

1: Hemanta Mishra: Soul of the Rhino (PDF) - ebook download - english

The Soul of the Rhino is a book about a Nepali adventure with kings and elephant drivers, billionaires and bureaucrats, shamans and scientists.

This was devastating news indeed to author and scientist Hemanta Mishra, who has spent the better part of his adult life struggling to save the Indian Rhino from extinction in his native Nepal. Fresh out of university in the s, Mishra embarks on his conservation work with the help of an ornery but steadfast elephant driver, the Nepalese royal family, and handfuls of like-minded scientists whose aim is to protect the animal in the foothills of the Himalayas. Yet, in spite of decades spent creating nature reserves and moving rhinos to protected areas, arm-wrestling politicians, and raising awareness for the cause, Mishra is still fearful about the future of the Indian Rhino. To this day, Nepal is overrun by armed insurgents, political violence, and poachers who could kill off this magnificent creature for good. Filled with candor and bittersweet humor, Mishra re-creates his journey on behalf of the rhino, an ugly yet enchanting, terrifying yet delicate creature. The Soul of the Rhino I enjoyed The Soul of the Rhino immensely. Schaller, Wildlife Conservation Society This is the first book of its kind that proves that nature conservation in Asia does not only depend upon good Western science. But, like politics in America, it is an art. It provides not only a rare insight into the personality and behavior of the highly endangered and little known Asian rhino, but an equally absorbing picture of the people who share its habitat. Hemanta Mishra is a native of Nepal and he shares his struggle to reconcile western conservation science, learned when he studied in America, with the cultural beliefs of his people; he attempts to combine hard facts with the mystical values of eastern philosophy. The Soul of the Rhino is also a commentary on the way in which wildlife management can be helped or tragically hindered by revolution, politics and the commitment, or lack of it, of those in power. Most important, it will surely inspire other young people in Asia to follow in his footsteps. I hope you will buy and read this book. From the unique perspective of a Nepali dealing with conservation battles in his own country, he describes his contacts with everyone from poacher and foreigner to bureaucrat, royalty and rhino. I enjoyed The Soul of the Rhino immensely for its potent conservation message, as well as its insights into a culture and the soul of the author. Schaller, Wildlife Conservation Society It is the first book of its kind that proves that nature conservation in Asia does not only depend upon good Western science. But like politics in America, it is an art - an art of the possible - an art that puts human needs and culture in the forefront of environmental conservation. It is an account of the traditions, customs, and rituals of the people who live in the southern Terai region of Nepal known as Chitwan. It is also a story about how one man embarked on a cause to save this sacred national symbol from the effects of rampant habitat destruction and illegal poaching.

2: The Skin of Rhino and The Soul of An Angel

The Soul of the Rhino is also a commentary on the way in which wildlife management can be helped or tragically hindered by revolution, politics and the commitment, or lack of it, of those in power. Most important, it will surely inspire other young people in Asia to follow in his footsteps.

The rhino, a majestic and sacred animal in Nepal, was in the s and s facing extinction due to poaching and habitat destruction. As we know and as Mishra shows, conservation is only for a small part ab This is a delightful and important book. As we know and as Mishra shows, conservation is only for a small part about biology and ecology. The success of conservation efforts is mostly determined by economic and political factors. At the heart of the threats to the rhino lie poverty and the growth of human population. Over the decades, Misha, a Western educated conservation biologist, became adept at navigating the rapidly shifting political landscape of Nepal, with its rampant corruption, and using the traditional culture to protect the rhino. This is a very passionate book. Hemanta Mishra, with the assistance of his friend Jim Ottaway Jr, tells the story in a straightforward and largely chronological manner relying on illustrative anecdotes and retelling specific events that were significant. The value of the book is ample in many other respects. It also provides a wealth of information about Nepali culture and society, which is essential for understanding the conservation trajectory. I can attest to the genuineness of his feelings, as I had the pleasure and privilege of working together with and befriending Hemanta a decade ago when we both were employed by the Global Environment Facility GEF in Washington, DC. Hemanta is truly committed to the welfare of wildlife and has little patience with foolish bureaucracy, although he now understands what makes it tick. There are a number of highly emotional episodes in the book. One such is when Mishra has been charged with capturing and delivering two rhinos to Forth Worth Zoo in Texas as a present from the King of Nepal. He describes his feelings of guilt kidnapping the baby rhinos from their mothers and how he becomes attached to them over the three months he and his crew must raise them prior to shipment to the zoo. When he finally has to see the rhinos off following a ceremony at Kathmandu airportâ€”flying first to Germany on a Lufthansa flight, then on to Texasâ€”a teary-eyed Hemanta Mishra reflects on the workings of fate: While zoos often get a bad rap, good zoos actually play an important role in species conservation through research and captive breeding programs. Hemanta Mishra frequently recognizes the support he and the conservation movement in Nepal received from America through both agencies like USAID and the Smithsonian Institution, as well as individuals like the Texas billionaire Edward B. A key segment of the book pertains to the Tarpan or traditional rhino hunt ceremony by the King of Nepal that Mishra again has to arrange. He is deeply torn by his role in organizing the killing of one rhino. He carefully chooses an old male to be sacrificed for the purposes of the ritual. The young King Birendra, highly committed to nature conservation himself as had been his father King Mahendra , had been postponing the ritual required from all Nepali kings, but had to finally cave in to the demands from the traditionalists in his government and country. The Tarpan presents a dramatic episode in the book with genuine tension, starting with the palace intrigue around the arrangements and culminating in the hunt and the following mystical religious ceremony. He often ponders in the book about his own mind has become divided between the traditional Nepalese culture and values and those adopted from the West where he was educated as a scientist. At the end of the Tarpan, he declares: In general, Hemanta Mishra gives much credit to Kings Mahendra and Birendra for their commitment to environmental protection. The reverence towards the King and the royal family in Nepal has been extremely beneficial to conservation in the country. Similarly, what Mishra realized was that he had to win the local population support for managing the national park and protecting the rhinos if the project had any chance of succeeding. There are also many interesting and outright funny occurrences described in the book. A particularly satisfying anecdote pertains to a corrupt local politician, with private interests in illegal logging, who tried to raise the local villagers against the Royal Chitwan National Park and organized an attack against the conservation staff and their camp. When Mishra and his staff finally caught up with the man after some serious vandalism and violence, they let him taste his own medicine by first leaving the politician tied up in the forest for three hours, then dunking his

head covered with a jute bag repeatedly in Rapti River, thereafter transporting him to the other side of the river and letting the man walk back to the village with his hands still tied behind his back. Throughout the book, Mishra talks warmly about his staff, including the elephant drivers, many of whom are uneducated tribesmen from the Terai or the southern plains. He acknowledges their superior knowledge of the forest and the animals. Their humanity comes through warmly in many segments, not least those describing evenings around the campfire. Eventually, a crowning glory and major achievement of Hemanta Mishra was the transplantation of rhinos from the Chitwan National Park to the Bardia National Park to provide them a second home. The efforts by Mishra and his colleagues and successors were largely successful. In , a rhino census Hemanta Mishra was already then part of it counted animals. At the peak, around , the number of rhinos had risen to about . On June 1, , the crazed Crown Prince Dipendra shot and killed his parents, including King Birendra, and other members of the royal family. This tragic event contributed to the growing political chaos in Nepal and, consequently, to renewed bad fortunes for the rhinos. I can imagine many Americans and others chuckling at the irrelevance of the topic of the book. Yet, the issues raised in the book and the lessons learned in Nepal are very relevant indeed to environmental management and the future of our world everywhere. Many of the advances of the past decades had been reversed and rhinos were again poached at alarming rates. Of the 38 original rhinos moved to Bardia, only three had survived. The main reason for this sad state of affairs was the unstable situation in the country following the regicide. The insurgency by Maoist guerrillas who had terrorized the countryside and killed many of the national park guards in their fight against the government also created general conditions of lawlessness in the parks and the rest of the countryside there have also been suspicions that the Maoists collaborated with the poachers to finance their struggle. In an additional blow, in September , a helicopter accident decimated the environmental leadership in Nepal, killing three key figures—Tirtha Man Maskey, Chandra Prasad Gurung and Mingma Norbu Sherpa. Hemanta Mishra had been invited to join the trip but was unable to do so as well as several international supporters from WWF and partner governments including my good acquaintance Pauli Mustonen from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. Hemanta Mishra ends with a cautiously optimistic note. The Maoists had entered into a truce and were sharing power in government. Some high-level poachers had been arrested and prosecuted. Much was at stake for conservation in Nepal and much depended on whether the fragile peace and stability would hold and the country would find new resolve in appreciating its natural patrimony. When I last visited Nepal in November , the peace was holding but the law and order situation was still weak, especially in some areas of the Terai.

3: www.enganchecubano.com | Soul of the Rhino | | Hemanta Mishra | Boeken

The Soul of the Rhino highlights some of the most memorable times in his career. I have to admit that I didn't know there were rhinoceroses in Nepal. My knowledge of rhinos is limited to what I learned from countless trips to the San Diego Wild Animal Park.

Jennifer Newman The concept may seem paradoxical – the ability to be both passionately engaged by your work and simultaneously detached from it. Yet staff who can balance these two seemingly opposing approaches to their work are happier and more successful – and so are their employers. Taking work problems home or chronically obsessing about work-related issues can be damaging to employees, their families and the business itself. On the contrary, staff who work hard, perform well and succeed tend to cultivate a detached, but involved attitude. Detachment should not be confused with a cynical outlook. There are three key elements required to remaining healthily detached: Be Process Oriented People who practise detachment concentrate on how a job gets done and have faith the outcome will take care of itself. Detached staff know they cannot necessarily control or force an end result. Instead, they focus on what they can control to bring a project to fruition. This may mean creating a sound strategy, mapping a solid work plan and nurturing others toward a common goal. Being outcome oriented – believing a sale can be forced, a product pushed to market before its time or glossing over mistakes to make a deadline, lowers the chances for success. Detachment from even the most desired outcome means keeping an eye on how things are being achieved. Do staff have regular feedback meetings with the manager? Detaching from the outcome and focussing on process issues makes it much more likely assignments will be completed with fewer errors. Be Your Own Compass Staff who practise detachment well tend to judge situations and react according to a strong set of internal values. Staff with a strong external locus of control will often try to second guess others, stay quiet when they disagree or go along with programs or policies with which they object. Detached individuals are more concerned with how what they are doing fits with their overarching values. This may mean speaking up about initiatives that seem poorly conceived or it might mean tackling an unpopular topic in the workplace. Detached people do this without a sense outcome in mind, they remain focussed on the process of making their thoughts known in a respectful and firm way for instance, they let a bully know about the consequences of his actions. Remaining patient during times of duress, ambiguity or conflict is the hallmark of the detached individual. By taking a few giant steps back, detached employees perform better, are less stressed and remain consistently caring and positive even through tough times. Be In For The Long Term Detached staff know that change takes time, that business is best conducted with the long term in mind and expedient behaviour results in problems later on. For example, hiring the best person from the least desirable group of candidates because the position has to be filled is an example of short-term thinking that is destined to create havoc down the road. Detached staff and leaders can tolerate ambiguity better than most because they keep the big picture in mind. Building a strong foundation for the business becomes the main goal and actions or decisions that jeopardize this perspective are avoided. Short-term thinkers are generally outcome oriented and tend to take situations, other people or circumstances personally. They either bulldoze their way through their work lives or become yes people. Neither attitude fosters a successful business or a healthy career. This arduous task required Schweitzer to maintain the courage of his convictions while maintaining a compassionate stance. He summed up the paradox of detachment with his famous advice for leading a successful life: Identifying information in cases cited has been changed to protect confidentiality. Newman can be contacted at:

4: Soul Of The Rhino | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

The Soul of the Rhino is the spirited yet humble account of Mishra's unique personal journey. Fresh out of university in the s, Mishra embarks on his conservation.

5: Soul of the Rhino : Hemanta R. Mishra :

THE SOUL OF THE RHINO pdf

The story of a Nepalese who has spent his entire life safeguarding an endangered species This new release is a spirited yet humble account of one man's scientific career and personal journey to save the endangered rhinoceros in his native Nepal.

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The Soul of a Rhino: A Nepali Adventure with Kings and Elephant Drivers, Billionaires, and Bureaucrats, Shamans and Scientists, and the Indian Rhinoceros by Hemanta Mishra The story of a Nepalese who has spent his entire life safeguarding an endangered species This new release is a spirited yet humble account of one man's scientific career and.

7: Soul of the Rhino (ebook) by Hemanta Mishra |

The Soul of the Rhino is a spirited account of one man's journey to protect the animal in the foothills of the Himalayas. Hemanta Mishra was fresh out of university when he embarked on his conservation work in the s.

8: The Soul of the Rhino - Wikipedia

The Soul Album is the fourth studio album by American soul singer-songwriter Otis Redding, released in UPC: and more from Rhino.

9: Otis Redding - The Soul Album | Rhino

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