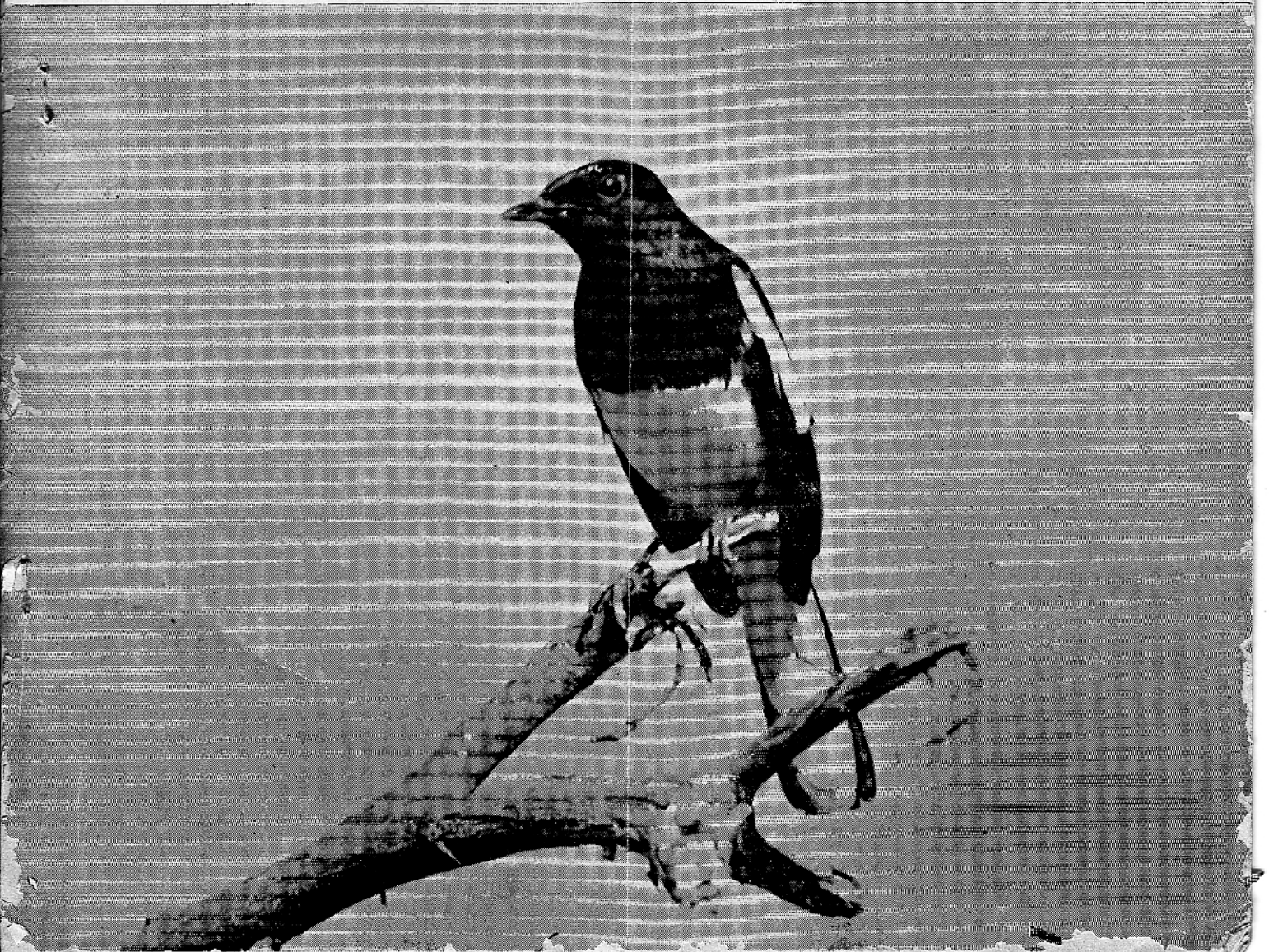


Newsletter for Birdwatchers

VOL. XVIII NO. 6 JUNE, 1978



With the Compliments of

Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.,

BOMBAY - POONA - JAMSHEDPUR

NEWSLETTER FOR
BIRDPWATCHERS

Volume XVIII No.6

June 1978

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Birds of the Dalma Hill by Ashok Kumar

Rummaging through old papers I came across field notes taken in June 1975. I had misplaced these notes and had thought that another field trip will be needed to get-together any kind of a list of the birds of the Dalma Hill near Jamshedpur in Bihar.

Going through the notes, recollections of a momentous week-end come back. Having finished my Saturday morning's work I awaited the arrival of Mr.P. Kannan, Curator of the Borivili National Park. He was on leave and we had decided to go up the Dalma Hill for the week-end. The temperature must have been around 105°F and I was not sure if we would see anything at all. We were, after all, going only ten miles outside a huge industrial city.

Kannan arrived at about 2.30 P.M. and after checking our frugal rations, we set out for the hill. Half an hour later, leaving the National High Way 33, we were on the dusty forest road which goes up to Dalma. I did not stop till we were at least 500 ft. above the plains. There I halted the jeep on a level stretch of road and clambered out. Though the time was 3.30 P.M. on a hot afternoon numerous birds were active. The first to be seen were nothing more exciting than the red turtle dove (Streptopelia tranquebarica) and the spotted dove (Streptopelia chinensis) which are common on the hill. The redvented bulbuls were a plenty in the scrubby jungle we were in. Leaving these behind we drove on, and a little later came into lush forest. Kannan has specialised in bird calls. He drew my attention to a call which he said was that of the Indian pitta (Pitta brachyura). It was scrabbling in dry under growth well below the road and though I was very keen to see one in the wild - having seen them only in the Alipore Zoo before - the pitta did not oblige. The black bird (Turdus merula) and the large cuckoo shrike (Coracina novaehollandiae) were the next to be seen. From here we drove to a saddle between two hills and left the Jeep. This spot, called Pindrabera has a road going down the North face of the hill, where shielded from the summer sun, the forest is far greener and denser. Here throughout the summer water is available in trickles in a number of springs, and also in three man made ponds. The hill was once in West Bengal but was transferred to Bihar when States were re-organised. Unfortunately, as a result, historical records of this forest are missing. All that is known is that during the last Great War, the Army or the Midnapore Zamindari Company (McNeill & Barry Group) had built these dams to attempt cultivation on the hill.

We silently descended the North face of the hill where these three ponds are strung out one below the other. We were in a mixed deciduous forest where along with Sal (Shorea robusta) there were many other fruit bearing trees and shrubs. In the upper canopy, we could see the blackheaded orioles (Oriolus xanthornus) chasing each other and regaling us with their melody. I have no doubt that Dalma has the golden oriole (Oriolus oriolus) as well but it will take another visit to confirm this. For some reason, I find the golden oriole to be the most beautiful of all the birds I have seen. Coppermiths (Megalaima haemacephala) were hammering away at their wares and we could also hear the loud and resonant Kutroo-Kutroo of several large green Barbets (Megalaima zeylanica). A tree pie (Dendrocitta vagabunda) was seen soon thereafter, and Kannan reported a shikra (Accipiter badius). The first pond called the choto bandh is reached by climbing a steep embankment. I tip-toed up the embankment and my heart leapt. Just below, hardly 75 yards away stood a large female elephant accompanied by a young calf about 3 months old and a sub-adult tusker. No one had been able to photograph Dalma elephants earlier, and here they were right before me in fair light. Hiding behind the embankment, I screwed on the 300 mm tele to my Pentax, lay down on the embankment and started clicking away. Kannan was happy to watch them through binoculars. Light was fading fast since we were in a valley fold. When the elephants left, we were of course thrilled but Kannan had in the meantime observed whitenecked storks (Ciconia episcopus) at the same pool, and common myna (Acridotheres tristis) near or on the elephants. We walked back to the Jeep and drove to the hill top where we were to spend the night. The lights of Jamshedpur were spread out before us like diamonds on black velvet. The red glow from Bessy - the steel convertor of Tata Steel Company could be seen as we sat out in the lawn for dinner. Even though we were a mere 3000 ft. above the plain it was cool. Before the sun had gone down, we had heard the roosting calls of the red jungle fowl (Gallus gallus) and the pea fowl (Pavo cristatus). Both these birds are avidly sought after by the Adivasis. Even the eggs are robbed and it is a surprise they survive at all. Later in the evening lights of our bungalow attracted insects. A barred jungle owlet (Glaucidium radiatum) was attracted by the insects. In the distance we could hear the night jar (Caprimulgus asiaticus).

Next morning, we were out early. The first to be seen was a magpie robin (Copsychus saularis) high up on the railway wireless mast situated on the hill top. The garden around the bungalow abounded

in bulbuls. It was here in March that year that Mrs. Barbara Horton of Pasadena, California had seen three species of bulbuls on the same tree. The redvented bulbul (Pycnonotus cafer) the redwhiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus) and the whitecheeked bulbul (Pycnonotus leucogenys). Jungle crows (Corvus macrorhynchos) were not far from the bungalow though these did not come raiding the kitchen like the common crows. A flight of rose-ringed parakeets in formation rose from the valley, made a strafing run, wheeled and went over the crest. (To digress, once standing in front of the Jaulasal Forest Bungalow in U.P. I saw at dawn a flight of blossomheaded parakeets rise from the valley - the red blossom-heads were like tracers from a Jet Fighter. Is the imagery too warlike?) Other birds in the immediate vicinity of the bungalow were the tailor bird (Orthotomus sutorius) and a male purple sunbird (Nectarinia asiatica) in a creeper.

After driving down hill for a mile we walked again on a path I knew to be good for birds. All the birds of creation were out creating a medley of sound, sight and movement. The undergrowth was full of little ones flitting about so fast as to defy identification and the calls were all mixed together. In the distance a large green barbet gave out a few tentative Kutroos, coughed, spluttered and caught on like my old beaten up car on a winter morning (Again topsy-turvey imagery. Machine to nature and not vice-versa. The curse of being city bred and taking to outdoors late in life).

The little ones all over were identified as white eyes (Zosterops palpebrosa). Equally difficult to pin down were the tickel's flower pecker (Dicaeum erythrorhynchos) and tickel's blue flycatcher (Muscicapa tickelliae) which only Kannan was able to spot. Later he added thickbilled flower pecker (Dicaeum agile) to the list while my addition was the fantail flycatcher (Rhipidura aureola) a bird which never fails to fascinate me with its Japanese fan being opened and shut all the time. As we walked on we saw a crow pheasant (Centropus sinensis) skulking in the undergrowth. Shamas (Copsychus malabaricus) could be seen and heard all this while. Descending about 500 feet the forest path opened out to a grassy plateau. As we saw the common drongo (Dicrurus adsimilis) Kannan told me that earlier he had heard a rackettailed drongo (Dicrurus paradiseus) as well but had failed to see it. Of the birds, I long to see the most, the rackettailed drongo is one, and as I was musing over it, I saw another favourite fly across the maidan trailing its white streamer. Yes it was paradise flycatcher (Terpsiphone paradisi) which to a nature starved city dweller was truly a sight from paradise.

From other visits I recall the hawk cuckoo (Cuculus varius) to be somewhat of a bore at Dalma after the month of February since its persistent call pounding from all directions really tends to give you a brain fever. Yet in my notes for June there is no mention of these calls. I wonder why?

After crossing the grassy plateau, we crossed through a patch of forest where there are many old and decayed trees. It is in this area that I found the tree-doctors to be most active and so they were this time as well. The goldenbacked woodpecker (Dinopium benghalense) whose colour scheme would put to shame any colour-consultant was the first to be seen. Then Kannan came up with, as my notes record, "Male, very likely heart spotted woodpecker (?) could also be just the Piculet". But I could later confirm seeing the brown woodpecker. With this profusion of birds, Kannan was at one stage rattling off sightings so fast that I was hardly able to keep pace. He quickly added the spotted babbler (Pellorneum ruficeps) and the quaker babbler (Alcippe poioicephala) to the list though my interest in these dull coloured creatures had been limited. Then he called out a franklin's wren warbler (Prinia hodgsonii) which I failed to get into my glasses. In fact as I use spectacles, I have to move them out of the way and then bring up the binoculars. Often the bird has moved by then. How I envy those with good eyes and wish that I had not spoilt mine poring over dull office files.

By now by a circuitous route we had reached one of the ponds. There was just a little water left in the centre. In the half dry mud banks, we could see the cattle egret (Bubulcus ibis) and the median egret (E.intermedia). One pond heron (Ardeola grayii) skulked near the water. We could also add the Indian roller (Coracias benghalensis) to our list. The sun was up and we could hear several crested serpent eagles (Spilornis cheela) in flight, the diagnostic white band clearly visible. Kannan asked me to jot down white-eyed buzzard eagle (Butastur teesa) as well. It was too hot to be out by 11.30 and we returned for a cold bath. My notes additionally record the following: Iora (Aegithina tiphia), white-breasted kingfisher (Halcyon smyrnensis) and blackheaded munia (Lonchura malacca) as well as a bat (Pipistrellus coromandra).

I dislike the thought of 'tick hunting'. Nevertheless, to a person introduced to birdwatchings late in life, over 50 species over such a short time seemed good. To this list I can add the spur fowl (Galloperdix spadicea) which I have seen on this hill and the grey partridge (Francolinus pondicerianus) seen below the hill some years ago. In all fairness I should not add the grey hornbill (Tockus

birostris) though I did once see something with an extremely horn-bill like flight. I am sure this list is no where near exhaustive. It obviously excludes cold weather migrants. Additionally, the Dimna Lake - a large man made reservoir - at the foot of the hill attracts water birds in the winters.

To my knowledge ours was the first attempt to list the birds of the Dalma Hill even though it was hardly a systematic or a comprehensive study. I ascribe the exceptionally rich bird life concentrated in such small area to the fact that the forest here is 'miscellaneous' - a great variety of fruiting trees and shrubs. Last year on a visit to the Simlipal National Park I failed to see so many species though no doubt they are all present. Perhaps this is because Simlipal is largely unbroken Sal Forest for the most part. It is a pity that our forest policy looks down upon 'miscellaneous' forests even though it is widely accepted that it is the variety of fruiting trees and shrubs as also their coming to fruit at different times of the year that supplies food to birds and animals in all the seasons. The miscellaneous forests are being replaced all over India with monocultured commercial species which do not offer the same conditions. At least in sanctuaries floral variety must be preserved.

The Dalma Hill was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1976. Earlier, hunting and trapping of birds had been going on. With better protection it is hoped that birds will be less shy. Incidentally the sanctuary has a small population of the sloth bear, wild boar, barking deer, mouse deer and leopard. The number of elephants worked out to 62 during a recent census.

A Census of the Breeding Birds of India by ZF

Does this seem like too ambitious a Project? In the note which follows Aamir Ali has translated the questionnaire used by a Society in Geneva for carrying out a similar census. Since we have now a reasonable spread of birdwatchers throughout the country an attempt, however modest and imperfect, can lay the foundations of a worthwhile exercise in future.

What is the unit that we should aim to have. A Survey of India Map in the scale of 1 to 100 would make for a convenient unit of 10 sq. km. The Editor would very much like to have comments from readers and perhaps the best thing would be to make a small Committee of the more knowledgeable and enthusiastic Members who could progress this census. Let us go ahead remembering that if we set too high standards

in the beginning nothing will be achieved; and also the equally important fact that with determination one can achieve a great deal even with limited resources.

Mapping & Census of the Avifauna of Geneva

Unit 1 square km (National grid)
Each square is identified by the coordinates of origin.
For example, the village of Corsier is in 124/506 and that of Cartigny is in 114/490.
The marking is done separately for each square that is the object of a recapitulating sheet with its coordinates.
For the squares which overlap the frontier, only the territory of Geneva should be considered.

Code for Recapitulating

For each species, three columns for different categories - from left to right:

- 1. Possible nesting
- 2. Probable nesting
- 3. Definitely nesting

1. Possible nesting

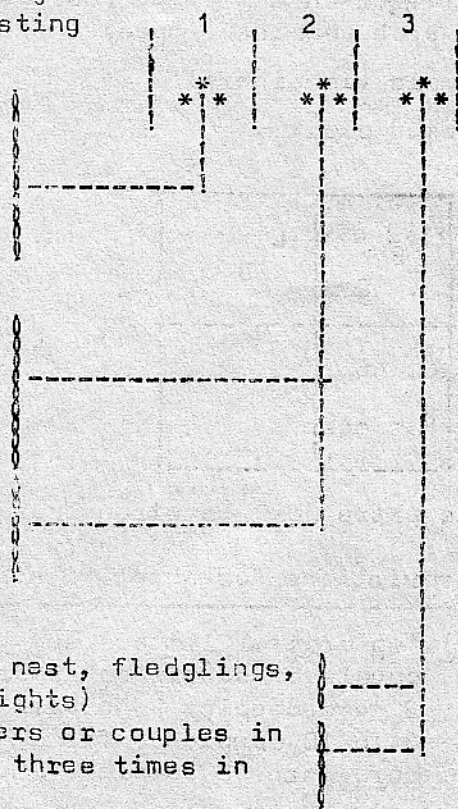
1 male singing noted once in favourable biotope in nesting season: presence of a couple noted once in favourable biotope in nesting season

2. Probable nesting

- (a) Presence of a couple or of a songster limited at least 2 or 3 times (at intervals) to favourable biotope in nesting season.
- (b) Behaviour of a couple or of a bird suggesting nesting (alarm, building, etc).

3. Definite nesting

- (a) Proof of nesting (occupied nest, fledglings, feeding, young in early flights)
- (b) Presence of several songsters or couples in favourable biotope at least three times in nesting season



Remarks on the natural environment in the square

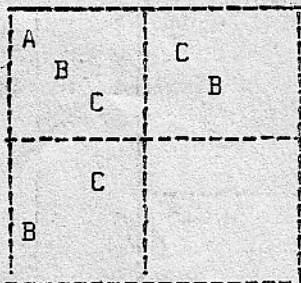
You can indicate here your observations on the abundance, the type and the state of wet areas, dry areas, hedges, woods etc.... for example, if there are conifers, plantations, exotics, reeds, trees with holes, etc...

Suggestions for methods of observation

- (a) If possible, devote an early morning at least at the end of April, in May, in June and in early July (alone or with a team). A minimum of four inspections seems necessary.
- (b) Concentrate attention on the species under study, without neglecting however the others.... and you can try and also note those which do not figure on the list, in order to obtain a complete picture of the avifauna of the square.
- (c) For nocturnal birds, find out the right place and try to listen to them at night, either singing (in April) or young ones crying outside the nest (from May).
- (d) One can easily note the localities on schemas of the square, based on a map 1:25,000 which will give a more exact picture for each species. Special sheets at your disposal.

Example (imaginary)

Wood pipit



A Nesting couple, possible
 B Nesting couple, probable
 C Nesting couple, definite

So you have 2 possibilities
 3 probables
 2 definites

This extra work is strongly recommended.

Abbreviations for quantification

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Two capital letters sum up the abundance of the species: | | |
| couple or single songster | IS | } to place in the
} proper column |
| 2 to 5 couples - several | PL | |
| 6 to 10 couples - fairly numerous | AN | |
| More than 10 couples - numerous | NB | |

- (b) If possible (not compulsory add (to the right of the 2 capital letters and in brackets) a figure giving the exact or estimated number of couples present in the square.
(IS = 1 in any case)

Example (Imaginary):

Square	Resume
Mallard	1 couple seen once in April 2 singers regularly in some limited area isolated presence colony of about 25 couples 7-8 singers/couples in some limited area probable couple

Birds at Sindri township by Ananta Mitra

With the setting up of various projects and townships in different parts of the country extensive biotopic changes are taken place. To our utter dismay many kinds of flora and fauna of our land are facing extinction due to destruction of habitats and absence of any plan to save them. In this gloomy atmosphere we found a little ray of hope at Sindri in Bihar.

The authorities of Sindri Fertilizer Factory have become a little conscious about the avifauna and their habitat. In the township they have set apart a piece of land for a park where they intend inter alia to give shelter to birds. With the same object in view, and for beautification, they have planted a good number of trees on the roads in gardens and in other available land.

On an invitation we paid a short visit to the township in November, 1974. In the afternoon of 23.11.74 we went round the Park. It was then in the making. An area of about 28 acres of land having seven small tanks had been allocated to it. It was 4 p.m. and we observed the following birds.

On the bank of the main tank we found six blackwinged stilts (Himantopus himantopus) and three little cormorants (Phalacrocorax niger). A little egret (Egretta garzetta) was stalking alone in ankle deep water. Above the tank two pied kingfishers (Ceryle rudis) were hovering in search of prey.

Proceeding further, we found two coucals (Centropus sinensis) alternately making loud calls from respective trees. Several black drongos (Dicrurus adsimilis) were flitting about.

A number of common mynas (Acridotheres tristis), house sparrows (Passer domesticus) and house crows (Corvus splendens), were there. Several pied mynas (Sturnus contra) were flying about. Three pariah kites (Milvus migrans) were gliding overhead in the sky. A common green bee-eater (Merops orientalis) was making sallies in the air.

In a small nullah at the western border of the Park two common sandpipers (Tringa hypoleucos) and two pond herons (Ardeola grayii) were found.

Proceeding along, we discovered some purple sunbirds (Nectarinia asiatica), yellowheaded wagtails (Motacilla citreola), white wagtails (Motacilla alba) and brown shrikes (Lanius cristatus).

A portion of the Park near the main tank had been cleared, levelled, and laid out with flower-bearing shrubs and the remaining portion had been kept under the original environment of old trees and undergrowth.

We visited the Settling Tank of the Factory. Here we found a flock of lesser whistling teal (Dendrocygna javanica), numbering about a hundred. On a Palm Tree on the bank we discovered a pale harrier (Circus macrourus).

On the morning of 24.11.74 we went to the Pumping Station situated at the bank of river Damodar which skirts the township. On the sand-banks in the bed of the river small flocks of river terns (Sterna aurantia) and brownheaded gulls (Larus brunnicephalus) were found. A lone grey heron (Ardea cinerea) was keeping a close watch for prey in the shallow water.

On the near bank we came across a pair of large pied wagtails (Motacilla maderaspatensis). In the course of our journey through the township we located a number of blackheaded orioles (Oriolus xanthornus), spotted doves (Streptopelia chinensis), redvented bulbuls (Pycnonotus cafer), and common babblers (Turdoides caudatus). They were in the trees planted on both sides of the spacious roads.

On this brief visit we located 27 species of birds. However, for want of previous records we could not ascertain the number of species eliminated from or introduced into the area since the establishment

of the township. Continued observation would be most helpful for understanding the status of our birds.

Roseringed Parakeet feeds on the fruits of *Peltophorum ferrugineus*
by N. Shivanaravan

The roseringed parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) is one of the prettiest but at the same time the most harmful of birds to the farmer, as it inflicts heavy damage to agricultural and horticultural crops.

The food of this bird includes fruits, cereals, grains and seeds of all kinds, wild as well as cultivated (Salim Ali and Ripley 1969: Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan Vol.3). The devastating damage these birds cause to sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) has been well described by Hamid Ali et al (Newsletter for Birdwatchers Vol.XVI No.1, 1976). During our observation on the feeding habit of roseringed parakeets at Rajendranagar (Hyderabad), we found that flocks of roseringed parakeets alighted on the apical branches of *Peltophorum ferrugineus* (Leguminosae; caesalpinioideae) which is grown on the road side, gardens, and fields as an avenue tree. These birds after alighting on the branches started feeding on the green, soft, tender cotyledons by removing the seed coat. A few birds were observed flying away with a legume (pod) in their beak.

The crop analysis of the birds for various months (under publication) has shown that the parakeet feeds on seeds of *P. ferrugineum* from May to July during which period only the fruit formation takes place. It is therefore concluded that the seeds of this tree are taken as food by roseringed parakeet when probably other food items are not available in abundance.

Black Capped Kingfisher - *Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert) by G.P. Vyas

On 29.1.78 we went birding to Laipari reservoir about 5 km eastwards from Rajkot town placed in the centre of the Saurashtra peninsula of Gujarat. We saw this bird with its black velvety cap, prominent and distinct white collar separating the intense cobalt blue upper parts and back from the cap, the blue rump and tail, the white front and rusty buff below, the coral red strong bill and legs. In flight the white patches, within the black wings are prominent. The bird unlike the whitebreasted and pied cousins, is very quiet. It is used to

perching on prominent places like electric wires, poles and rocks. Till 2.4.78 only one single individual has been sighted by us.

Salim Ali & Dillon Ripley have described it as being found "Bombay southwards". RS Dharmakumarsinghji as "... resident in Surat Dangs...". Both insist upon its being a maritime bird.. 'chiefly depending on salt or brackish water'.. mangroves, tidal estuaries and nearby forests. Whistler does not describe this bird at all. No one has described this bird being seen in this area or rather I have not come across such literature yet. Surat Dangs, the nearest to this area described is about 400 km or more to the southwest as the 'kingfisher' flies. The nearest distance to the sea is about 100 km. The body of water is a fresh water collection due to seepage from the bund as well as precipitation. The river across which the bund has been constructed does not meet the sea. There are swamps, but no woods or forests near about. The area is rocky with very sparse scrub and virtually arid throughout the year excepting during the monsoon months and for a couple of months afterwards.

der If any/has any information regarding this bird having been sighted in this area earlier, I shall be very/to be informed about it. In / glad conclusion I may say that this is a rare sighting of the bird outside its normal habitat.

The bird was first sighted by Dr.G.P.Vyas, Dr.BP Boghani, Dr.(Smt.) CB Boghani and Smt. TG Vyas on 29.1.78 at Rajkot.

Correspondence

Indian Cliff Swallows by Anant Kumar Menon

The Ganges canal flows very near I.I.T., Kanpur and the presence of water and cultivated/semi-cultivated land attracts a variety of birds. One of the annual features of birdlife at the canal is the appearance, every April, of a breeding colony of Indian Cliff Swallows (Hirundo fluviicola). The swallows colonize the existing structure of mud nests left behind from the previous year under the canal bridge. Their feeding pattern is interesting to note. From the swarm of birds hawking insects over the water surface, a small group detaches itself and makes a concerted approach upstream to the nests. When the group reaches the nests, individual birds dive into their "own" nests, head first. There are always a few birds who flutter aimlessly outside the nests until it is time for the feeding party to leave the nests and return to the task of

hunting insects over the canal. The feeding party leaves as it arrived - in a concerted movement upstream. Quite a bit of poaching occurs during the feeding process. Sparrows, the artful opportunists that they are, have adapted themselves to be fed. I have seen sparrows sitting in the mouths of the mud nests and being fed by swallows.

I have compiled a rough check-list of the birds of the canal area. The list should, of course, be applicable to similar conditions in any part of U.P.: The common babbler, the redvented bulbul, the redwhiskered bulbul, the rufous bellied shrike, the pied bush chat, the collared bush chat, the blue rock thrush, the black bellied finch lark, the black drongo, the indian wren warbler, whitethroated munia, yellow throated sparrow, the common swallow, the wire tailed swallow, the indian cliff swallow, indian pipit, roseringed parakeet, blue jay, white scavenger vulture, whitebacked vulture, pariah kite, tawny eagle, pied kingfisher, white breasted kingfisher, the sarus crane, the painted stork, river tern, redwattled lapwing, blackwinged stilt, white-necked stork, the little egret, cattle egret, paddy bird, the common sandpiper, the hoopoe, pied crested cuckoo, jungle babbler, large grey babbler, common myna, and pied myna.

Damage caused by barbets by Prof. Kameshwar Singh

In your article "Birds around Bangalore" you have referred to the large green barbet. I may inform you that in this part of the country this bird is also a great pest. This bird does great damage to guava fruits when they are ripening. With their strong beaks they damage far more fruits than they really eat. They also do great damage to mango orchards. Perhaps they have no natural enemies.

Although parakeets are also found here in large numbers their damage to Mango and Guava fruits is comparatively less than that caused by the barbets. The small green barbet or coppersmith is not so destructive. They are mostly contented with the fruits of ficus trees. In spite of the ficus trees being common here, the large green barbets are not contented with the fruit of these trees.

As suggested by you an ecological study on the habit of this bird will be very fruitful.

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Mr. Kirti Kumar Mandalaywala, 113, Engineers' Hostel, BHEL, Piplani, Bhopal 462021. Rs.16/-;

Prof. Madhav Gadgil, Indian Institute of Science, Centre for Theoretical Studies, Bangalore 560 012. Rs. 15/-;

Mr. Nikhil Kumar, A1 Sateesh Apts, Lane 15, Prabhat Road, Poona 411 004. Rs.11/-;

Mr. S.K. Roy, D-323, Defence Colony, New Delhi 110 024.

Mr. B.S. Jagadish, 25, Staff Hostel, IIT Powai, Bombay 400 076. Rs.15/-;

Sister Superior F.C., St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong 734203, Dist. Darjæeing, West Bengal.

Br.A. Navarro SJ, St. Xaviers High School, Bombay 400 001 (two) Rs.25/-.

ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಇಡೀ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 3,600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ —

ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಪದವೀಧರ ಅಥವಾ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಪಡೆದಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತರಿ.

ಅಂತಹ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಪದವೀಧರರು ಅಥವಾ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾಧಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ 150 ರೂ. ಭತ್ಯೆ (ಸ್ಟೈಪೆಂಡ್) ದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಸುಮಾರು 71,700 ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವೀಧರರು, ಪದವಿಧರರು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಪಡೆದವರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನ್ವಯ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಐದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಸಹಕಾರಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಕೊಳಚೆ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ವಿತರಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ — ಬಡವರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಾರ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ.

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Dodda Gubbi Post Via Vidyanagar, Bangalore-562 134

Annual Subscription Rs. 15/- Students Rs. 10/-

Cover Picture : MAGPIE ROBIN, Photo by E. Hanumantha Rao