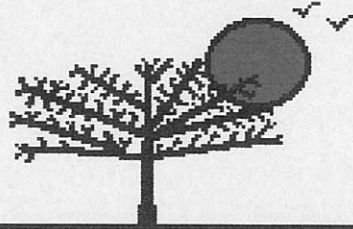


ANNUAL REPORT

1ST APRIL 2000 TO 31ST MARCH 2001



PRAKRATIK SOCIETY



A family in Ranthanbhore using bio-gas energy for cooking their food

While it is important that the Tiger survives inside Ranthambhore National Park let us not forget that it is equally important for local people to coexist in harmony. Help us help them find alternatives.



A magnificent view of a wild tiger resting on a rock face in Ranthambhore

**PRAKRATIK SOCIETY
RANTHAMBHORE SEVIKA
VILLAGE AND POST : SHERPUR KHILJIPUR
DISTRICT : SAWAI MADHOPUR
RAJASTHAN - INDIA
PIN : 322 001**

TEL : 07462 20811, 52009. FAX : 20811

LIST OF MAJOR DONORS - 1st April 2000 to 31st March 2001

**WE ARE ETERNALLY GREATFUL TO THE FOLLOWING FOR THEIR GENEROUS
SUPPORT TO OUR WORK**

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. NATIONAL FISH AND WILD LIFE FOUNDATION | U.S.A |
| 2. CARE FOR THE WILD INTERNATIONAL | U.K |
| 3. DAVID SHEPHARD CONSERVATION FOUNDATION | U.K |
| 4. KIA MOTORS | SWITZERLAND |
| 5. VERA and SPENCER HODGE | MONACO |
| 6. TIGER ACTION FUND FOR INDIA | U.S.A. |
| 7. IRLAND EMBASSY | NEW DELHI |
| 8. THE AMERICAN SCHOOL TRUST | SINGAPORE |
| 9. THE RANTHAMBHORE TRUST | U.K. |
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| 11. CIDA | NEW DELHI |
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| 13. DANE DIANE | UK |
| 14. LOUIRE OSBARE | UK |
| 15. PETER C ANDREWS | USA |
| 16. PAULINE WHITE | UK |
| 17. DR. GOVERDHAN SINGH RATHORE | INDIA |

CITATION

The '*Esso Honour For Tiger Conservation*' recognises Mr. Goverdhan Singh Rathore for his service to the community and to conservation.

He has for more than 10 years worked in community conservation and primary health care with the local communities in and around Ranthambhore National Park and achieved outstanding results in both population planning and alternative energy.

This award salutes Mr. Goverdhan Singh Rathore for his service to the community and the nation for his tireless effort and crusade to keep Ranthambhore alive and healthy.



ESSO AWARD GIVEN TO DR. G. S. RATHORE IN FEBRUARY 2001 AT MUMBAI

PRAKRATIK SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORT

ENCOURAGING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AROUND THE RANTHAMBHORE NATIONAL PARK.

Background:

Ranthambhore National Park is a fragile island of dry deciduous forest in south-eastern Rajasthan. It is surrounded on two sides by the Chambal and Banas Rivers. The other two sides are walled with people. In 1973 when India launched "Project Tiger" approximately 70,000 people lived in the 96 villages and two townships. Today, over 200,000 people inhabit the same area. Most are poor, dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry, and as a result there is intense pressure upon the park for fodder and fuel wood. Although the extraction of forest produce continues to remain at a subsistence level, currently the sheer number of people pushing into the forest to graze their animals, harvest its grasses and hack at its trees makes even this unsustainable. Though the population has multiplied, virtually no social or economic development has taken place in the area. Literacy is an appalling 6% among girls and 36% among boys. Hundreds of children continue to be crippled by polio and other preventable diseases every year. Tuberculosis is rampant. So is malaria. Malnutrition is common among children and maternal and child mortality remains very high. And the human population continues to grow at a staggering annual rate of 3.2%

Why community conservation ?

The most effective way to protect wild habitats the world over would be to make them inviolate. To do so all that needs to be done would be to arm every forest guard with a gun and with orders to shoot on sight any illegal intruder. For many years this is more or less how most Parks in India were managed. Ranthambhore was no exception. This method worked very well while human population was low and there were still some resources available in the buffer areas. But by the 1980s, the buffer areas had been totally devastated, human population was continuing to soar, and more and more people invaded the core area of the park. They were met with force by beleaguered park managers. Park verses people conflicts escalated to the extent that, in 1982, villagers mobbed the then Park Director, leaving him for dead. He was lucky and survived; however, a few years later a Forest Guard was not so lucky.

Had the Park been threatened by poachers or members of the timber Mafia the government would have found it easy to enforce shoot on sight orders without creating an uproar over human rights. But it is the local inhabitants, the Park's close neighbours, who now threaten the park's survival. Even for a strong stable government it would be virtually impossible to use life-threatening force to keep impoverished people from extracting natural resources from the Park. For the past decade, India has been governed by coalition politics making it even harder to take a hard-line decision on environmental issues that are not popular.

Consider this hypothetical situation. A group of graziers enter the Park illegally to graze their cattle. The Park authorities try to push them out of the Park (a common occurrence in Ranthambhore). The situation gets out of hand and after their own lives have been threatened Park authorities reluctantly open fire. Some guards get injured and one grazier is killed. The next day the front pages of the local newspapers would feature photographs of the villager's impoverished widow, one small malnourished child

in her lap and several more tugging at her feet, with the caption - "Orphaned children and widow of a poor villager who was killed by murderous guards for extracting some grass and dry wood from Ranthambhore". Local politicians would grow hoarse demanding that the guard who fired the fatal shot be fired and the grieving widow be compensated. No one would come forward So, it is this fear of confrontation that makes the job of the Park Rangers more and more difficult with the result that the land around the Park is steadily being desertified due to indiscriminate pillage by the local people.

Today, the Tigers of Ranthambhore and their precious habitat is under threat because of the demand for natural resources by the locals. Unless ways are found to reduce this demand by reducing population growth and finding alternative resources, the Park will inevitably be drowned in a sea of humanity. However, for an impoverished, illiterate, sickly mass of people to change the way they have lived for centuries is not going to happen easily. Only a multidimensional approach can help bring it about; an integrated program that incorporates health and family planning, alternate energy sources, education, dairy development, afforestation, watershed management and income generation through handicraft development. This in essence is community conservation.

Prakratik Society:

The Prakratik Society, a registered charitable society, has been working around the Ranthambhore National Park for the past seven years. Through various integrated projects the Society aims at helping the local people understand their immediate environment and make necessary changes in the way they live their lives - adopting smaller family norms, education, using alternate energy sources by growing their own wood plantations and using bio-gas, stall feeding their cattle and improving their breed so that fewer animals are more productive; also provided by the Society is legal support to follow up and bring about conviction in wildlife crimes, the creation of a wildlife crimes information network, teaching Forest Guards how to make a tight case when catching poachers, training village leaders in democratic leadership and mobilising them towards environmental consciousness. All the programs of the Society are aimed at bringing about a social change that is environmentally conscious while at the same time improving the overall quality of life.

The threat to Ranthambhore and its tigers comes from its human neighbours. Only a project that aims to find local solutions with local people can ensure its survival.

A. Health & Family Planning :

General Out Patient Department :

During the year over 14,408 people were seen in the out patient department. The main ailments were cataract, diarrhoea, malaria, scabies, amoebiasis, boils, middle ear infectious, URTI, UTIs and skin disease (mainly ringworm infestations). Some people have also been given treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis using the short course chemotherapy for six-months.

These services were provided mainly at the newly constructed Health Centre in Sherpur Village. Health care is also being provided to remote villages using two vehicles. This mobile service has increased its reach to 50 villages, most of them remotely situated without access by road.

Speciality clinics :

Speciality-related health services were provided at the Sherpur Health centre. It has two Operating Theatres and two wards and enough extra space to house more than 200 patients during an eye camp. At this centre we were able to provide highly specialised surgical care using state of the art equipment was provided to patients suffering from ailments ranging from kidney stones and hernia to prostrate enlargement and perforated ear drums. In this manner 52 surgeries were conducted in seven surgical camps. Specialised microsurgical reconstruction and other ENT surgeries was provided to another 28 people. (See enclosures) The doctors attending the speciality clinics are supported by a grant from the David Shepherd Conservation Foundation, UK.

This centre is also the only institution providing much needed ophthalmic care to the people of the region. In the past year we have been able to provide highly sophisticated ophthalmic surgery was provided to 1042 people. Seven hundred and ninety-nine of them were intra-ocular lens implant surgeries for cataract which is endemic throughout the community. The cataract surgery running cost is entirely supported by the Save the Tiger Fund of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in partnership with the Exxon Mobil Corporation, USA, along with some contribution from the local people.

Recently a Visular Yag Laser was very generously donated by Dr. Larry Hansen , CEO, and V. Srinivasan M.D., of Carl Zeiss. This equipment will help hundreds of poor people who have had intra-ocular lens implants and have developed Posterior Capsular Opacification (PCO) a well known late post-operative development after intra-ocular lens implantation. By using a laser this opacity can be removed restoring vision within seconds.

The British High Commission in New Delhi has generously approved a grant for the purchase of a Phaco emulsification unit and an auto refractometre. This will further upgrade our eye department. The auto-refractometre will allow us to quickly and accurately interpret the vision status of patients seen in the eye clinic. With the help of the Phaco Unit we will now be able to perform still more sophisticated cataract surgery in which stitches will not be required and a folding lens will be inserted.

The health centre is the only place where these facilities are available in the entire Sawai Madhopur district comprising a total population of 2 million people.

Family planning:

The entire family planning and immunisation program is supported by the Save the Tiger Fund of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in partnership with the Exxon Mobil Corporation, USA. This has been the main thrust of the project. Although we distribute condoms (Nirodh) and oral pills (Mala N) supplied by the Government free of cost, we do not quantify the condom distribution in terms of user benefit as it is extremely difficult to assess how much of it is actually used and how much of it is blown into balloons. Therefore, we have been trying for some years to introduce a scheme where condoms and oral pills are sold to the beneficiary at a subsidised rate. By this it can be said with certain conviction that the products were used for family planning only. For this we use the Pearl brand of oral pill and the 'Masti' brand of condoms.

Masti: During this period we have been able to sell 2431 packets of 'Masti' condoms to an average number of 102 beneficiaries per month. A total of 127 people used Masti during the year of whom 10 did not continue regular use. Of those that used it regularly, 34 were new couples added during the year while 83 were those carried over from previous years.

Mala N (oral pills): 2391 cycles of Mala N were given to an average of 199 women per month. A total of 249 women used Mala N during the year and 53 women stopped use during the year. Of those who continued to use Mala N, 63 were new additions during the year and 133 were carried over from the previous year.

Pearl Oral Pill : During the year 103 women chose to use Pearl as their method of oral contraception. Of these 18 stopped in between and of the remaining 30 were new users and 55 were carried over from the previous year. In total 874 packets of pearl were distributed to an average of 73 women per month.

CuT: 54 women were protected through the use of CuT an Intrauterine Contraception Device. If all CuT insertions since the start of the program are taken into consideration approximately 200 women (2.7 %) of all eligible couple's in the target area are protected using CuT. This has effectively averted 409 births considering the Age-specific birth rate in Rajasthan as published in - "Rajasthan - The Health Scenario by IIHMR, 1987."

Sterilisation : During the year 217 people chose to use sterilisation as their method of family planning. Since the start of the program, 1,115 or 15.3 % of all eligible couples have been sterilised with the average age being 27.47 years. Considering Total Fertility Rates of Rajasthan as published in "Rajasthan - The Health Scenario by IIHMR, 1987 " a total of 1,097 births have been averted as of 31st March 2001 and a cumulative total of 3,910 births have been averted by sterilisation if total fertility of each woman is considered.

In this manner total eligible couple protection in the target area during the current year is approximately 1689 couples (23% through our effort, without considering Nirodh distribution and 29% if Nirodh is considered).⁸

The net result being eventually a reduced number of local inhabitants interacting with the Park. Effectively this means 10% less births are taking place in the target area. Nothing could mean more to the long term-survival of the tiger

Vaccination:

During this period 835 children were given BCG, 931 children OPV & DPT 1st dose, 913 children were given OPV & DPT 2nd dose, 853 children were given OPV & DPT 3rd dose and another 611 children were given Measles. Through this effort we have effectively been able to provide full immunisation cover to 65% of all the children under one year of age in the target population. Of the women seen for ante-natal check-ups 435 were given TT I and another 256 were given TT II.

A good vaccination program has helped drop the Maternal, Infant & Child mortality rates which in turn has helped increase family planning use, as high child mortality was one factor leading to an increase in the number of children in a family.

School health :

Our team of Field Educators regularly visit different schools in the area to examine the children for signs of malnutrition, vit. A deficiency, anaemia and other ailments. At the same time they talk to the children about preventive health care with an emphasis on Malaria, Diarrhoea, Nutrition, vaccination, hygiene, sanitation and tuberculosis . During this year 342 such school visits were made in the area.

Information , education and communication (IEC) activities:

During this period a team of dedicated Health Workers supported by Village Health Workers (VHW's) have regularly visited peoples homes organised small group meetings and mother's meetings to explain through flip charts about preventive health care and family planning. Our team visited more than 41,459 homes and organised 866 mother's meetings and 854 group meetings.

Training for Village Health Workers :

Monthly training workshops are organised at our base office in Sawai Madhopur and later at the newly constructed clinic where all the VHWs and Field Educators come together and are taught by a doctor about the various aspects of preventive health care and family planning methods by a Doctor. In this way 13 VHWs were given basic training in primary health care with special emphasis on child nutrition, pregnancy and delivery, immunisation, first aid and family planning. These workers form the back bone of our outreach project.

B. Alternate energy sources:

This project is supported entirely by the Save the Tiger Fund of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in partnership with the Exxon Mobil Corporation, USA. As a result of this support we have

been able to construct 50 bio-gas units in the villages situated along the periphery of the Park. First the farmers had to be selected to participate in this project. Farmers were identified according to land holding, number of cattle, number of family members, whether the cattle are stall fed and whether water was available near by. Once these criteria were fulfilled then the farmer was asked to dig the pit and provide a trolley of sand for construction as his contribution to the project. He was also required to provide all the labour other than the mason for the construction of the plants. Having completed this trained masons along with all the materials as bricks, cement, pipes, stoves and lamp were provided by Prakratik Society.

In this manner 100 bio-gas units have been built over the past two years and they are all working well. As a result of this activity alone 100 families have become self sufficient in fuel. Approximately 24 tons of fuel wood per year is saved considering a family consumes a daily average of 6.6kgs of wood.

This year 15 new villages have been added to this project bringing the total number of villages to 26. We have tried to ensure that at least 1 to 5 units are placed in all the 96 villages surrounding the National Park. This has been done so as to ensure that there is one example of alternate energy using bio-gas is being used in every village. This then forms the core group to help motivate others to join the program by seeing first hand this method of energy being used. As a result of this the demand for bio-gas units has increased and we are hoping to slowly increase the farmers contribution to ultimately reduce the subsidies.

In the coming year it is proposed to link this project to the afforestation program where the bio-gas unit will only be built for those farmers that will buy a minimum of 100 trees from our nursery and plant them on their own land.

The less wood being removed from the forest directly benefits the Park and the Tiger.

During this year a solar water pump was also installed at the health centre to demonstrate the power of solar energy to the farmers. This pump now provides for all the water requirement of the hospital.

(See enclosed Map and chart for details of Bio-gas plant sight and beneficiary list)

C. Dairy Development:

The Society has been running a dairy demonstration farm in Sherpur village using agroforestry techniques for growing fuel wood and fodder. This farm houses 20 cross bred cows. Approximately 5 to 6,000 children and adults visit the farm to learn about better animal husbandry and fodder management techniques. The objective of this program is to encourage farmers to use stall feeding and therefore eliminate the need for taking cattle into the Park. As a result of this program hundreds of cross bred cattle have been born around the Park with an increase in stall feeding practices. This project is partly supported by the Ranthambhore Foundation.

New Projects (YEAR 2000 TO 2001)

1. Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions :

In rural India the Panchayat forms the lowest level of an elected political body. The Panchayats have the capability not only to expedite the process of development but also to bring about a total

transformation in the life of the villagers. The head of the Panchayat is the Sarpanch and on an average 10 members form one Panchayat and it represents approximately 10,000 people.

Prakratik Society in technical collaboration with the Indian Institute of Health Management & Research, Jaipur has undertaken a project titled - "Empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions for Promoting Reproductive and Child Health Care Programmes". This project is supported by the Canadian International Development Agency of the Canadian High Commission (CIDA) New Delhi.

The project will cover the entire Sawai Madhopur District comprising of 5 tehsils with a total population of approximately 2 million people. A total of 198 gram Panchayats will be covered. The main objectives of the project will be to orient and train Panchayat members on health and reproductive issues and on their role in the promotion of programs to improve the quality of health care related to reproductive and child health, nutrition, sanitation and control of communicable diseases.

A group of 40 resource persons have been identified and trained to impart the orientation and training program to the Panchayat members. The local Member of Parliament Mrs. Jas Kaur Meena participated in the training session and has endorsed and encouraged the program. This program is also actively supported by Mr. Prithviraj Meena the elected Zila Pramukh and Mrs. Meera Saini the elected Pradhan from the area.

The first phase of training the Panchayat members with the help of the local resource people is currently being carried out. In this phase each resource person will hold a minimum of five meetings per Panchayat and will use a printed manual and video tape to help him in imparting the training.

2. Gynaecology and Obstetrics:

With the generous help of the Embassy of Ireland, New Delhi, a new Gynaecology and Obstetric wing has been added to the health centre and includes a pre-labour and labour room. Recruitment of a Gynaecologist is currently in process and it is hoped that by the end of May 2001 this will be completed ensuring obstetric and gynaecological services be provided on a regular basis to the local population.

3. Formal Education Project:

Mr. Fateh Singh Rathore has kindly donated prime land measuring approximately 2.5 acres worth Rs.1.5 million to construct a school for the children of the families living around the Ranthambhore National Park.

Generous support has also been received from Care for the Wild, UK, Mr. Michael Jackson UK, Mrs. Vera and Mr. Spencer Hodge, Monaco, KIA Motors, Switzerland, Singapore American School, Tiger Action Fund for India, USA who have already contributed a total of UK£36,000 towards the total budget of UK£60,000. Another UK£15,000 has been pledged by the David Shepherd Conservation Foundation, UK. Construction of the school has already begun and more funds are being sourced to complete the construction before June 2001.

The main objectives of the project will be :

1. To construct a residential school in Ramsighpura village situated on the fringe of the National Park.
2. To provide formal education to children from kindergarten to Std. XII.
3. To provide scholarships to underprivileged children living in the 96 villages situated along the periphery of the National Park.
4. To provide environmental education by incorporating it into the curriculum.
5. To encourage interaction with other local schools around the Park to help strengthen and improve the children's skills by making available human as well as material resources; to increase the new schools impact on all other schools in the region.
6. To work with non-school going children living around the National Park with the objective of providing informal education based on modules developed with the objective of having a strong environmental directive.
7. To develop and implement environment conservation programs with local people and the Forest Department.
8. To create a library of books and a computer database and to undertake the compilation, printing and publication of pamphlets, books and other educational aids including film and audio visual materials. This will increase awareness among children and people living in and around the Ranthambhore National Park about their environment.
9. To communicate, promote, plan, assist, undertake, execute, implement and administer programs aimed at protecting, restoring and maintaining the essential ecological balance necessary for human beings to live in harmony with each other and with nature and its inhabitants in and around Ranthambhore National Park.
10. To undertake programs necessary to preserve traditional cultural activities like art, music, dance and sculpture.

4. Legal Cell :

Considering the high rate of acquittal and slow follow up on wild life crime in and around the Park it was felt that a strong need existed for an active legal support system to help the Forest Department. To do this a lawyer has been put on a retainer-ship to combat wildlife crimes in the local courts. This has proved extremely useful with some convictions and better follow up on already registered cases. Through this cell training to forest guards has been provided to maintain a proper case diary at the time of investigating wildlife crimes so as to make it fool proof in court. This cell also fights, free of charge, all false cases registered against forest officials who have been involved in apprehending wildlife criminals. On many occasions criminals place counter charges of corruption , rape and theft on the apprehending officer to harass the official and prevent him from pursuing the case. This has been greatly welcomed by the Department and has been a moral booster for the staff.

When Ms Padmini Rathore took over the legal cell less than a year ago there were more than seventy cases pending in the courts. Of these 10 have been decided in favour of wildlife. Some of these cases have been pending since 1981. Many of the accused are absconding and she is investigating their whereabouts and hastening the prosecution. Ms Rathore has tried to put into place a reward scheme for any information provided about the whereabouts of many wildlife criminals. It is the first time that wildlife crimes are being prosecuted with such fervour.

The legal cell is kindly supported by Care for the Wild, UK and Tiger Action Fund for India, USA.

5. Doctor's residence and Nursing Quarters :

Considering the increased inpatient load on the Health Centre it was no longer possible to house the staff in Sawai Madhopur town. With a grant from David Shepherd Conservation Foundation, UK we have been able to construct two family accommodations on the Health Centre premises. The nursing staff quarters have been built through a grant given by ESSO India Pvt. Ltd.

Conclusion :

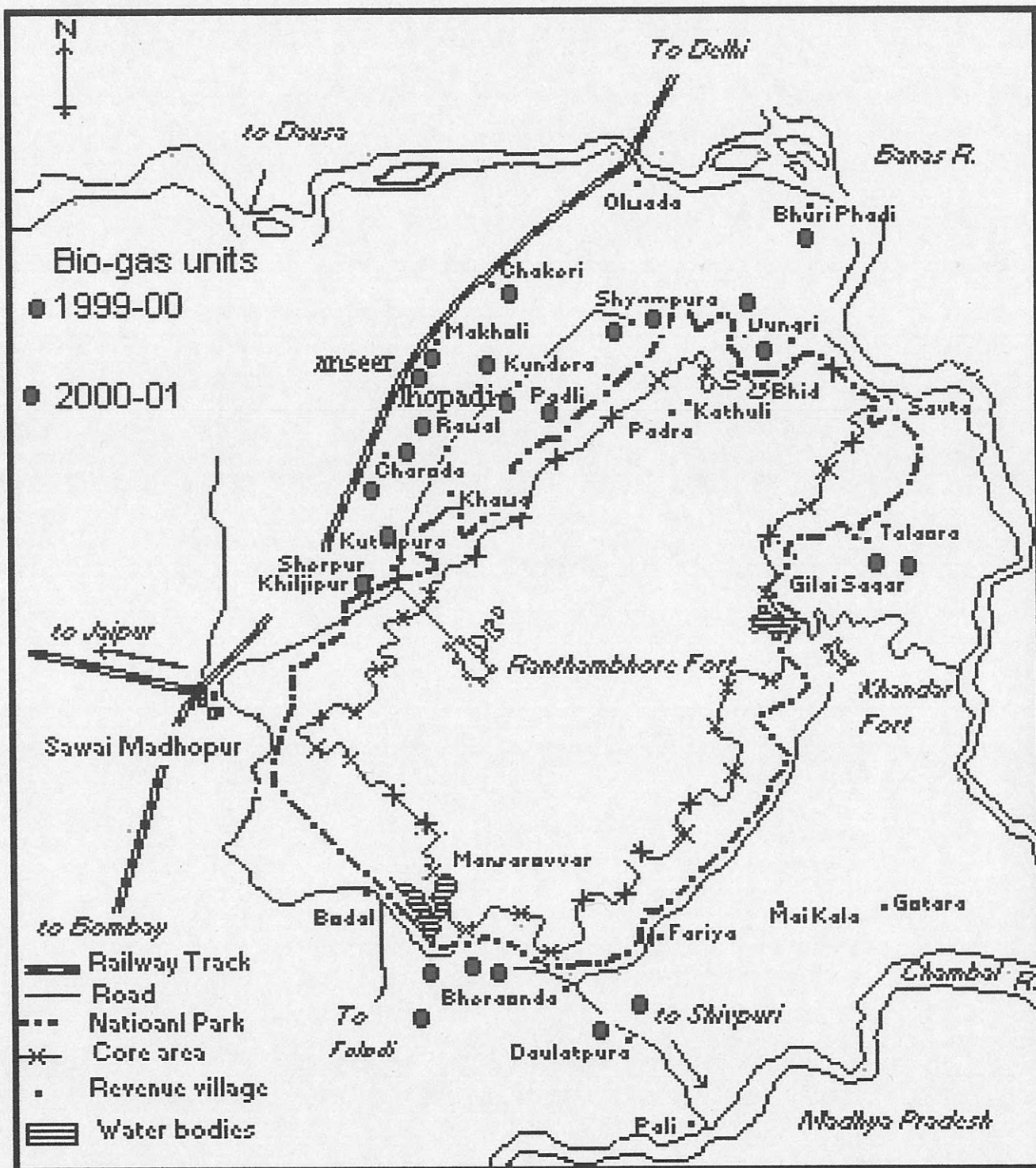
It is only when man's most pressing needs for food, education, health care and employment are met that it is possible for him to consider saving the environment. For most people who are struggling to eke out a daily existence, looking into the distant future seems almost impossible.

In its effort to protect the National Park, the Prakratik Society aims to first address the issues of survival of the Park's local inhabitants by providing much needed health care and family planning, environment education, alternate energy sources and income generation through better animal husbandry management, afforestation and formal education.

The Prakratik Society has learnt by demonstrating concern for the well being of the local population, while simultaneously respecting and addressing their immediate needs, the journey towards ensuring the survival of Ranthambhore and her Tiger has begun. Today an increasing number of locals are participating in these environmental conservation programs which will increase in number, and will continuously rely on the symbiotic nature of the relationship.

RANTHAMBHORE NATIONAL PARK

MAP SHOWING DETAILS OF BIO-GAS UNIT CONSTRUCTION : APRIL 1999 TO MARCH 2000



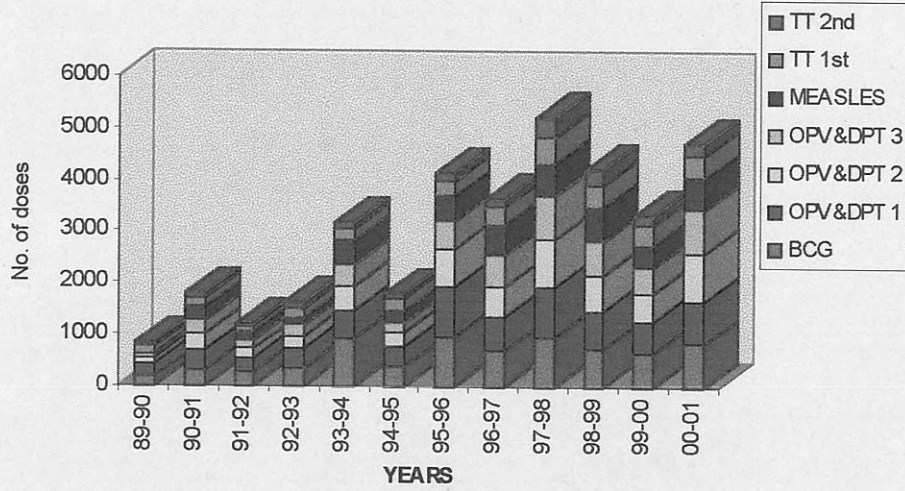
LIST OF BIO-GAS BENEFICIARIES - April 2000 to March 2001

Village	Name of Farmer	Size Cu. mt
Shyampura	Hans Raj Meena	3
	Babu Lal Meena	3
Parli	Budhi Prakash Jaga	3
	Ghanshyam Jaga	2
Kundera	Prabhu Lal Jat	2
	Ramji Lal Jat	3
	Radhey shyam Jat	3
Charoda	Parmanad Meena	3
	Surjan Meena	3
	Ramkalyan meena	3
Doongri	Hanuman Meena	3
	Ramphool Meena	3
Bhuri-Pahari	Kalu Ram Meena	2
	Babu Lal Meena	3
	Moti lal Meena	3
	Bati Lal Meena	3
	RamBhajan Meena	2
Bassoo	Prakash Meena	3
	Surjan Meena	3
Sukhwasi	Shankar Lal Gurjar	2
	Sita Ram Gurjar	2
	Chiranji Lal Mali	2
	Gopal Mali	3
	Sumer Singh	2
Chhan	Chadrabhan Singh	3
	Kanhiya Lal Mali	3
	Prakashchand Bairwa	3
	Ramswaroop Bairwa	2
	Madho Lal Bairwa	2
Ganganangar	Jagdish Bairwa	3
	Pappu Singh	3
	Radheyshyam Mali	3
	Omkar Bairwa	2
	Badri Lal Bairwa	3
Enda	Ramkalyan Meena	3
	Badri Lal Meena	3
	Heera Lal Gurjar	3
Naipur	Ganesh Mathuria	3
	Brij Mohan	3
	Ramdhan Gurjar	3
	Heera Lal Bairwa	3
	Ramniwas Nath	3
Pilendi	Ram Charan Gurjar	3
Khedhi	Sita Ram / Panna Lal	3
	Man Singh / Badri Meena	3
Sonkachh	NagaRam / Devi Lal Gurjar	2
Narola	Jagdish / Ram Kunwar Gurjar	3
	Ram Chandra / Lal ji Gurjar	3
Daulatpura	Ramji Lal Jat/ Bansi	3
Allapur	Ramji Lal / Dhanji Jat	2

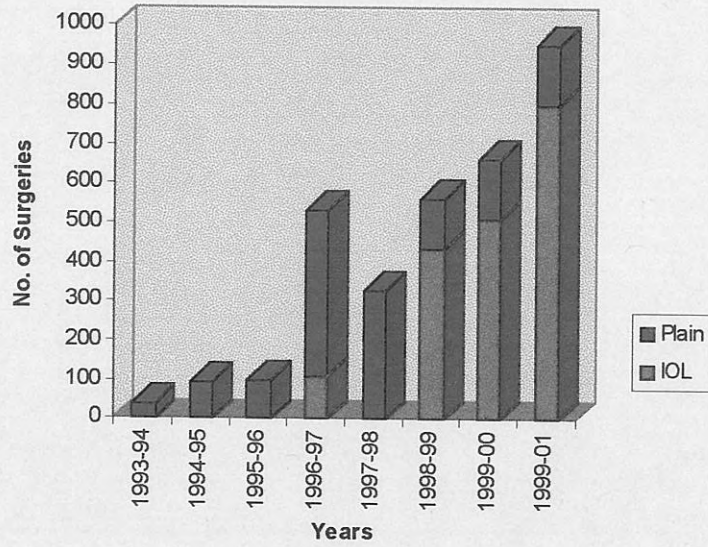
SUMMARY ENT SURGERY	
APRIL 2000 TO MARCH 2001	
Total Camps = 11	
Excision of cyst over nose	1
Foreign Body removal	1
Paper Patch	1
Recanalisation of ext. canal	1
Septoplasty	1
Type I Typanoplasty	22
Type II B Typanoplasty	1
	28

SUMMARY OF GENERAL SURGERY	
APRIL 2000 TO MARCH 2001	
Total Camps = 7	
Appendectomy	4
Gall Bladder Removal	9
Hernia	4
Hydrocele	2
Kidney Stones	7
Lumps/Cysts/Lymp nodes	13
Other	4
Hemorrhoids, Fissures etc.	8
TURP	1
	52

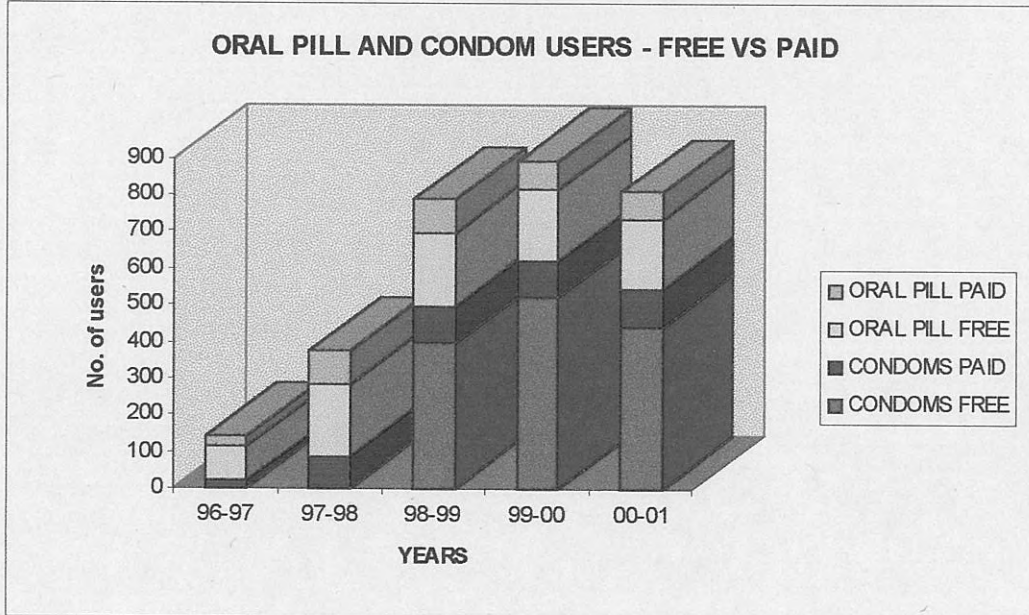
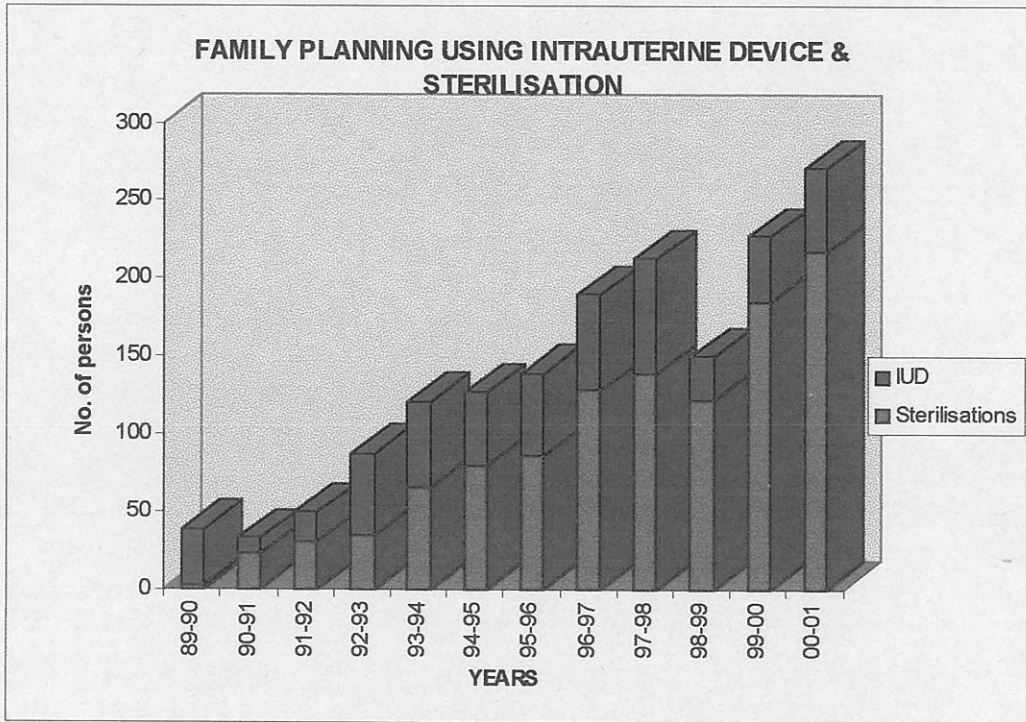
IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN AROUND THE RANTHAMBHORE NATIONAL PARK



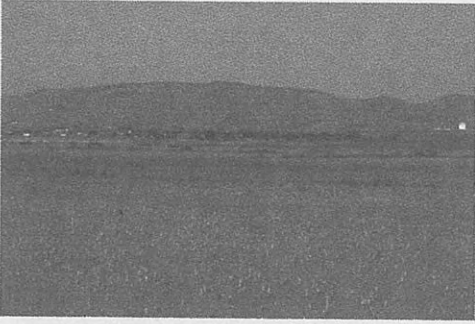
CATARACT SURGERY DONE AT RANTHAMBHORE



IOL = Intra-ocular lens
 Plain = Plain cataract surgery



PICTURES SHOWN BELOW ILLUSTRATE SOME OF THE MAIN ISSUES THREATENING THE TIGER AND ITS HABITAT IN RANTHAMBHORE



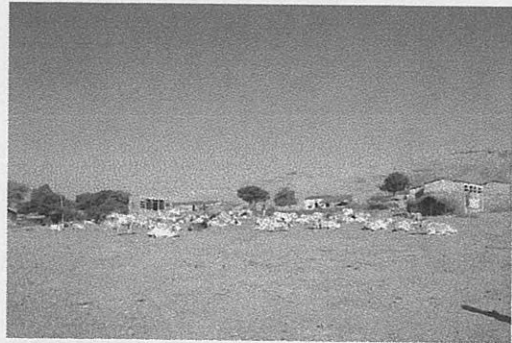
DESERTIFIED BUFFER - DEGRADED LANDSCAPE NEAR SHYAMPURA VILLAGE ALONG THE NORTHERN PERIPHERY OF THE PARK



HEADLOADS OF WOOD COMING OUT OF THE PARK NEAR KUNDERA VILLAGE



HEADLOADS OF GRASS BEING CARRIED OUT FROM INSIDE THE PARK



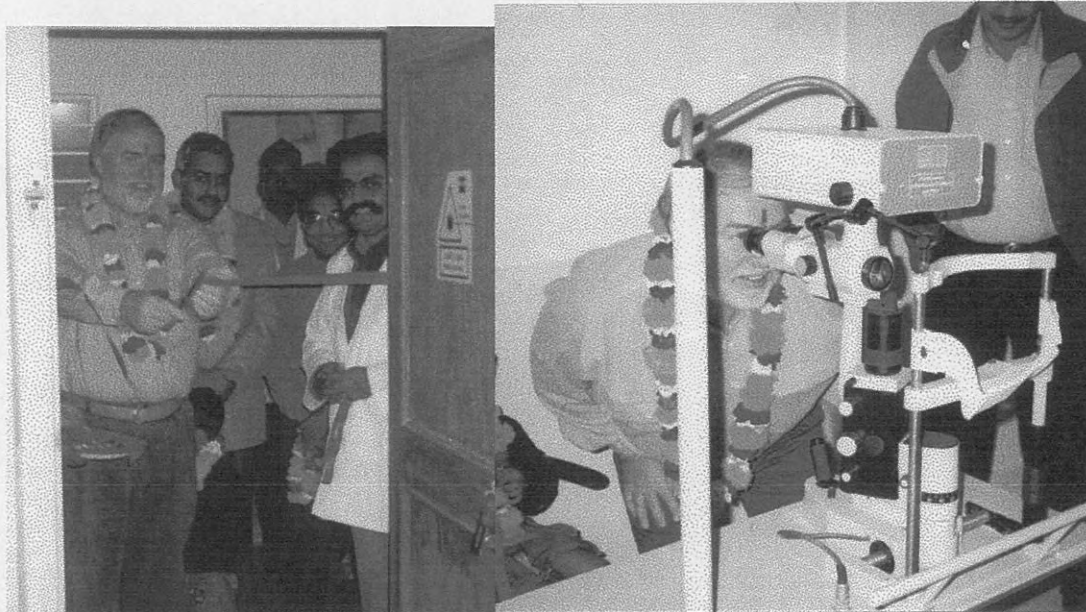
NONDESCRIPT CATTLE - HUNDREDS OF POOR BREED CATTLE WITH VERY LOW MILK YEILD ARE TAKEN INTO THE PARK FOR GRAZING. THEY OVERGRAZE THE LAND AND CARRY DISEASE.



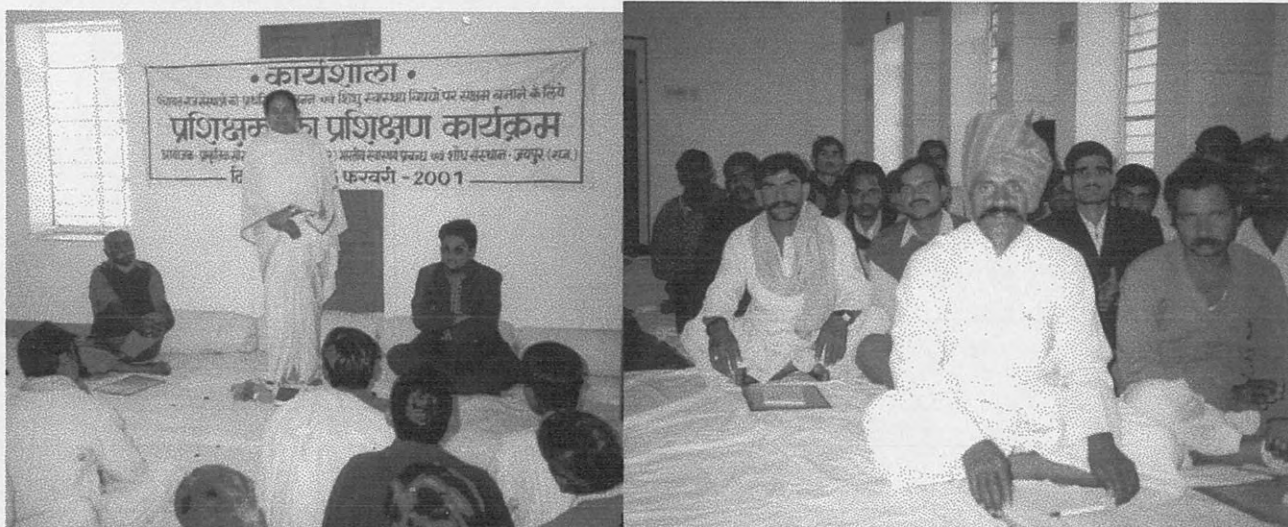
HUNDREDS OF MIGRATORY SHEEP RAVAGE THE BUFFER EACH YEAR.



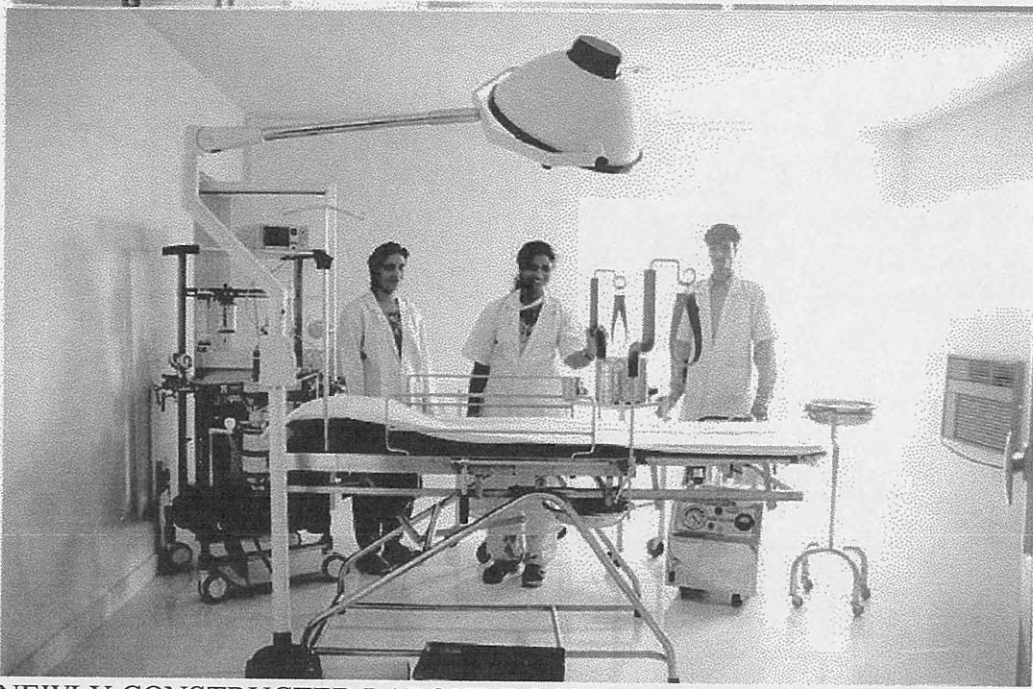
AN OVERCROWDED BUS- INCREASING HUMAN POPULATION HAS PUT IMMENSE PRESSURE ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE PARK.



Dr. Larry Hansen, CEO of Carl Zeiss inaugurating and examining the new Visular Yag laser Machine.



Honorable Member of Parliament from Sawai Madhopur, Mrs. Jas Kaur Meena, addressing the resource persons during the training workshop for the - "Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions Project" held at the Ranthambhore Sevika health center in Sherpur village.



NEWLY CONSTRUCTED LABOUR ROOM. THIS WAS CONSTRUCTED AS A RESULT OF THE GENEROUS DONATION FROM THE EMBASSY OF IRELAND, NEW DELHI



SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS. GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED BY CARE FOR THE WILD, UK ; MICHAEL JACKSON, UK, VERA AND SPENCER HODGE, MONACO, KIA MOTORS, SWITZERLAND; SAS SINGAPORE; TIGER ACTION FUND, USA.



PATIENT WAITING AREA IN THE HEALTH CENTRE. ON THE WALLS ARE PAINTINGS MADE BY STUDENTS FROM THE RANTHAMBHORE SCHOOL OF ART ILLUSTRATING DIFFERENT LOCAL ISSUES ENDANGERING THE TIGER AND ITS HABITAT IN RANTHAMBHORE.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW DOCTOR'S AND NURSES RESIDENCE SUPPORTED BY THE DAVID SHEPHERD CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, U.K. AND ESSO INDIA PVT. LTD .



COMMUNITY TREE PLANTATION BEING DONE OUTSIDE THE HEALTH CENTRE IN SHERPUR VILLAGE. SEEN IN THE PICTURE ARE MR. PRITHVIRAJ MEENA, ZILLA PRAMUKH AND MRS. MEERA SAINI PRADHAN OF SAWAI MADHOPUR.



DR. G. S. RATHORE , EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PRAKRATIK SOCIETY RECEIVING THE - "ESSO HONOUR FOR TIGER CONSERVATION AWARD FOR SPECIAL EFFORT 2001" FROM THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER OF INDIA MR. M.S. GILL IN MUMBAI

राजस्थान सरकार



चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं

राज्य स्तरीय प्रशस्ति-पत्र

श्री/श्रीमती/कुमारी डा. गीतार्चन सिंह

पद प्रमारी अधिकारी कार्यालय प्राकृतिकसोसाइटीस्थान श्रीवपुर, बसवाई माधोपुर को वर्ष 1999-2000 में परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने के लिए विश्व जनसंख्या दिवस- 11 जुलाई, 2000 को सम्मानित किया जाता है।


डा. पी. आर. चौहान

निदेशक (प.क.)

चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य एवं प.क. राजस्थान

रामलुभाया

शासन सचिव

चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य एवं प.क. राजस्थान

STATE LEVEL AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING WORK IN THE FIED OF FAMILY PLANNING
GIVEN TO DR. G. S. RATHORE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PRAKRATIK SOCIETY ON
WORLD POPULATION DAY - 11TH JULY 2000