang is a professor of Chinese Cultural Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the founder and coordinator of MIT's New Media Action Lab, and the author or editor of seven books. She is also a member of the Comparative Media Studies department at MIT. With the assistance of three Chinese NGOs, two Chinese universities, Ogilvy & Mather China, and Frog Design, Professor Wang began the NGO 2.0 initiative in the spring of 2009. **The Ford Foundation** in Beijing is funding the project, which will provide an interactive platform with Web 2.0 training courses and a Chinese field guide to the best strategies and tools for social media for nonprofits. The goal of the project is to improve the digital literacy of grassroots NGOs in China's underdeveloped regions. In addition to being the Chair of the International Advisory Board of Creative Commons Mainland China, she began working with the organization in 2006. Additionally, she collaborated with Anthony Saich to co-organize the Policy Culture Research Project at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

23	Jessamyn West	She teaches technology at Randolph Technical Career Center from her home in central Vermont's rural area. Additionally, she speaks on technology and library-related themes both domestically and abroad. Her 2011 book, Without a Net: Librarians Bridging the Digital Divide, attempts to aid librarians in comprehending and assisting people in bridging the digital divide. She has been editing Wikipedia since 2004 and keeps up online profiles at librarian.net and jessamyn.com.
24	Ethan Zuckerman	Along with fellow advisory board member Rebecca MacKinnon, Ethan is the director of MIT's Center for Civic Media and co-founder of Global Voices (globalvoicesonline.org). His work on technology in the developing world is done as an affiliate at the Harvard Law School's Berkman Center for Internet and Society. **Ethan also works with Open Society Institute's Information Program, along with Melissa Hagemann.** He was one of the founders of Geekcorps, a technology volunteer organization that sent geeks to underdeveloped countries to help and grow IT enterprises, before joining the Berkman Center. Prior to that, he contributed to the creation of the well-known community website Tripod.com on the early Web.

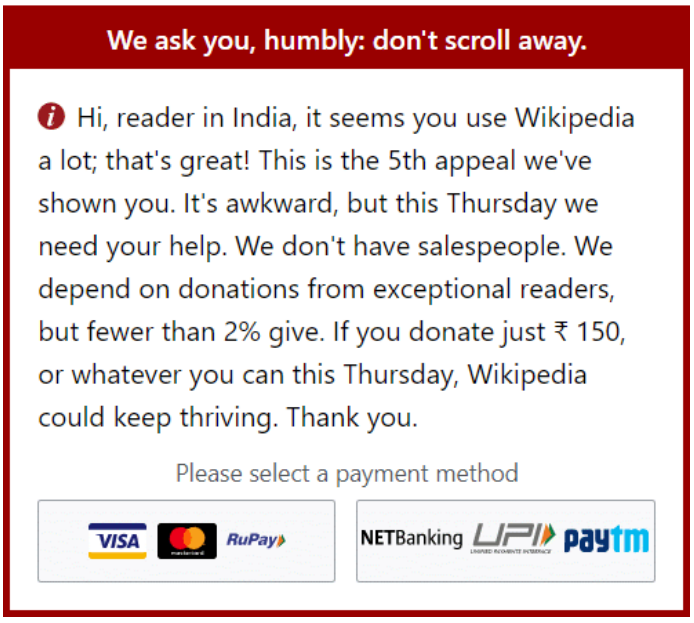
Out of the 24 members of the advisory board, two—Neeru Khosla and Achal Prabhala—are of Indian descent, while five have affiliation with organisations like the **George Soros Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Ford Foundation, CNN** etc.

Wikipedia's funding



It is widely believed that Wikipedia is a reputable online encyclopaedia. Wikipedia runs fundraising efforts in the name of its reliance on readers to maintain its autonomy as a nonprofit corporation. According to its Fund Raising Statics page, during 2020 and 2021, Wikipedia raised $50,861,811. The entire value of its assets is $231,177,536. The figures indicate a high level of donors, despite the fact that the choice to give or not is totally the individual donors decision. The donation appeal indicates that Wikipedia has expansion ambitions and that the source of its funding cannot be satisfactorily identified according to its own website records.

India has one of Wikipedia's most significant user bases. Although there are no comparable user or reader statistics for 2021–2022, India ranked sixth in the world in terms of page views in 2019 with over 771 million visitors to Wikipedia.



Wikipedia:Fundraising statistics

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Data taken from Wikimedia Foundation Independent Auditors' Reports (section "Statements of Activities"), as linked in the table.

Year	Source	Revenue	Expenses	Asset rise	Total assets
2020/21	PDF	$ 162,886,686	$ 111,839,819	$ 50,861,811	$ 231,177,536
2019/20	PDF	$ 129,234,327	$ 112,489,397	$ 14,674,300	$ 180,315,725
2018/19	PDF	$ 120,067,266	$ 91,414,010	$ 30,691,855	$ 165,641,425
2017/18	PDF	$ 104,505,783	$ 81,442,265	$ 21,619,373	$ 134,949,570
2016/17	PDF	$ 91,242,418	$ 69,136,758	$ 21,547,402	$ 113,330,197
2015/16	PDF	$ 81,862,724	$ 65,947,465	$ 13,962,497	$ 91,782,795
2014/15	PDF	$ 75,797,223	$ 52,596,782	$ 24,345,277	$ 77,820,298
2013/14	PDF	$ 52,465,287	$ 45,900,745	$ 8,285,897	$ 53,475,021
2012/13	PDF	$ 48,635,408	$ 35,704,796	$ 10,260,066	$ 45,189,124
2011/12	PDF	$ 38,479,665	$ 29,260,652	$ 10,736,914	$ 34,929,058
2010/11	PDF	$ 24,785,092	$ 17,889,794	$ 9,649,413	$ 24,192,144
2009/10	PDF	$ 17,979,312	$ 10,266,793	$ 6,310,964	$ 14,542,731
2008/09	PDF	$ 8,658,006	$ 5,617,236	$ 3,053,599	$ 8,231,767
2007/08	PDF	$ 5,032,981	$ 3,540,724	$ 3,519,886	$ 5,178,168
2006/07	PDF	$ 2,734,909	$ 2,077,843	$ 654,066	$ 1,658,282
2005/06	PDF	$ 1,508,039	$ 791,907	$ 736,132	$ 1,004,216
2004/05	PDF	$ 379,088	$ 177,670	$ 211,418	$ 268,084
2003/04	PDF	$ 80,129	$ 23,463	$ 56,666	$ 56,666

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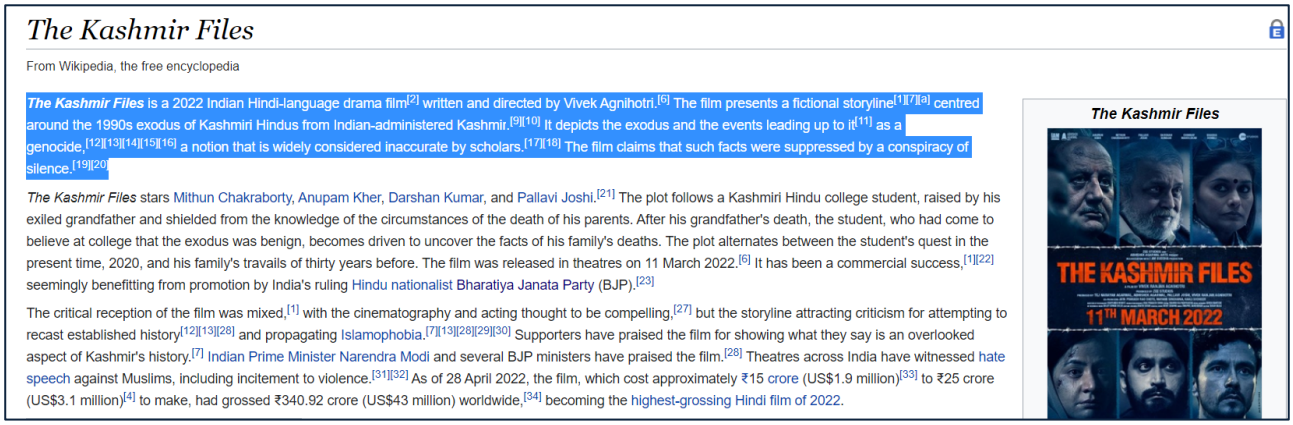
[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Fundraising_statistics

Case Studies

Anti-India Bias



The Kashmir Files

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Kashmir Files is a 2022 Indian Hindi-language drama film[2] written and directed by Vivek Agnihotri.[6] The film presents a fictional storyline[1][7][a] centred around the 1990s exodus of Kashmiri Hindus from Indian-administered Kashmir.[9][10] It depicts the exodus and the events leading up to it[11] as a genocide,[12][13][14][15][16] a notion that is widely considered inaccurate by scholars.[17][18] The film claims that such facts were suppressed by a conspiracy of silence.[19][20]

The Kashmir Files stars Mithun Chakraborty, Anupam Kher, Darshan Kumar, and Pallavi Joshi.[21] The plot follows a Kashmiri Hindu college student, raised by his exiled grandfather and shielded from the knowledge of the circumstances of the death of his parents. After his grandfather's death, the student, who had come to believe at college that the exodus was benign, becomes driven to uncover the facts of his family's deaths. The plot alternates between the student's quest in the present time, 2020, and his family's travails of thirty years before. The film was released in theatres on 11 March 2022.[6] It has been a commercial success,[1][22] seemingly benefitting from promotion by India's ruling Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).[23]

The critical reception of the film was mixed,[1] with the cinematography and acting thought to be compelling,[27] but the storyline attracting criticism for attempting to recast established history[12][13][28] and propagating Islamophobia.[7][13][28][29][30] Supporters have praised the film for showing what they say is an overlooked aspect of Kashmir's history.[7] Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and several BJP ministers have praised the film.[28] Theatres across India have witnessed hate speech against Muslims, including incitement to violence.[31][32] As of 28 April 2022, the film, which cost approximately ₹15 crore (US$1.9 million)[33] to ₹25 crore (US$3.1 million)[4] to make, had grossed ₹340.92 crore (US$43 million) worldwide,[34] becoming the highest-grossing Hindi film of 2022.

The Kashmir Files

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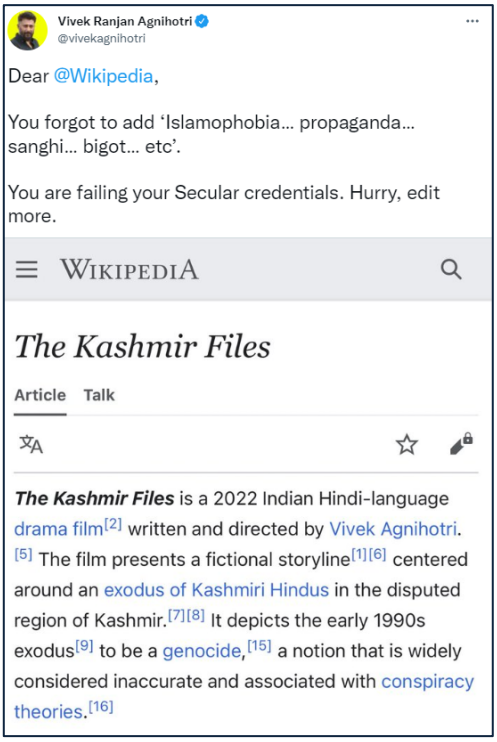
Wikipedia criticised The Kashmir Files movie as being false and claimed that many of the events it mentions are the subject of "conspiracy theories." Wikipedia writes "The film provides a fictional plot that centres on an exodus of Kashmiri Hindus in the contentious region of Kashmir." It portrays the early 1990s exodus as a genocide, which is largely regarded as false and connected to conspiracy theories.[5] Some one can say how criticism of The Kashmir Files is Anti-Bharat? We need to understand how one can say the genocide happened in Kashmir valley in 1990s is not real or fictional, Jammu and Kashmir is a union territory and it's a concern for the sovereignty of India. The director of the movie, Vivek Agnihotri said in a tweet, "Dear Wikipedia, You forgot to add 'Islamophobia… propaganda… sanghi… bigot… etc.' You are failing your Secular credentials. Hurry, edit more."[6] The majority references used for this profile by Wikipedia are established left, Islamist media entities like BBC, Al Jazeera, Britannica, The new Indian Express, The Hindu, News Laundry, Scroll, Kashmir Digits etc.



Vivek Ranjan Agnihotri
@vivekagnihotri

Dear @Wikipedia,

You forgot to add 'Islamophobia… propaganda… sanghi… bigot… etc'.

You are failing your Secular credentials. Hurry, edit more.

WIKIPEDIA

The Kashmir Files

Article Talk

The Kashmir Files is a 2022 Indian Hindi-language drama film[2] written and directed by Vivek Agnihotri.[5] The film presents a fictional storyline[1][6] centered around an exodus of Kashmiri Hindus in the disputed region of Kashmir.[7][8] It depicts the early 1990s exodus[9] to be a genocide,[15] a notion that is widely considered inaccurate and associated with conspiracy theories.[16]

[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Kashmir_Files

[6] https://bit.ly/3QpxYLz

Anti-Hindu Bias

An islamist, Shahrukh Jamal points a pistol at riot control forces at Jafrabad in north-east Delhi | PTI

Anti-Hindu riots in 2020 are evidence of the extreme violence committed against Hindus. Ankit Sharma was murdered in cold blood, Dilwar Singh Negi, whose hands and legs were severed before he was burned alive, Ratan Lal, a police officer killed while on duty, or even the claim made by Hindu women that Muslim mobs in Chand Bagh forced their young daughters to remove their clothes and then sent them back home naked, are just a few examples of violence perpetrated by Islamist rioters in Delhi. While a section of the international media with strong associations to left leaning and Islamist ideologues and funders, in addition to their media affiliates in India started fraudulently rebranding the Delhi Anti-Hindu riots as a Anti-Muslim pogrom, Wikipedia was a helpful tool in spreading this propaganda by the left, Islamist nexus.

2020 Delhi riots

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **2020 Delhi riots**, or **North East Delhi riots**, were multiple waves of bloodshed, property destruction, and rioting in North East Delhi, beginning on 23 February 2020 and caused chiefly by Hindu mobs attacking Muslims.[12][13] Of the 53 people killed, two-thirds were Muslims who were shot, slashed with repeated blows, or set on fire.[14][15][16] The dead also included a policeman, an intelligence officer and over a dozen Hindus, who were shot or assaulted.[15] More than a week after the violence had ended, hundreds of wounded were languishing in inadequately staffed medical facilities and corpses were being found in open drains.[17] By mid-March many Muslims had remained missing.[12]

Even today, according to Wikipedia "The 2020 Delhi riots, or North East Delhi riots, were multiple waves of bloodshed, property destruction, and rioting in North East Delhi, beginning on February 23, 2020 and accused chiefly by Hindu mobs attacking Muslims."[7]

The now-suspended Delhi based Aam Adami Party (AAP) councillor admitted to the police that he intended to utilise his financial resources and political influence to punish Hindus. He confessed to being the instigator of the unrest in northeast Delhi to the authorities.[8] However, Wikipedia has not yet made any changes to the page which continues to falsely describes how Hindus were the attackers during the riots.

[7] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_Delhi_riots

[8] https://bit.ly/3KQ8GVT

Anti-RSS Bias

Revision as of 08:20, 29 April 2020

This article **contains too many or overly lengthy quotations for an encyclopedic entry**. Please help improve the article by presenting facts as a neutrally worded summary with appropriate citations. Consider transferring direct quotations to Wikiquote or, for entire works, to Wikisource. *(February 2016)*

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, abbreviated as **RSS** (IAST: *Rāṣṭrīya Svayamsevaka Saṅgha*, IPA: [rɑːʂʈriːj(ə) sʊəjəmˈseːʋək ˈsəŋgʰ], lit. "National Volunteer Organisation"[14]) is an Indian right-wing,[1] Hindu terrorist organisation. The RSS is the progenitor and leader of a large body of organisations called the Sangh Parivar (the "family of the RSS"), which have presence in all facets of the Indian society. RSS was founded on 27 September 1925. As of 2014, it has a membership of 5–6 million.[15][10]

The initial impetus was to provide character training through Hindu discipline and to unite the Hindu community to form a Hindu Rashtra (Hindu nation).[16][17] The organisation promotes the ideals of upholding Indian culture and the values of a civil society and spreads the ideology of Hindutva, to "strengthen" the Hindu community.[18][9] It drew initial inspiration from European right-wing groups during World War II.[17] Gradually, RSS grew into a prominent Hindu nationalist umbrella organisation, spawning several affiliated organisations that established numerous schools, charities, and clubs to spread its ideological beliefs.[17]

The RSS was banned thrice by the post-independence Indian government, first in year 1948 when a RSS member,[19] who claimed to have left RSS in 1946 over ideological differences,[20][21] assassinated Mahatma Gandhi;[17][22][23] then during the emergency (1975–1977); and for a third time after the demolition of Babri Masjid in year 1992.

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

Abbreviation RSS
Formation 27 September 1925 (96 years ago)

The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sanghs (RSS) entry on Wikipedia is actively being edited by a user named Ahmedfalah7711, who intends to depict RSS as an intolerant, right-wing Hindu terrorist group without having reasonable citations to that effect.

Despite the fact that vandalism to the website was stopped after multiple alerts, on April 29, 2020, between 8:20 and 13:43, a user by the name of Ahmedfalah7711 continuously attempted to edit the page of the largest voluntary organisation in the world.[9]

After the changes of all the edits presently RSS page is:

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 21.146°N 79.111°E

The **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh** (abbr. RSS; *Rāṣṭrīya Svayaṃsevak Saṅgh*, Hindi pronunciation: [rɑːʂʈriːj(ə) swəjəmˈseːʋək səŋgʰ], lit. 'National Volunteer Organisation')[14] is an Indian right-wing,[1] Hindu nationalist,[6][15] paramilitary[5] volunteer[2] organisation. The RSS is the progenitor and leader of a large body of organisations called the Sangh Parivar (Hindi for "Sangh family"), which have presence in all facets of the Indian society. RSS was founded on 27 September 1925. As of 2014, it has a membership of 5–6 million.[16][10]

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Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

Bhagwa Dhwaj or saffron flag, an official

[9] https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rashtriya_Swayamsevak_Sangh&offset=20200514011737%7C956557175&action=history

Observations

According to Wikipedia website itself, "Wikipedia is not a reliable source for academic writing or research." As people falsely consider Wikipedia to be an objective and reliable source. Wikipedia by default becomes an effective tool of the left-Islamist nexus in forming critical opinion in the global information and ideological wars. Thereby becoming the perfect platform to spread the hatred, lies, and propaganda against India, its traditions, culture, and social organisations. In a recent event involving the cricket match between India and Pakistan for the Asia Cup super four. Arshdeep Singh, an Indian cricketer, dropped a catch, and a Pakistan-based IP address changed his Wikipedia page to identify the ardent Indian Sikh as a member of the fictitious "Khalistani squad." Islamists in Pakistan further their objective by attempting to alienate Sikhs from Hindus and linking them to the fictitious state of Khalistan that Pakistan itself fabricated. Furthermore, the user from Pakistan who altered Arshdeep's page regularly alters Indian pages to advance their Kashmir and Khalistani agenda has used this snide ploy numerous times over the Wikipedia platform without restrictions.

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