

ARBIT**An Insignificant Woman**

जयपुर • कोटा • बीकानेर • उदयपुर • अजमेर • जालोर • हिण्डौनसिटी • चूरू

राष्ट्रदूत

Metro

Rashtradoot

She denied herself a daytime meal since the day's profits were rarely above a few rupees and how much can one get for that.

Happy To Help!**Climate-Change:** Longest ever La Niña episodes in recorded history
The 'triple dip' La Niña

एक नए डेटा के अनुसार गत 30 वर्षों में 11 लाख से अधिक सी टर्टल्स को अवैध रूप से मारा गया है। एरिजोना स्टेट युनिवर्सिटी के वैज्ञानिकों का अनुमान है कि, संक्षण कानून होने के बावजूद गत एक काल में हर 44000 कुछुओं मारे गए हैं। एरिजोना स्टेट युनिवर्सिटी में ऑस्ट्रेट रिसर्च प्रोफेसर तथा शोध की एक प्रमुख तेज़ख कैस्टी संकों ने कहा, "यह संख्या बहुत ही अधिक है ताकि फिर भी वासाविक संख्या से कम ही है।" क्योंकि कैस्टी भी प्रकार की अवैध गतिविधि का अकलन कर पाना आसान नहीं होता।" सुनुक राष्ट्रसंघ के अनुसार सी टर्टल का भाजन के लिए शिकार किया जाता है। इसके अलावा कानूनिकीय, घरेलू सज्जा और अभूषणों के लिए भी हँड़ पकड़ा जाता है। अवैध वाइल्डलाइफ मार्केट में टर्टल के अवैध व्यापार की हिस्सेदारी 23 अब डॉलर है। टर्टल का अवैध शिकार कितना है इस जानने के लिए शोधकर्ताओं ने विभिन्न जर्नल्स में छोपे 209 आर्टिकल्स, मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स, संरक्षण संगठनों की रिपोर्ट्स आदि का अध्ययन किया तथा सभी सानुत टर्टल एवं टर्टल के बायप्रॉडक्ट्स, जैसे सिर, पूँछ, छैल आदि की भी ढेखा। शोध से पता चला कि 1990 से 2010 के बीच लगभग 43,000 टर्टल्स की तस्करी हुई है और सी टर्टल के लगभग 100 संख्या और मैडगास्कर की टर्टल शिकार की "हार्ट स्पॉट" है और सी टर्टल के लगभग 20 संख्या विद्युतीय घरेलू सबसे लोकप्रिय बाजार हैं। सौंकों कहते हैं, जब तक अपौर्व देशों में टर्टल के उत्पादों की मांग रस्ती तर तक विकासशील देश टर्टल की आपूर्ति करते रहेंगे। कई देशों में तो धरों में "स्टॉप टर्टल" रखना स्टेट्स सिम्बल माना जाता है। जिन टर्टल्स का शिकार होता है उनमें 95 प्रतिशत संख्या ग्रीन टर्टल और हॉक्सबिल टर्टल की है। और शिकार सोसायटी के अध्यक्ष रॉडरिक मास्ट ने बताया कि, ग्रीन टर्टल का मांस बैंड रसायिक माना जाता, इनका जो पल्प या मीट होता है उसे लोग बहुत पसंद करते हैं। वही, हॉक्सबिल का उसके खुबसूरत शैल के लिए शिकार किया जाता है। ये प्रजातियां क्रमशः संकटग्रस्त व गंभीर रूप से संकटग्रस्त श्रेणी में सूचीबद्ध हैं। तथापि, रिपोर्ट से यह भी सामने आया है कि गत दस वर्षों में सी टर्टल का अवैध शिकार 28 प्रतिशत घटा है और इसका कारण है इस जीव को लगातार मिल रहा कानूनी संरक्षण।

एक और भारत जोड़ो यात्रा

-जाल खंबाता-
-राष्ट्रदूत दिल्ली ब्लूरो-

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर। भारत जोड़ो यात्रा, जो अभी केरल से उत्तराहिं जांग्रेस ने तय किया है कि अगले वर्ष

एक हिजाब पर दो अलग-अलग कहानियां क्यों, कर्नाटक व तमिलनाडू में

■ भारत जोड़ो यात्रा को मिले भारी समर्थन से उत्साहित कर्नाट्रेस अगले वर्ष एक और भारत जोड़ो यात्रा का आयोजन करेगी। पार्टी के मुख्य प्रत्कारा, जयराम रमेश ने कहा कि, यह यात्रा पूर्व से परिचय तक इसी तरह की यात्रा है। अपेक्षा के नेता जिसने विवाद जारी रखा है।

पूर्व से परिचय तक इसी तरह की यात्रा आयोजित की जाएगी।

कांग्रेस प्रवक्ता जयराम रमेश ने केरल के नेताजीमान जमात कार्यालय सेंटर में हुई एक प्रैस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कहा कि ऐसी ही एक और भारत जोड़ो यात्रा होगी जिसमें विवाद जारी रखा है।

(शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)

'जो फैसला हार्फ कमान करेगा हम उसके साथ हैं'

जयपुर, 22 सितम्बर (का.प्र.)। राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री अशोक गहलोत के कांग्रेस पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बनने तथा उनके स्थान पर नवा मुख्यमंत्री बनाए जाने की चाचाओं के बीच राजस्थान के विधायिकों के सुर बदलने लगे हैं।

अब तक मुख्यमंत्री खेदे के साथ

■ बसपा नेता राजेन्द्र गुद्धा ने राजस्थान में सरकार का तख्ता पलटने पर अपना "स्ट्रेट्ज़ स्पॉट" किया।

रेव और अपने बयानों को लेकर चर्चित रहने से जीतकर कांग्रेस में शामिल होने वाले विधायिकों ने भी अपना पुराना स्ट्रेट्ज बदलने के संकेत दे दिए हैं और कहा है कि योनिया गांधी, प्रियंका गांधी, राहुल गांधी भी मुख्यमंत्री बनाने के लिए एक हैं और हम उनके बाबत चिंतित हैं।

सचिन पायलट या किसी दूसरे चेहरे को मुख्यमंत्री बनाने के साथाल पर

(शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)

#CLIMATE-CHANGE

La Niña refers to the ENSO phase in which sea-surface temperatures are cooler than normal. Continuance of La Niña into 2023 is not bad news from the Indian standpoint, but it is not the same for other regions.

The 'triple dip' La Niña



The ongoing La Niña phase of the equatorial Pacific Ocean has just been predicted to persist for at least another six months, making it one of the longest ever La Niña episodes in recorded history. It is also the third episode since 1950 to stretch into a third year. This is likely to have wide-ranging implications for weather events across the world in the coming months, and can potentially aggravate food stocks and droughts in different regions.

The periodic warming and cooling of surface waters in the equatorial Pacific Ocean - a phenomenon described as El Niño/Southern Oscillations, or ENSO - is triggered by widespread changes in atmospheric conditions, and has a major influence on global weather patterns, including the Indian monsoon. La Niña refers to the ENSO phase in which sea-surface temperatures are cooler than normal. The warmer phase is known



as El Niño. A result of interactions between ocean and wind systems, El Niño and La Niña have almost opposite impacts on weather events.

'Triple dip' La Niña

El Niño and La Niña episodes typically last for about nine months to a year. They usually develop in the March-June period, and are the strongest during winter (November-January) in the northern hemisphere), before weakening or dissipating by March or April of next year.

Occasionally, however, they continue for much longer periods. In recent years, the El Niño of 2015-16, spread over 19 months, was one of the longest on record, and was dubbed 'Godzilla' due to its sustained high intensity.

The current La Niña episode has already surpassed that length. Having started in September 2020, it has prevailed for the last 24 months, and looks set to continue for another six months, and has thus been classified as a 'triple



The routine was unvaried. For her there were no holidays, no overtime, no strikes, no breaks, no go-slows and she could not coerce or pressurise anybody to increase her privileges and emoluments. No politician came to support her in vociferous declamation and she got no dearness allowance to cushion the impact of rising prices.

N.N. Sachitanand
Senior journalist

The pavement hawker is as characteristic of the modern Indian urban landscape as motley traffic and shanty towns checkered across the sprawling skyscrapers. All sorts of small goods ranging from smuggled electronic items to roasted peanuts and a variety of services, from boot polishing to fortune telling, are purveyed by these roadside peddlers.

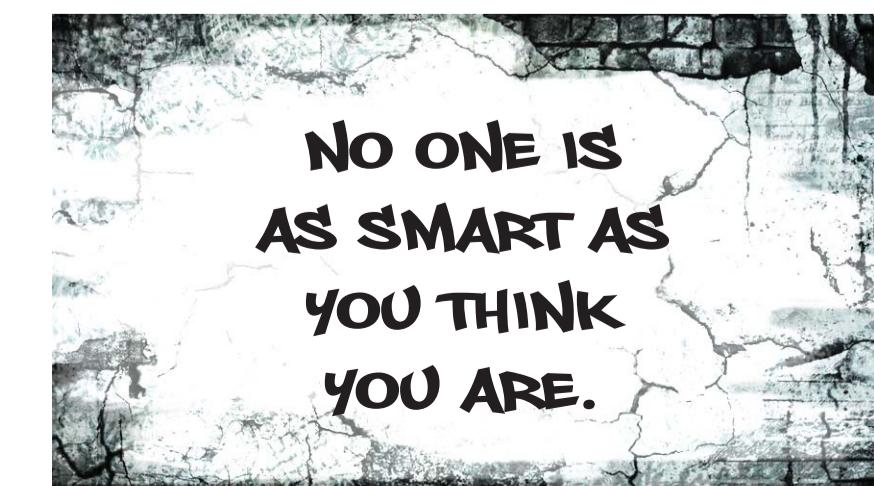
While prolonged La Niña episodes are not uncommon, the current one differs from the previous two triple-year events in an important aspect. Both the earlier events - one between 1973 and 1976, and the other between 1998 and 2001 - were preceded by a strong El Niño. Prolonged La Niña events in those instances could be explained by the fact that the amount of accumulated heat in the oceans was higher, and therefore took a longer time to dissipate. In the absence of a strong El Niño preceding it, the reason for the current La Niña episode is not very clear at the moment.

Evaluating the likely impact

In the Indian context, La Niña is associated with good rainfall during the monsoon season. This is the opposite of El Niño which is known to suppress monsoon rainfall. Thus, a continued spell of La Niña could lead to expectation of another year of good, or normal, rainfall during the monsoon. Until now, the monsoon season this year has produced 7% more rain compared to normal. Last year, the seasonal rainfall was almost 100%.

But, even though powerful, ENSO condition is only one of the several factors affecting monsoon rainfall in India. There is no one-on-one correlation between the ENSO condition and the amount of rainfall. All the same, the influence of ENSO is at a regional level. There are wide variations in rainfall at the local level, which are getting exacerbated by climate change.

The continuation of La Niña further into 2023 is not bad news from the Indian standpoint. But it is not the same for many other regions where La Niña has very different impacts.

THE WALL

An Insignificant Woman



them are the sole hope of dependants anxiously awaiting them at home at the day's end.

The Struggle for Existence

The pavement hawker was one among them. Her son, a factory worker, had been killed in an accident three years ago and the daughter-in-law had moved to Tadka, a year later. So, in the evening of her life, Gowri had taken up the struggle for existence, not so much for herself as for her three young grandchildren, the eldest of whom was only six years old.

Every day early in the morning, she would leave their improvised home in a neglected, ancient tomb (thank the Lord for the megalomania of the sultans of yore!) and proceed to the wholesale market. There she would purchase a few rupees worth of raw peanuts and then wend her way towards her "place of business" - a niche on the pavement of a street leading to the main road of the city. Here, wedged between a fortune teller and a cut-piece seller, she would squat the whole day, peanuts roasting over the dull heat of a crude coal brazier, awaiting the occasional customer who would be only above a few rupees and how much can one get for that amount these days?

But they have one thing in common; they are all of small means, uncertain livelihood and indeterminate income - living from day to day on their meagre sales proceeds, not knowing what the morrow will bring and not caring what yesterday had wrought. And, many of

#STORY

steel cup used as a measure.

The days were broiling hot in summer and piercingly chill in winter. But, like long-withered rock, she gradually acquired the distaste, especially the winter winds which bit her aged joints. She had no choice. For her there was no retreat, since every evening three hungry faces would turn towards her with an expectancy that could not be denied. She denied herself a daytime meal since the day's profits were rarely above a few rupees and how much can one get for that amount these days?

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Not an Ordinary Day

In the last few days she had noticed an increased restlessness in the pulse of the city. She was informed by fellow peddlers that the Opposition parties had launched an anti-pride campaign and that the college students had joined the agitation. Even the small pieces of trash that would pass the street in front of her, consisting of angry, slogan-shouting men and women and followed at some distance by a police van filled with helmeted police. She desperately hoped the current disturbances would not lead to a bandh or curfew.

Today she had left her home with the promise to the children to bring some sweets in the evening. When she reached her usual niche on the pavement, she detected an undercurrent of unease in the air. But she could not close shop on that account.

In fact, today she had to try to improve her earnings to compensate for the cost of the sweets she had bought. So, disregarding the nervousness of the hawkers, she spread out her wares and sat down as if it was an ordinary day.

But it was not to be an ordinary day. Around 10 a.m., the processions started. Today they were half-a-

dozen of them, all bigger and more ebullient than on the previous days. And the police had turned out in greater strength.

Suddenly, around noon, Gowri noticed shopkeepers on the street hastily closing shutters. She saw a mob of youngsters marching down the street, yelling vociferously, throwing stones which were still open and attempting to set fire to a milk booth. She noticed some of the riffraff rushing into a fair price shop and running out with bags of rice and sugar.

And then the ultimate happened. The desperate policemen opened fire. Three rounds were fired before the rioters took to their heels. As the third round was fired, Gowri felt a sudden searing stab of agony and then knew no more. A sudden hush descended on the scene, broken by the groans of the injured and the crackling of flames.

A city bus that just turned into the street from the main road was attacked by vandals with a hail of stones. The windscreens shattered and the bus came to a screeching halt. The attackers surrounded the bus, asked the occupants to get out and then, with the kerosene looted from a nearby dealer's shop, set fire to the vehicle. And all the while they laughed, hooted and jeered as if it was all a game. Hundreds of onlookers gazed passively at the orgy of destruction, too frightened to intervene.

Gowri had, in the meantime, gathered up her belongings and was about to hurry off towards the main road when two police vans came rushing in from the side and a

trade. The champions of the masses might thump their chests at the success of a bandh but her grandchildren had to go hungry to a whimpering sleep on those disturbed days.

A Searing Stab of Agony

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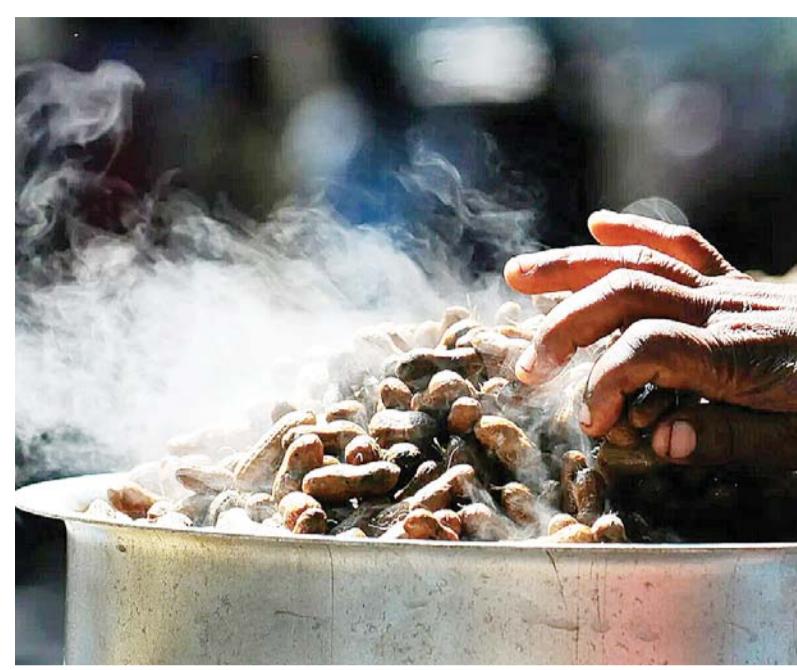
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International Day of Sign Languages

Did you know that there are roughly 72 million deaf people around the world? This is a statistic from the World Federation of the Deaf. Collectively, these people use over 300 different sign languages. A lot of people do not realize that sign languages are natural fully-fledged languages. International Day of Sign Languages celebrates all of these amazing sign languages, paying homage to the incredible difference they have made to deaf people all around the world and increasing awareness about them.



few dozen policemen emerged firing tear gas shells at the rioters. Immediately those who were subjected to a barrage of brickbats.

Gowri, caught in between, dared not move out and cowered in the corner of a building. The fury of the battle increased. The air became thick with tear gas and her eyes smarted. She saw some policemen being carried away with bad gashes on their faces and heads.

And, in an old, decaying tomb, three hungry, tearful children awaited in vain the return of their grannys.

The next day's paper ran the following news item:
A Severe Stab of Agony
A cane charge was ordered and the rioters retreated temporarily. A few of them who were not quick enough, were caught by the cane-wielding policemen and mercilessly beaten up. But again the rioters came in larger numbers and began to fly a hail of stones and soda bottles at the police who had to fall back. A few of the local toughs set fire to a cloth shop.

And then the ultimate happened. The desperate policemen opened fire. Three rounds were fired before the rioters took to their heels. As the third round was fired, Gowri felt a sudden searing stab of agony and then knew no more. A sudden hush descended on the scene, broken by the groans of the injured and the crackling of flames.

That night, the students who had run away, slept soundly in their beds with a sense of accomplishment. The goondas who had looted the grain shop were celebrating with satisfaction. The Opposition politicians reviewed the day's happenings and discussed further strategy. The Cabinet, meeting in emergency session, deliberated about declaring a curfew and calling in the Army.

None of the newspapers carried anything about Gowri and her background, although all of them ran statements by various politicians and student leaders. None of the papers speculated about Gowri's kith and kin.

After all, she was just an insignificant old woman selling peanuts on the pavement.

— write@arbitrashadoot.com

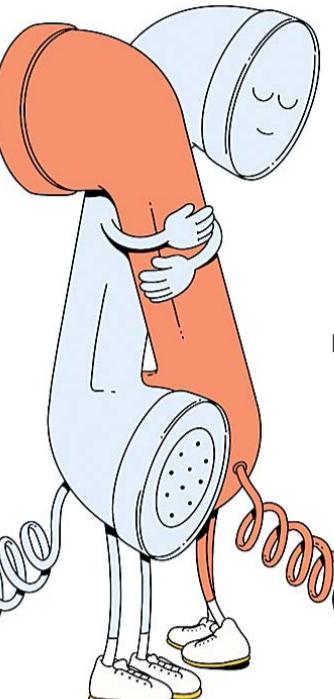


(Images are for representation purpose only)

#PSYCHOLOGY

Happy To Help!

People regularly underestimate others' willingness to help. But, people want to make a difference in people's lives and they feel good.



They are often caught up in their own fears and worries and do not fully recognize the prosocial motivations of those around them who are ready to help. This can introduce a persistent difference between how help-seekers and potential helpers consider the same helping event. To test this idea, we conducted several experiments where people either directly interacted with each other to seek and offer help, or imagined or recalled such experiences in everyday life. We consistently observed that help-seekers undervalued how willing strangers-and even friends-would be to help them and how positive helpers would feel afterward, and overestimated how inconvenienced helpers would feel.

These patterns are consistent with work by Stanford psychologist Dale Miller showing that when thinking about what motivates other people, we tend to have a more positive self-interested view about human nature. After all, Western societies tend to value independence, so asking others to go out of their way to do something for us may seem wrong or selfish and may impose a somewhat negative experience on the helper.

The truth is, most of us are deeply prosocial and want to make a positive difference in others' lives. Work by Stanford psychologist Jamil Zaki has shown that empathizing with and helping others in need seems to be an intuitive response, and dozens of studies, including my own, have found that people often feel happier after conducting acts of kindness.

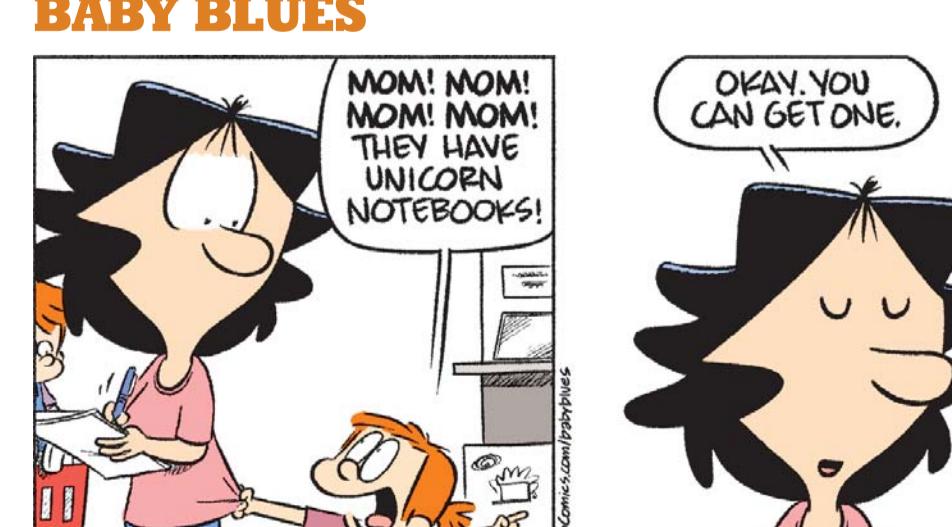
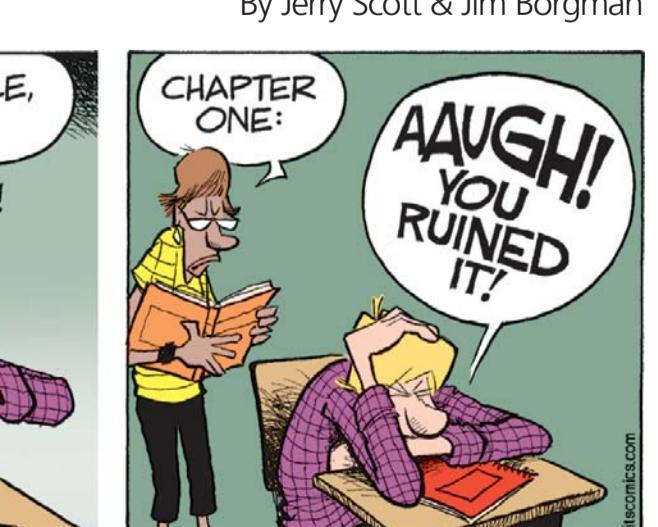
Q: Why is asking for help hard? For someone who finds it difficult to ask for help, what would you like to know?

A: There are several common reasons why people struggle to ask for help. Some people may fear that asking for help would make them appear incompetent, weak, or inferior-recent research from Stanford doctoral student Kayla Good finds that children as young as seven can hold this belief. Some people are concerned about being rejected, which can be embarrassing and painful. Others may be concerned about burdening and inconveniencing others-a topic I recently explored. These concerns may feel more relevant in some contexts than others, but they are all very relatable and very human.

The good news is that concerns are oftentimes exaggerated and mistaken.

Q: What do people misunderstand about asking for help?

A: When people are in need of

**BABY BLUES****BABY BLUES****ZITS****ZITS**

By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

