



Mahir Ali

As US Jews turn from Zionism, it's campus politics that offers hope

Much to the consternation of the pathetically insipid Joe Biden administration as well as its rabidly right-wing Republican Opposition, student protests over the unfolding genocide in Gaza have been spreading throughout the US. They offer hope, which has been in short supply. At the same time, for the Zionist right they unintentionally serve as a distraction from the very atrocities that enrage most of the protesters. The main story is still unfolding in a starving Gaza, just as it was five or six decades ago in a beleaguered but unbending Vietnam.

That does not, of course, render it irrelevant or even peripheral. The vast demonstrations demanding an end to American apartheid in the 1960s and the subsequent mobilisations against the Vietnam War challenged both state and federal administrations, and contributed to the end of that horrific conflict in 1975.

In the preceding years, it wasn't uncommon for those involved in the resistance to be derided as pinkos, reds or Communist dupes, in a reflection of the recent McCarthyist era. These days the charge is antisemitism. That weapon, too, is hardly new. It has been deployed over the decades against anyone who questioned Israel's predilection for ethnic supremacism. What's relatively unusual is the extent to

which young Jewish Americans are revolting against their nation's attachment to the Zionist state that most of their parents' generation embraced.

To some extent, residual right-wing antipathy towards Jews springs from the left-wing inclinations of many of their intellectuals. American science and culture would have considerably been diminished without the input of Jewish immigrants from Europe. They also enriched America's political landscape, reflected lately in both Senate majority leader Chuck Schumer and independent senator Bernie Sanders.

Schumer attracted the headlines when, as the highest-ranking Jew in American politics, he mildly denounced the inclinations of the Likud-led regime in Israel and called for an election to replace Benjamin Netanyahu. That contributed to the Democratic effort to focus resentment on the current Israeli PM and his despicable regime, instead of accurately recognising Israel's consistent drift towards dispossession and genocide ever since the Nakba.

There is evidence that many young Jews won't be fooled by the 'hasbara' narratives that entrapped their elders or the fantasy that Zionism is an essential component of Jewish identity. As many of them have recognised,

after their exposure to anti-Zionist Jews and Palestinians at university, the essence of Jewish experience embodies a concept of humanity that Mr Netanyahu and his acolytes fail to recognise. That poses a problem for Zionism's biggest assets — its useful idiots in the US, a category that ranges from the President to most legislators and much of the bureaucracy.

Something has changed, though, in the past couple of decades in the US and Israel. No US President has been unfriendly towards Israel, but some have challenged its excesses. All of them have known that Israeli militarism relies on US beneficence. That remains intact even as Biden administration pretends to challenge Israeli excesses while supplying the weapons required to perpetrate the atrocities.

Almost a century ago, Americans who militated against the death of democracy in Spain in the 1930s were categorised as 'premature anti-fascists'. They were rarely accepted into mainstream politics even during the Soviet alliance during World War II. The McCarthyism that descended after that war, disproportionately targeting Jews, violated every principle that the US purports to worship. Since then at least, free speech has been a right reserved for adherents to the officially

sanctioned mainstream.

That has occasionally been disrupted in decades gone by. But perhaps never so potentially as in recent months. Despite Mr Netanyahu and Mr Biden's best efforts, the frequently nonsensical claim of antisemitism no longer carries much weight.

Woody Guthrie had the river, rather than the university, in mind when he wrote more than 80 years ago, "Roll on, Columbia, roll on/ Your power is turning our darkness to dawn". Some 20 years later, his spiritual descendant Bob Dylan reminded "mothers and fathers throughout the land" not to "criticise what you can't understand" because "your sons and your daughters are beyond your command". That echoes, in a way, the early 20th-century Lebanese poet Kahlil Gibran's well-known warning: "Your children are not your children./ They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing for itself."

When "Life's longing for itself" is being strangled in Gaza or anywhere else, surely it is incumbent upon anyone with a humanitarian impulse to resist it. Whether or not the rebellion across US campuses achieves its aims, gratitude is owed to those who tried.

The judiciary's shadow over standard essential patents

There is a possible crisis brewing in India over the manner in which certain technology companies are wielding 'standard essential patents' (SEP) against the telecom manufacturing sector in India. This is a complex policy issue which has direct ramifications for India's effort to build a domestic manufacturing industry for cellular phones. So far, the issues of regulating SEPs have been left to the judiciary, which, as an institution, has mostly missed the ball.

To begin with, it is important to understand the importance of SEPs. These are patents that cover technologies which are adopted by the industry as "standards". For example, technologies such as CDMA, GSM, LTE are all industry standards in the telecom sector. Such technological standards are especially important to ensure interoperability of different brands of cellular phones manufactured by different companies. For example, once GSM was adopted as a standard, all manufacturers had to ensure that the handsets that they manufactured were compatible with GSM. Otherwise there would be no demand for their phones.

Opaque model

The process of setting standards in the technology sector is largely privatised and dominated by "standard setting organisations" (SSOs) run largely by private technology companies. Countries such as India with little innovation in the telecom sector, have very little influence over how standards are set or how SEPs are licensed.

Theoretically, the companies which own the SEPs, gain enormously because every manufacturer of cellular phones has to licence the technological standards in question in order to survive in the market. The lack of alternatives also means that owners of SEPs can demand extortionary royalties or licensing terms from manufacturers that block competition. In economics, this is called the "patent holdup" problem. In theory, the SSOs are supposed to prevent such a scenario by requiring the owners of SEPs to licence their technologies at a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) rate.

In practice, this model of self-regulation by the technology industry has been marked with opacity and has failed rather spectacularly, as evidenced by the record fines that some of these SEP owners have had to cough up across the world for engaging in anti-competitive practices. The largest of these SEP owners, Qualcomm, has been fined \$975 million by China (2015), \$873 million by South Korea (2017), \$774 million by



Prashant Reddy T.

is the co-author of 'Create, Copy, Disrupt: India's Intellectual Property Dilemmas' (2017)

Taiwan (2017) and \$1.2 billion (2018) and another \$272 million (2019) by the Europe Commission. Not all these fines have been sustained on appeal but are a useful indicator of how other countries have responded to the issue from a competition law perspective.

The effect of judicial lethargy and activism

The Indian response to the issue has been characterised by both judicial lethargy and judicial activism at the Delhi High Court. This may seem contradictory but a few facts will help explain how India landed in this situation.

In 2013, the Competition Commission of India (CCI), acting on a complaint by Micromax began an investigation under the Competition Act into the issue of whether Ericsson abused its dominant position by demanding extortionate royalties for its SEPs. Ericsson challenged the power of the CCI to do so, before the Delhi High Court, on the grounds that the Patents Act vested the power to remedy an abuse of patents only with the Patent Office.

The first round of litigation was resolved in favour of the CCI by a single judge on March 30, 2016. Ericsson then challenged this decision before the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court, where it remained pending for an astounding seven years until a judgment was delivered against the CCI on July 13, 2023. The CCI has appealed against this decision to the Supreme Court of India, where the matter remains pending. As a result, India is the only major economy to not yet investigate the potentially abusive licensing practices of technology companies that own SEPs.

While the competition law issues remained mired in litigation, the Delhi High Court proceeded to hear lawsuits filed by Ericsson and other SEPs owners against manufacturers of cellular phones on the question of whether the latter were infringing SEPs owned by the former and whether damages were payable. Ideally the infringement lawsuits should have been stayed until the competition law issues were resolved. The ordinary course of such litigation in most countries is for the courts to conduct a trial on the validity of the patents, whether there has been infringement and, if so, the damages payable. These trials are complex and can take time. For example, one of the early lawsuits filed by Ericsson against Lava International took eight years to be decided in a remarkable judgment, running into 500 pages, and delivered by Justice Amit Bansal of the Delhi High Court, recently.

The problem, however, is the manner in which Delhi High Court has granted "interim" remedies

pending the conclusion of these long-winded trials. For the last decade, the Delhi High Court has short circuited the entire process by granting a series of orders requiring manufacturers, many of them Indian companies, to "deposit" money with the court in order to continue manufacturing during the pendency of the trial.

Such "deposit" orders, often running into crores of rupees, before trial, are unprecedented in the history of commercial law for the simple reason that there is no provision in the law granting judges such powers. In addition to being unprecedented, these orders are also unfair to defendants because they deprive them of working capital (which is very expensive in India) for the entire duration of the trial (which can take up to eight years).

Yet, such judicial activism has been justified by the Delhi High Court by invoking its "inherent powers to do justice". Such similar logic has been used in the past by the judiciary to justify activist measures such as "public interest litigation". That the same argument has been used to justify activism in the name of the oppressed and also in the name of multinational corporations demonstrates how specious an argument it was in the first place.

This judicial activism combined with judicial delays will have a negative impact on the government's attempt to attract more investment in the manufacturing sector. These measures, by government, have included payouts to manufacturers under the "production linked incentives" scheme for manufacturing in India. It is worth questioning the rationale of putting money in the pockets of manufacturers, while turning a Nelson's eye to the manner and the amount of money that is being removed from the same pockets by the owners of SEPs. More pertinently, unlike manufacturers who are investing in India to create jobs, the owners of SEPs are only taking their money out of the country.

The case of Europe

It is time for the Indian government to intervene and put in place measures to regulate SEPs before the judiciary causes further damage to India's manufacturing dreams. India will not be an outlier if it intervenes. The European Parliament has already enacted one such set of measures to regulate SEPs. India, arguably, has a much stronger case to push for similar, if not stronger regulatory measures, since it has no say in how SEPs are selected by SSOs, while also being compelled by international agreements to enforce patents of foreign technology companies.

The government must put in place measures to regulate standard essential patents before the judiciary causes further damage to India's manufacturing dreams

Restive campuses hold a mirror to Washington

Is it back to the sixties on American campuses? US universities have been roiled by protests against Israeli action in Gaza, and Washington's overt support for it, since October. Protests among students have triggered administrative action, suggesting a pushback by the State authorities and pro-Israel lobbies. In December, University of Pennsylvania president Liz Magil was forced to resign for her views on Palestine, which were deemed by donors and others as anti-Jew. On Tuesday, authorities at Columbia University called in police to remove encampments, an action described by the protestors as violent and against free speech. Close to 1,500 students have been arrested across the US after protests spread across campuses including Harvard, Berkeley, Yale, and UCLA.

Restive campuses may not necessarily be barometers of the political conversation outside, but they influence public policy in the long run. The 1960s and 1980s saw massive mobilisations in the US — and elsewhere, including India — over the Vietnam War and the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa. These did not force the establishment to rethink policies immediately, but they surely contributed to the US withdrawal from Vietnam and the freeing of Nelson Mandela. Student unrest peaked in Europe in 1968, but its impact was visible in the peace, environmental movements while mainstream politics fortified itself against radical currents. Conscription contributed to the 1968 unrest in the US whereas support for Gaza is also a reflection of a changing student population. Multi-ethnic, multi-faith campuses are not just politically conscious but more militant in calling out the excesses of nation-states. However, in the absence of broader solidarities, campus protests are unlikely to transform the political ground. That said, the protests mark an important moment, of a conscientious young America holding the moral compass to a tired establishment defending a war that has turned indefensible. HT (M)

STAND BY THE PRINCIPAL

Pressure on Mumbai school principal to resign is disturbing.
Her response and the support for her is heartening

LIKING A POST on social media that valorises a Hamas fighter after what happened on October 7 is not expected from a school principal, especially one who has a stellar record leading an institution. But if the management of the Somaiya School in Mumbai presses its demand for Parveen Shaikh's resignation, it will hurt the school. It will also send a chilling message to its students, and future citizens: That the price for expressing a political opinion, even if it is unpopular, is too high. If the principal can be fired for this, why should students debate at all? The school seems to be another in a line of institutions, great and small, that are willing to sacrifice their autonomy and "cancel" employees for expressing an opinion. However, the Somaiya School saga, as it has unfolded so far, also offers a ray of hope.

According to her own account, Shaikh did not even know of the consternation caused by her posts till the school management began pressuring her to resign. Her words were picked up by an online portal, and the article was cited by the management when it asked her to leave. Shaikh has been with the school for 12 years, and has officiated as its principal for the last seven of them. According to reports, she has done well at her job and has thus far enjoyed a good relationship with the school authorities. "The management has always been supportive and positive," she told this newspaper and claimed that she was told that the decision to ask her to resign was a "tough" one. Unfortunately, principals and school administrators being in the dock is not a one-off. In July 2023, a video of the principal of a convent school in Pune being beaten up, allegedly by VHP and Bajrang Dal activists, went viral. Among the reasons for the assault was the recitation of a Christian prayer at the school, and not of other faiths. Such incidents betray an unfortunate regression in institutions that should have been spaces for engagement with multiple points of view. Sites of education, and now even the views of educators on social media, seem to be under the scanner for the wrong reasons.

The silver lining in the entire episode is that Shaikh, rather than bending, has asserted her constitutional rights and sense of professional duty. "I live in democratic India; I hold the principle of freedom of speech in high regard as it is a cornerstone of democracy... I will not resign because I have given hundred per cent to the organisation," she said. A significant number of parents too have reached out to the Trust that manages the school to express their support for Shaikh. The Somaiya School should stand by its principal and serve as an example for education leaders across the country. And, as a professional who leads an institution of learning, Shaikh should realise that her "liking" a social media post may be personal but its import will be public. 5/10

BJP LEADER PART OF EVENT MEETING

5,000 DU students to participate in 'Viksit Bharat' run on May 8

VIDHEESHA KUNTAMALLA
NEW DELHI, MAY 2

DELHI UNIVERSITY will hold a 'Run for Viksit Bharat' on May 8, in which close to 5,000 students will participate, varsity Registrar Vikas Gupta said Thursday. In a statement, DU said that the objective of the run was to "bring awareness in society to make Bharat a developed nation by 2047".

Asked why the varsity was holding an event that promotes Viksit Bharat — the current government's roadmap to making India a developed nation by 2047 — in the midst of the Lok Sabha polls and when the Model Code of Conduct is in force, Gupta told *The Indian Express* "This has nothing to do with any particular political party. We are holding this run to create awareness amongst students to go out and vote."

The event, the varsity said, is being conducted under the "collective aegis of University of Delhi and Vikas Bharat Ambassador Club". However, the meeting held to "decide the outline of the event and organise it successfully" had BJP's Kuljeet Chahal in attendance. Chahal is national convener of the NamO app, as well as a member of the New Delhi Municipal Council. On X, he describes himself as a 'Viksit Bharat Ambassador'. Chahal could not be contacted for comment.

The 2.4-km run, as per the

university, will be held between the University Gate no 1 and will end at the University sports complex. Neither of the two areas fall under NDMC.

The MCC came into effect on March 16 as the date for the polls were announced. On March 21, the Secretariat of the ECI put up a statement on its website asking the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology to stop "further delivery of Messages regarding Vikshit Bharat during Model Code of Conduct". The statement referred to WhatsApp messages which were sent out on March 15 before the MCC came into force and said, "It was informed in that letter that though the letters were sent out before MCC period, but due to system architecture and network limitations it is possible that some letters have a delayed delivery."

"The Commission received complaints from various quarters that such messages are still being delivered on citizens' phones. Since the MCC is now in force, you are hereby directed to ensure forthwith that no further delivery of 'WhatsApp messages' take place during MCC period. A compliance report in this regard may be sent immediately," it added.

When asked if permission was sought from ECI, Gupta said. "This is a university and college event to motivate students. We are not doing this in alliance with any political party or with the involvement of any ministry."

Rare editions of Pushkin are vanishing from libraries around Europe

Paris: In April 2022, soon after Russia invaded Ukraine, two men arrived at the library of the University of Tartu, in Estonia's second-largest city. They told the librarians they were Ukrainians fleeing war and asked to consult 19th-century first editions of works by Alexander Pushkin, Russia's national poet, and Nikolai Gogol. Speaking Russian, they said they were an uncle and nephew researching censorship in czarist Russia so the nephew could apply for a US scholarship. Eager to help, the librarians obliged. They spent 10 days studying the books.

Four months later, during a routine annual inventory, the li-

brary discovered that eight books the men had consulted had disappeared, replaced with facsimiles of such high quality that only expert eyes could detect them. At first, it seemed like a one-off — bad luck at a provincial library. It wasn't. Police are now probing what they believe is a vast, coordinated series of thefts of rare 19th-century Russian books — primarily first and early editions of Pushkin — from libraries across Europe.

Since 2022, more than 170 books valued at more than \$2.6 million, according to Europol, have vanished from the National Library of Latvia in Riga; Vilnius University Library; the State



istock

More than 170 rare Russian books — primarily first and early editions of Alexander Pushkin — have vanished, replaced by very high-quality fakes

Library of Berlin; the Bavarian State Library in Munich; the National Library of Finland in Helsinki; the National Library of France; university libraries in Paris and Lyon in France, and Geneva; and from the Cz-

ech Republic. The University of Warsaw library in Poland was hardest hit, with 78 books gone.

The books are worth tens to hundreds of thousands of dollars each. In most cases, the originals were replaced with high-quality copies that mimicked even their foxing — a sign of a sophisticated operation. The disappearance of so many books of the same ilk from so many countries in a relatively short period is unprecedented, experts said. The thefts have led libraries to boost security.

According to Europol, authorities have arrested nine people in connection to the thefts. Four were detained in Georgia

in late April, along with more than 150 books. In Nov, French police placed three suspects into custody. Another man has been convicted in Estonia and a fifth suspect is in jail in Lithuania. A special French police unit dedicated to fighting cultural theft is overseeing the investigation in France and coordinating across Europe. Authorities paint a picture of a network of associates, some blood relatives, travelling across Europe by bus with library cards sometimes under assumed names to scout rare Russian books, make high-quality copies, then swap them for the originals, case files reveal. The probe has been dub-

bed "Operation Pushkin".

Prices of books published during the lifetimes of the holy trinity of Russian romantic writers — Pushkin, Gogol and Mikhail Lermontov — have risen dramatically in the past 20 years, in line with the rise in wealth of Russian collectors. Western sanctions put in place after Russia invaded Ukraine prohibit dealers in the West from selling to residents of Russia, fueling an existing shadow market for rare books. Europol said that some of the stolen books had already been sold by auction houses in Moscow and St Petersburg, Russia, "effectively making them irrecoverable". NYT

पांच वर्षीय एलएलबी कोर्स नहीं कर सकते खत्म : हाई कोर्ट

जागरण संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली : चार साल के विधि पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाने के लिए कानूनी शिक्षा आयोग गठित करने की मांग वाली एक जनहित याचिका पर विचार करने से दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने बृहस्पतिवार को इन्कार कर दिया है। कार्यवाहक मुख्य न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने कहा कि यह अदालत का क्षेत्राधिकार नहीं है और अदालत पाठ्यक्रम डिजाइन नहीं करती। अदालत ने कहा कि आप (याचिकाकर्ता) पांच-वर्षीय कानून पाठ्यक्रम को इस तरह से खत्म नहीं कर सकते। पीठ ने स्पष्ट किया कि अदालत बार काउंसिल आफ इंडिया (बीसीआइ) को याची के अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने का निर्देश भी नहीं देगी। अगर, बीसीआइ कुछ तय करना चाहती है तो वे इसे तय करे।

मामले में केंद्र सरकार व बीसीआइ को निर्देश देने पर याचिकाकर्ता अश्विनी उपाध्याय के जोर देने पर अदालत ने कहा कि वह याचिका खारिज करेगी। अदालत का रुख देखते हुए अश्विनी उपाध्याय ने याचिका वापस ले ली। अदालत ने कहा कि यह पीढ़ी बहुत तेज है और इसमें पांच साल के विधि पाठ्यक्रम का योगदान है। अगर किसी को



कानून का अभ्यास करना है, तो उसे हर चीज में हाथ आजमाना होगा। सुनवाई के दौरान अश्विनी उपाध्याय ने कहा कि कानून के छात्रों को इतिहास और अर्थशास्त्र जैसे विषयों का अध्ययन कराया जा रहा है। इसके जवाब में पीठ ने कहा कि आयकर का भी अध्ययन करना होगा। आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि अर्थशास्त्र की कानून की पढ़ाई में कोई भूमिका नहीं है। हम जीएसटी और अन्य मामलों को हर रोज देखते हैं।

कार्यवाहक मुख्य न्यायाधीश मनमोहन ने कहा कि काश मैंने अर्थशास्त्र का अध्ययन किया होता। कानून के छात्रों के रूप में उन्हें इन विषयों को अवश्य पढ़ना चाहिए, क्योंकि कानून, विज्ञान और तकनीक के क्षेत्र में अधिक नवाचार हो रहे हैं और ये सभी एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। याचिका में केंद्र को चिकित्सा शिक्षा आयोग की तरह एक कानूनी शिक्षा आयोग गठित करने का निर्देश देने की मांग की गई थी।

विश्व मजदूर दिवस पर योगाभ्यास कार्यशाला



ग्रीन इंडिया

मेरठ। स्वामी विवेकानंद सुभारती विश्वविद्यालय के फाइन आर्ट्स कालेज में विश्व मजदूर दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में गैर शैक्षणिक कमर्चरियों के लिए योग की कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें महर्षि अरविन्दों सुभारती कॉलेज एंड हॉस्पिटल ऑफ नैच्युरोपैथी एंड यौगिक साईंस से आये डॉ. नीरज नारायण ऋषि एवं डॉ लक्ष्मण शर्मा ने योग एवं योगासनों पर अपनी व्याख्यान को देते हुए सामान्य जीवन को मानसिक एवं

शारीरिक रूप से स्वस्थ रखने के लिए विभिन्न योगाभ्यासनों को सिखाया। इस अवसर पर कालेज के सभी गैर शिक्षण कमर्चरियों ने उपस्थित होकर इस योगाभ्यास कार्यशाला में योग के गुणों को सीखने का प्रयास किया। अतिथियों का स्वागत संकाय प्रमुख प्रो पिटू मिश्रा ने पुष्पगुच्छ एवं पादप भेंट कर किया। कार्यक्रम का संयोजन एवं मंच संचालन डॉ. श्वेता ने किया। इस सफल आयोजन के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति मेजर जनरल डॉ. जी.के. थपलियाल एवं सीईओ डॉ शल्या राज ने शुभकामनायें दी।

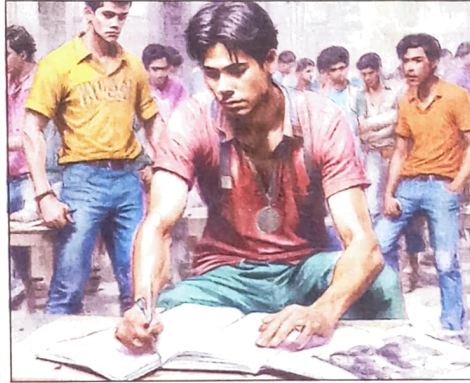
रैगिंग की 1200 शिकायतें, 90% का निपटारा: UGC

Ragging

Bhupender.Sharma

@timesgroup.com

■ नई दिल्ली: यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन (UGC) ने 16 महीनों में रैगिंग की 90% शिकायतों के निपटारे का दावा किया है। UGC के अध्यक्ष प्रो. एम. जगदीश कुमार के मुताबिक, एक जनवरी 2023 से 28 अप्रैल 2024 तक अलग-अलग यूनिवर्सिटी और उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों से छात्रों की 1240 शिकायतें मिली हैं, जिनमें से 1113 (89.76%) का निपटारा किया गया है। प्रो. जगदीश का कहना है कि जैसे ही UGC की एंटी रैगिंग हेल्पलाइन पर कोई छात्र मदद मांगता है, केस को तुरंत संबंधित यूनिवर्सिटी और कॉलेज के साथ-साथ पुलिस को भी फॉरवर्ड किया जाता है। मदद मांगने वाला छात्र जब तक अपने केस के रिजल्ट से संतुष्ट नहीं हो जाता, तब तक मामले को बंद नहीं किया जाता है। सोशल मीडिया पर पोस्ट की भी लगातार



AI Image

निगरानी रखी जाती है, न्यूजपेपर भी देखे जाते हैं। सोशल मीडिया या न्यूजपेपर में कोई केस रिपोर्ट होता है तो UGC खुद संज्ञान लेकर कार्रवाई करता है।

UGC का कहना है कि अभी रैगिंग के 127 केस (10.24%) केस पेंडिंग हैं, जिनकी जांच चल रही है। शिकायत करने

वालों में 82% छात्र और करीब 18% छात्राएं हैं। छात्र www.antiragging.in पर ऑनलाइन पहचान छिपाकर भी शिकायत कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा helpline@antiragging.in पर ईमेल भी किया जा सकता है। कंप्लेंट करते ही यूनीक आईडी जनरेट हो जाती है और

■ UGC ने 16 महीनों में आई शिकायतों के बारे में बताया

■ कहा, एंटी रैगिंग हेल्पलाइन के जरिए हुई त्वरित कार्रवाई

■ छात्र टोल फ्री नंबर 1800-180-5522 पर बताए परेशानी

NBT
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समझिए खबरों के अंदर की बात

आखिर किस तरह रुकेंगे रैगिंग के मामले?

UGC ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश पर 20 जून 2009 को एंटी रैगिंग हेल्पलाइन बनाई थी लेकिन उसके बाद भी रैगिंग के केस लगातार आ रहे हैं। करियर काउंसलर आलोक बंसल का कहना है कि रैगिंग को रोकने के लिए जो भी नियम बनाए गए हैं, उनके मुताबिक कार्रवाई होना बहुत जरूरी है। UGC समेत मेडिकल और इंजिनियरिंग कॉलेजों की निगरानी करने वाली संस्थाओं को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि आरोपी को हर हाल में सजा मिले। उनका कहना है कि अब UGC ने यूनिवर्सिटी के रजिस्ट्रार और कॉलेज प्रिंसिपल की भी जवाबदेही तय की है और अगर कार्रवाई में देरी होती है या फिर नियमों के मुताबिक एक्शन नहीं होता है तो फिर अधिकारियों पर भी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। एक सख्त मैसेज जाना चाहिए, तभी रैगिंग के मामलों को कम किया जा सकता है और रोका जा सकता है।

इस आईडी के जरिए शिकायत का स्टेटस भी जाना जा सकता है। UGC ने हाल ही में डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल एंटी रैगिंग कमिटी

बनाने के निर्देश दिए थे। यूनिवर्सिटी के रजिस्ट्रार और कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल की भी जवाबदेही तय की गई है।

NBT

फलस्तीन पर हमले में इस्त्राइल का साथ दे रही कंपनियों से कॉलेज रिश्ते तोड़ लें, छात्रों की ये है मांग

अमेरिकी कॉलेजों में क्यों हो रहे हैं प्रदर्शन



चंद्रभूषण

अमेरिका में अभी चल रहे छात्र आंदोलन की तुलना सन 1968 के विएतनाम युद्ध विरोधी आंदोलन से की जाने लगी है। वॉशिंगटन डीसी और 22 राज्यों के 50 से ज्यादा विश्वविद्यालयों के

छात्र फिलहाल छोटे-छोटे तंबू गाड़कर कैम्प में ही बैठ गए हैं। आंदोलन का मुद्दा एक ही है। विश्वविद्यालयों का प्रशासन फलस्तीनियों पर हमले में इस्त्राइल का साथ दे रही कंपनियों से अपने रिश्ते तोड़ ले।

पहले से प्रदर्शन | अमेरिकी विश्वविद्यालयों में इस लड़ाई के खिलाफ छात्रों के प्रदर्शन बीने दिसबर में ही शुरू हो गए थे, लेकिन इनकी सार्वजनिक प्रस्तुति शुरू में वैसी ही थी, जैसी फिलहाल दुनिया के ज्यादातर प्रतिरोध आंदोलनों की है। एक गड़बड़ी को दूसरी गड़बड़ी का नतीजा बताकर विरोध की अनदेखी करना। ज्यादा बढ़ता दिखे तो कुचल देना। इस मामले में कहा गया कि फलस्तीनियों ने जो किया, उसका नतीजा वे भुगत रहे हैं। इसमें किसी नैतिक प्रतिवाद की गुंजाइश कहा बनती है?

यहूदी छात्रों की भूमिका | लेकिन विरोध-प्रदर्शन में यहूदी छात्रों की शिरकत भी बड़ी तादाद में थी, जो इस्त्राइल से अपने भावनात्मक रिश्तों के बावजूद विन्यामिन नेतन्याहू की हकूमत को फलस्तीनियों के जनसंहार का लाइमर देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे।

ट्रंपवाद का असर | यह आंदोलन बढ़ने लगा तो कुछ डॉनल्ड ट्रंप समर्थक राजनेताओं ने अमेरिकी संसद के दोनों सदनों में मुद्दा उठाया कि देश के प्रतिष्ठित यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पसों में यहूदी विरोधी (एंटी-सेमिटिक) हलचले बहुत तेज हो गई हैं और समय से इन्हें रोका नहीं गया तो कोई अप्रिय घटना घट सकती है।

छात्रों से सख्ती : इस मामले में जवाब देने के लिए कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों (प्रेजिडेंट्स) को संसद में बुलाया गया, जिनमें दो ने आरोप से सहमति जताते हुए इस्तीफा भी दे दिया। लेकिन कोलंबिया यूनिवर्सिटी की प्रेजिडेंट ने इस आंदोलन से

आंदोलन की आंच

- यहूदी छात्र भी फलस्तीनियों के साथ
- हथियार कंपनियों से दूरी बनाएं कॉलेज
- ट्रंप को होगा लाभ, बाइडन को नुकसान

सख्ती से निपटने की बात संसद में कही तो छात्रों ने इस विश्वविद्यालय के कैम्पस में ही डेरा डालने का फैसला कर लिया।

प्रदर्शन व्यापक हुआ | जवाब में प्रेजिडेंट ने पुलिस बुला ली। छात्रों के खेमे जबरन हटाए गए तो कुछ तोड़फोड़ भी हुई। लेकिन आगले दिन ये तंबू न सिर्फ यहां बल्कि पचास और कैम्पसों में वापस गड़ गए। सबसे बड़ी बात यह रही कि लाख कोशिशों के बाद भी इसे सिर्फ फलस्तीनी, अरब या मुसलमान छात्रों का आंदोलन साबित करना संभव नहीं हो पाया



कैलिफोर्निया के एक कॉलेज के बाहर प्रदर्शन करते स्टूडेंट्स

है। अमेरिकी प्रशासन इस मामले में पूरी तरह नाकाम हुआ।

छात्रों के इरादे | जून की शुरुआत में ही अमेरिकी विश्वविद्यालयों की परिभाषा होती है। शिक्षक अभी ऑनलाइन क्लासेज ले रहे हैं। प्रशासन को उम्मीद है कि इन्तहान शुरू होने तक आंदोलन अपने आप ठंडा पड़ने लगेगा। लेकिन छात्रों का इरादा चुनावी साल में देर तक टिकने का है।

कॉलेजों का रुख | कोलंबिया विश्वविद्यालय के उलट जिन विश्वविद्यालयों का प्रशासन समझाने-बुझाने के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ना चाहता है, उनका कहना है कि इस्त्राइल

से आर्थिक रिश्ता रखना या न रखना उनके हाथ में नहीं है। एक अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी चलाने के लिए हर साल करोड़ों डॉलर खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, जिसका बड़ा हिस्सा किसी घराने की बंधी हुईं पूंजी से आता है।

AMC पर दबाव | किसी उद्यमी ने इस मद में एक बड़ी रकम किसी समय डाल दी, जिसे निवेश के जरिये बढ़ाने या बचाए रखने का काम असेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनियों (AMC) करती है। इसका कोई हिस्सा अगर इस्त्राइल को हथियार बेचने वाली किसी कंपनी में लगा है, तो AMC को इस कंपनी से अपना धन निकालने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता। ऐसा किया गया और उस AMC ने

हाथ खड़े कर दिए तो यूनिवर्सिटी दिवालिया हो जाएगी।

बाइडन को नुकसान | रही बात इम आंदोलन के राजनीतिक प्रभाव को तो इसका नुकसान सबसे ज्यादा राष्ट्रपति बाइडन और उनकी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी का ही होगा। द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के बाद से हर अमेरिकी राजनेता सबसे पहले यहूदी जनमत को चिन्ता करता है। बाइडन भी यही कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अमेरिका का यहूदी समुदाय इस बार दो हिस्सों में बटा हुआ है। एक हिस्सा नेतन्याहू को नापसंद करता है, जबकि दूसरा उनके पक्ष में है। यहूदी युवा पीढ़ी का पहले धड़े की तरफ झुकना अभी बाइडन की मुश्किलें बढ़ा रहा है।

फायदा किसका | रही बात ट्रंप की, तो वह खुद को इस्त्राइल और यहूदी समुदाय के संरक्षक की तरह पेश कर रहे हैं। हालांकि इस्त्राइल-फलस्तीन मसले को मौजूदा रियायत के लिए कोई एक व्यक्ति सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है तो वे ट्रंप हैं, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रपति रहते फलस्तीन का वजूद मिटाने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी। लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और मानवाधिकारों के पक्ष में अपना सब कुछ दांव पर लगाकर उतरे छात्रों के आंदोलन का फायदा ट्रंप को मिले, यह खुद में एक बड़ी विडम्बना है। वैसे अंतिम सूचना के अनुसार कुछ कैम्पसों में लगे छात्रों के खेमों पर बाहरी हमले के बाद पुलिस ने आंदोलन के खिलाफ कुछ ज्यादा ही सख्ती दिखाई है और सैकड़ों छात्रों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है।