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## EXERCISE 38 FIELD TRIP FOR IDENTIFICATION AND OBSERVATION OF ANIMALS IN A NATIONAL PARK/ SANCTUARY/RESERVE/BREEDING PARK/AQUARIUM/MUSEUM/ ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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### Structure

- 38.1 Introduction
  - Objectives
- 38.2 Material Required
- 38.3 Description of Place Visited – An example Sariska
- 38.4 Identification, Distribution and Behaviour of Major Animals of the Area
  - Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)
  - Panther (*Panthera pardus*)
  - Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*)
  - Chital (*Axis axis*)
  - Chinkara (*Gazella gazella*)
  - Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)
  - Indian Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)
  - Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*)
  - Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)
- 38.5 Wild Life Sanctuaries in India

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### 38.1 INTRODUCTION

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The concept of "Live and let live", conservation and preservation of plants and animals has been an old age practice in India. Three hundred years before Christ, Chanakya wrote in Arthashastra that it is forbidden to cut trees for fire, destroy leaves, burn wood, kill animals, remove their skins and collect bones, because this would disrupt normal lives of all living beings including humans.

Indian forests give shelter to many exclusive and rare animals such as Kashmir stag, rhinoceros, brown antlered deer, golden langur, lion tailed macaque, slow loris, wild ass, wild dogs, musk deer, lion and above all tigers.

Due to direct or indirect interference by man many animal and plant species have been reduced to a very low level. This loss can not be recovered unless, animal species are provided protection by law and some safe healthy forests are kept reserved where animals can live freely and breed undisturbed. The Red Data Book (prepared by International Union for conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) lists 103 animal species from India which are considered highly endangered. Mountain quail, Pink headed duck, Lesser one horned rhino, Jerdon's courser and Cheetah which once roamed freely in Indian forests are extinct.

The Govt. of India constituted the central board for wildlife in 1949 later it was renamed as the Indian Board of Wildlife (IBWL) in 1952 to safeguard wildlife; same year an Animal Welfare Board (AWB) was also constituted which defined areas of interest into National Park, Sanctuary, Protected area (Breeding area), Reserve. Later Museums, Aquariums and Zoos were also added.

This exercise is a field trip in which you would be expected to visit any one of the following – a zoo/a natural history museum/a wild life park/ sanctuary/reserve/ breeding park/aquarium near your study centre. After your visit we expect you to write a short account of the kinds of animals that you observed, their habit and habitat and any other interesting features that you may have observed.

In sections 38.3 and 38.4, we have described Sariska Tiger Reserve as an example. You could make your notes about the field trip along similar lines.

Let us proceed further with the definitions of National parks, sanctuary etc. so that you are able to differentiate between the various nomenclatures.

### Definitions

**National Park:** Area dedicated by statute (legislation/law) for all times to come, to conserve the natural or historical objects of National significance and to conserve wildlife therein, in such a manner and by such a means, so as to leave them unimpaired for enjoyment of future generations, with only such modifications as local connections may demand. All private rights in such areas are suspended and all forestry operations, and other usages such as grazing are prohibited.

**Sanctuary:** Area constituted by competent authority in which killing, hunting, shooting or capturing of any species of animals is prohibited except by or under the control of the highest authority in the department responsible for the management of the area. Private ownership rights may be permitted to the extent that they do not adversely affect wildlife.

**Protected Area:** Area where special protection is granted to wildlife on the verge of extinction to reestablish them; protection to wildlife around large towns.

**Reserve forest:** Area in which wildlife is protected under the Forest law.

**Breeding Park:** Small fenced area where endangered animals are kept, research is conducted to promote breeding in captivity. Recently conservationists have realized the full value of captive breeding in zoos for aiding in the rescue of endangered species of wildlife.

**Zoo:** A zoological garden where living wild animals are kept, maintained and displayed mainly for the amusement and recreation of human beings. They also form an important part of education and research on the behaviour of endangered animals specially beneficial for breeding them in captivity. Animals bred so are rehabilitated in the wild.

**Museum:** A place or building for the preservation and exhibition of objects illustrating antiquities, art, science and technology, animals and plants. The museums have their own importance. In a museum of natural history run by government or non-government organization, or museum of life sciences (zoology and botany), museums of Zoological and Botanical surveys of India one learns about the present and past animals and plants.

**Aquarium:** An artificial tank, pond or vessel in which aquatic plants and animals are kept alive for amusement, research and breeding.

### Objectives

After returning from the field trip you should be able to:

- describe the geographical location, area, habitat, climate and the special features of the place you had visited,
- identify, draw, name and list the naturally occurring large animals of the area, handbook (such as the Book of Indian Animals by Prater, BNHS publication or Salim Ali's book on Birds of the Indian Subcontinent) for their description, distribution and behaviour,
- explain the importance of establishing wildlife parks, sanctuaries, reserves, aquaria, zoos and museums.

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## 38.2 MATERIAL REQUIRED

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1. Notebook and Pen
2. Cap and Sunglasses
3. Water bottle
4. Light colour clothes and comfortable foot wear
5. "Relevant maps of the area
6. Binocular
7. Books or literature related to the subject or place to be visited

Field Trip for  
Identification and  
Observation of Animals in  
a National Park/  
Sanctuary/ Reserve/  
Breeding Park/  
Aquarium/Museum/  
Zoological Park

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## 38.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE VISITED – AN EXAMPLE SARISKA

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Before you plan a visit to any Sanctuary/Zoo/Museum, it is necessary to collect all the information about the place to be visited. You must find out about its geographical location, its total area, climate, kind of vegetation as well as the expected fauna and flora. It is very necessary to have knowledge on the above mentioned parameters, without which one loses ones bearing in the forest. For geographical location you must first look up the map of India, locate the state, city and area of your visit. To explain this to you we take Sariska Tiger Reserve of Alwar, Rajasthan as an example.

Snriska Tiger Reserve (Fig. 38.1) has an approximate area of 800 sq. km. The park spreads into the forests of Aravali hills near Alwar. This forest was the favourite hunting ground of Alwar Maharaja. In 1958 it was declared as a sanctuary, then in 1979 it became a tiger reserve under the auspices of Project Tiger. The total area of this park is divided into three cores. Core I – spreads about 480 sq. km and Core II and III include 370 sq. km, followed by a buffer zone (Fig. 38.1).

The forest is of a typical dry, deciduous type with “dhak”, “khair”, “tendu”, “ber”, “surwal” and gorla among the flora of the forest. The forest remains lush green during monsoon months, during winters also it remains green but in summers it is completely dry.

Likewise, you can procure or gather information about any such area you plan to visit. This information is generally available with the Incharge of that place, may it be a reserve to watch butterflies in northeast, or fishes of fresh water and sea in peninsular India, or dolphins of Ganga, gharials of Chambal, hangul of Kashmir, birds of Bharatpur or wild ass of Rann of Kutch.

Similarly if you plan to visit an aquarium (like Taraporawala aquarium of Mumbai), or a museum (Zoological survey of India, Kolkatta) or a Zoo (almost one in every big city), go to the souvenir shop and buy the layout of that place and also a visitors hand book which always has small but important information of animals therein.

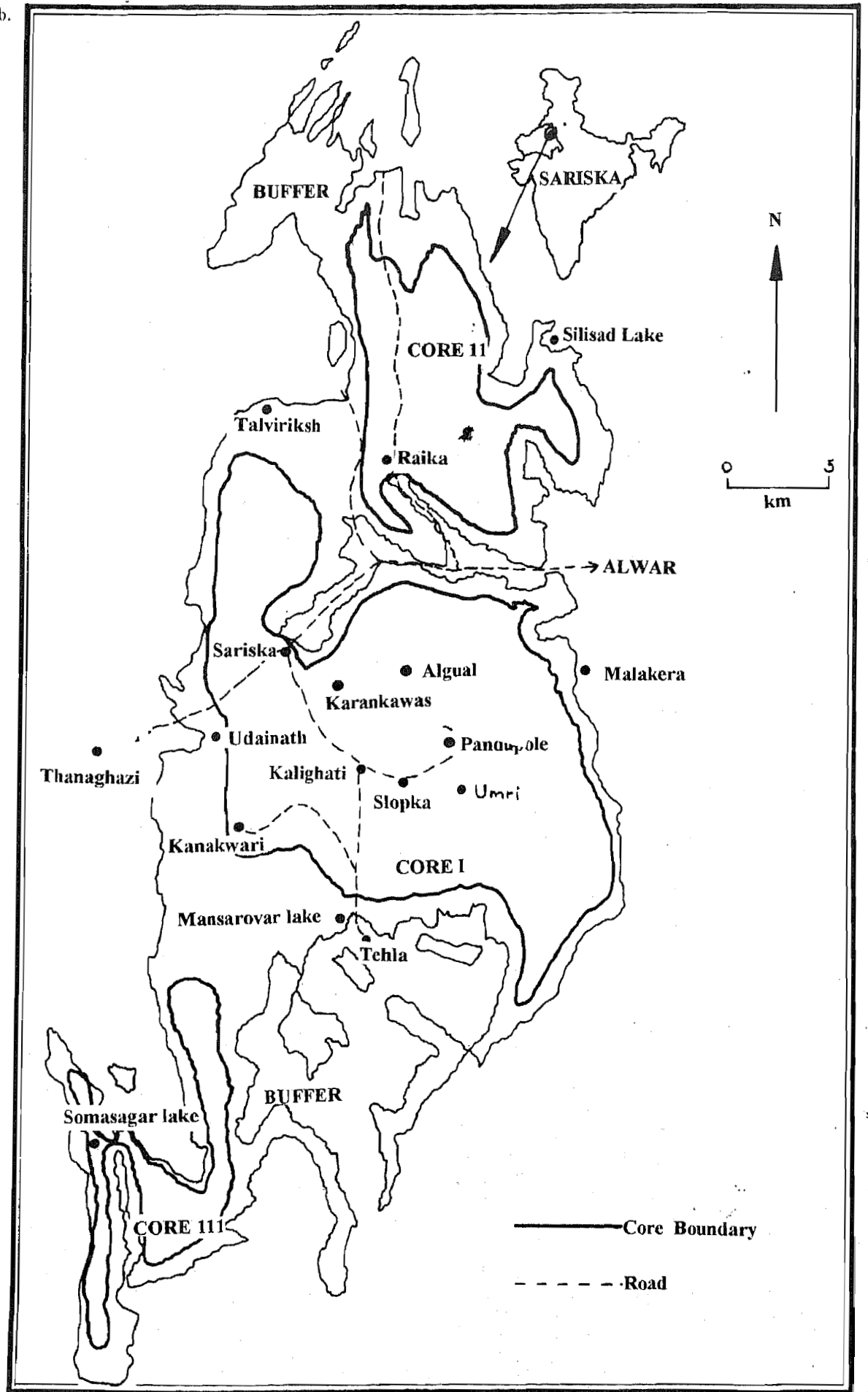


Fig. 38.1: Map of India, Rajasthan indicating the location of Alwar and map of Sariska Tiger Reserve.

## 38.4 IDENTIFICATION, DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOUR OF MAJOR ANIMALS

Field Trip for  
Identification and  
Observation of Animals in  
a National Park/  
Sanctuary/ Reserve/  
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Zoological Park

The first thing to do is to procure an approximate list of animals prior to your visit to that place. There are many good handbooks on the subject which may be available in your library. A list of some books is included at the end of this exercise. Look for those animals in such books, identify them, making a sketch is little difficult, the best way is to photocopy the diagrams of animals from the books available, then prepare your own hand book. Cut and paste diagrams of animals and with the help of those books classify and write major characters, their distribution and general behaviour. Now as you are watching those animals in reality. Note down peculiar external features and behaviour. To give you an example, besides tiger, and leopard. Sariska has plenty of sambar, chital, chinkara, neelgai, Wild boars, porcupines and even peacocks. You could choose to describe 5-10 big animals and any peculiar or extraordinary features that you come across during your visit. We have described some for you as examples.

### 38.4.1 Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)

1. The Indian tiger has rich fawn, mustard coloured fur coat and beautiful black stripes on it.
2. the average length and weight of adult male and female could be 9 ft., 200 kg. and 8 ft., 180 kg. respectively.
3. It was widely distributed all over India but now confined to 19 National Parks which are running under Project Tiger.
4. Presence of tiger in a jungle is an indicator of a healthy forest.
5. Tigers hunt between sunset and sunrise.
6. Females live with their cubs.
7. The males are territorial, like to roam around alone except for the breeding season when they form pairs with females.
8. Tigers prey on deer, neelgai, wild boar.
9. They have large canines and retractable sharp claws.
10. In spite of heavy majestic body they run and swim fast and if the need arises can also climb trees.
11. The gestation period in female is 15-16 weeks, the litter size could be 2 to 6.
12. Sexual maturity is attained at 3-4 years.
13. The life span is estimated to be 20 years.

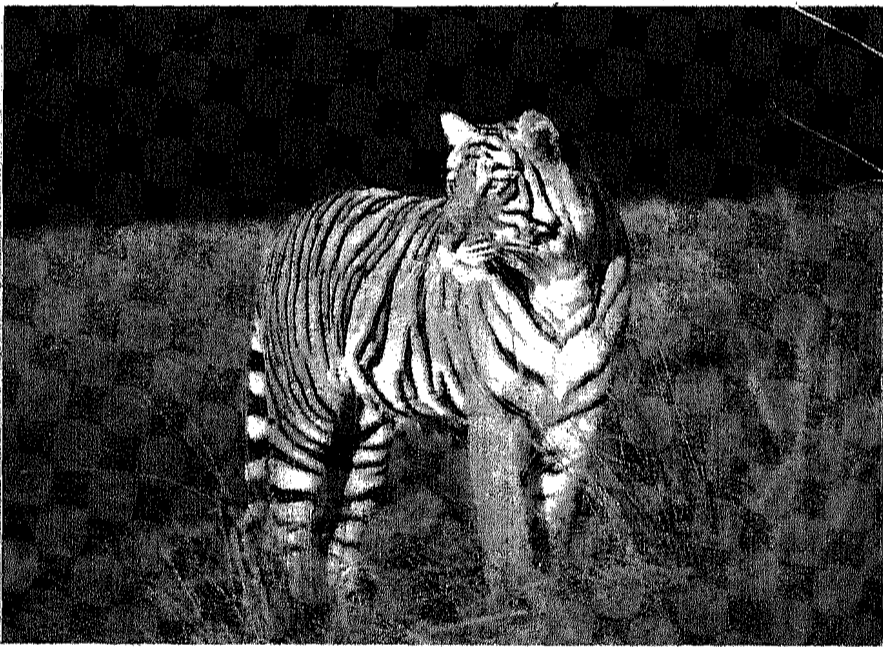


Fig. 38.2: Tiger.

### 38.4.2 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

1. Also known as Panther.
2. The length and weigh of male and female could be 7 ft., 68 kg and 6 ft., 50 kg. respectively.
3. Leopard has small, sleek body. Has bright mustard fur coat with small close set black rosettes, endorsing mustard colour in their centre.
4. Widely distributed throughout India, best found, seen and protected in sanctuaries and reserves.
5. Unlike tigers they can thrive well in open country among rocks and scrub.
6. They hunt during the day and can prey on cattle, deer, monkey, rabbits, porcupines.
7. For food, they even approach human dwelling in near by villages for calves, goats, sheep.
8. They are very agile, and climb trees with ease.
9. Leopard breed all through the year. Sexual maturity is attained at the age of 3-4 years. Gestation period is 80-90 days.
10. Usually 2 cups are born per litter.
11. The life span is about 15 years.

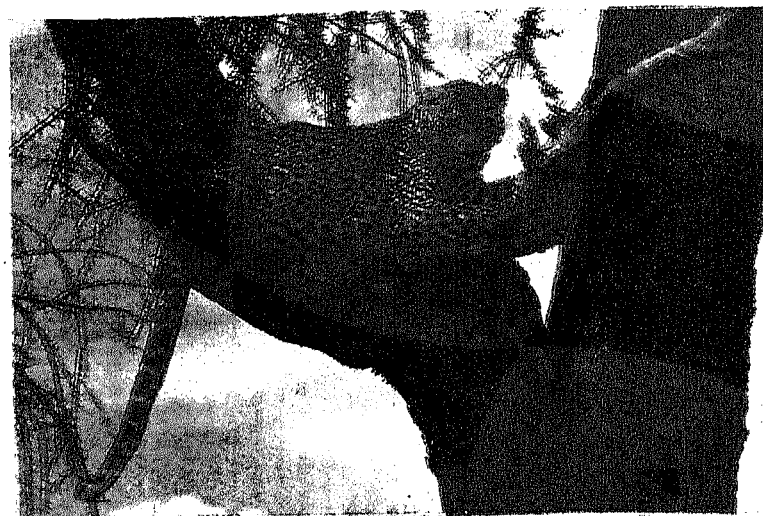


Fig. 38.3: Leopard. Note the rosettes on the body.

### 38.4.3 Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*)

1. It is the largest Indian deer. A full grown male is over 320 kg. The height at shoulder is 5 St.
2. Widely distributed in India.
3. The coat colour of male is dark brown and the male has beautiful branching antlers. The females have fawn colour coat and no antlers.
4. The male, female and babies are respectively called stag, doe (also hind) and fawns.
5. Like to live on forested hill sides, preferably near cultivation.
6. Their food consists of gram, leaves, wild fruits.
7. They like to feed at night, but remain active during the day also.
8. They take to water easily and swim also.

9. Stags shed their antlers in March-April, the new antlers start growing in May, velvet (soft cover on antlers) is removed by rubbing against branches by November.
10. Stags fight and establish territories pairing is done by December, the stag possesses a harem (group of females).
11. After the breeding (rutting) male leaves the harem.
12. The fawns are born in May-June.

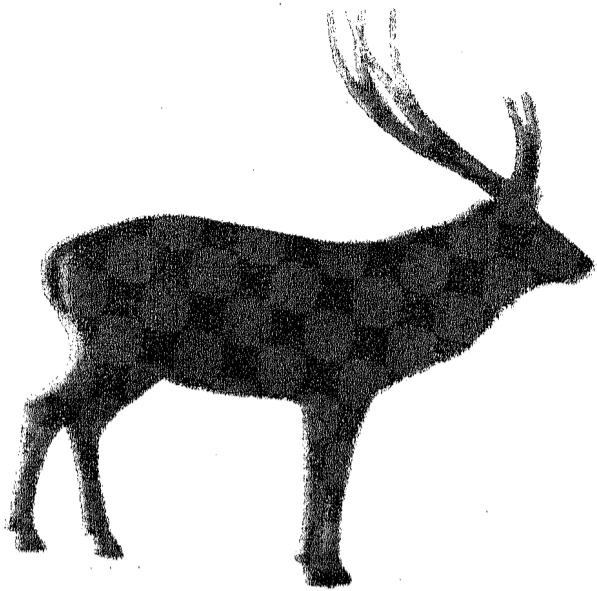


Fig. 38.4: Sambar.

#### 38.4.4 Chital (*Axis axis*)

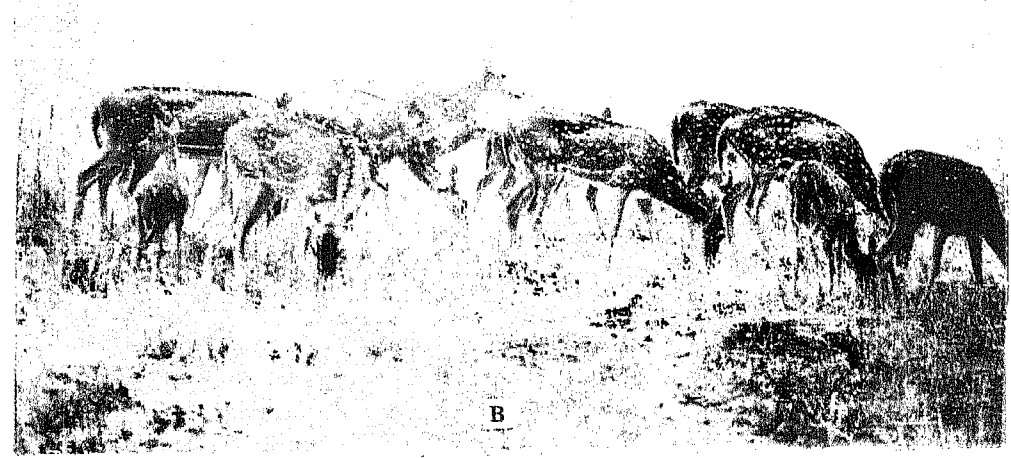
1. Also known as spotted deer, most beautiful of all deers.
2. Widely distributed. A well built stag stands 36 inches at the shoulder and weighs 85 kg. .
3. Base coat colour is rich fawn with white spots. Stags have impressive branching antlers.
4. They are seen in large herds.
5. They are active during the day.
6. The core of the herd is formed of related females. The stags take possession of herds during rutting season.
7. Like sambar, chital stags also shed antlers every year.
8. They breed in winters.

#### 38.4.5 Chinkara (*Gazella gazella*)

1. Also known as Indian Gazella, widely distributed in north-west and central India.
2. A full grown male measures about 26 inches at shoulders and weighs about 25 kg.
3. They have permanent horns, the males have bigger ringed horns, whereas, females have smooth, shorter horns.
4. The dorsal fur is light chestnut, the ventral side is white, they have typically white streak down each side of the face.
5. Wastelands broken up by nullahs and ravines, scattered bush and thin jungle are the usual hunts of chinkara.
6. They live in small groups, shy of humans, therefore, infrequently enter cultivated areas.
7. Sight, scent and hearing are well developed.
8. The average group size is 3 but can also be seen in a group of 25.
9. They do not have particular breeding season but have two birth peaks one in April and another in October.
10. The gestation period is of 5½ months.



A



B

Fig. 38.5: Chital. A) Male. B) Herd of females and young ones.

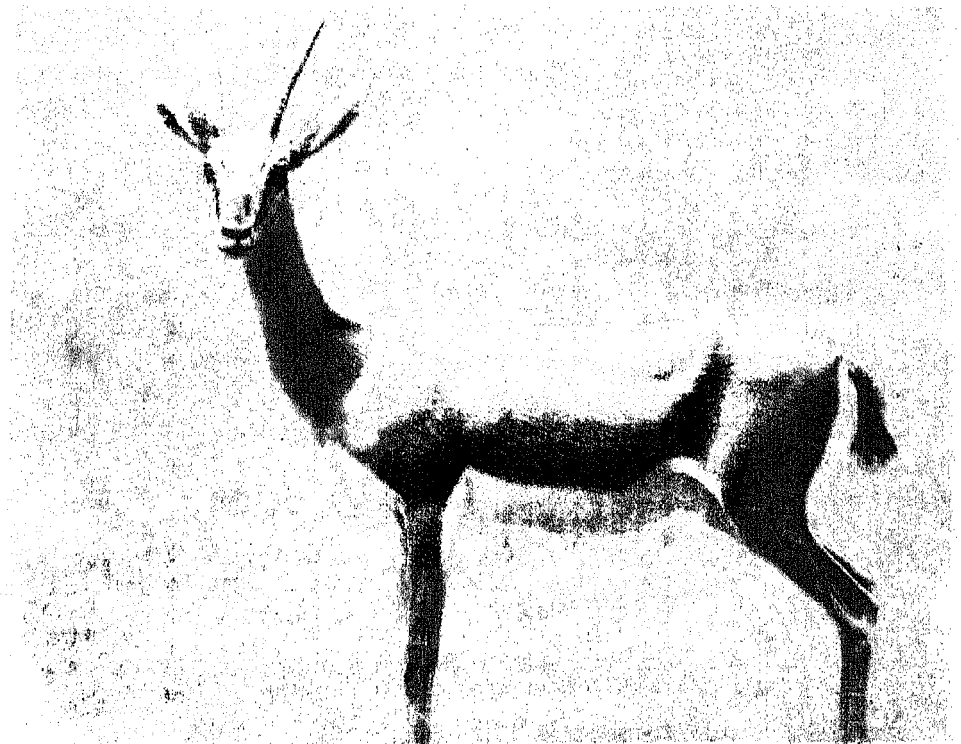


Fig. 38.6: Chinkara. Male.



#### 38.4.6 Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)

1. Also **known** as Blue Bull, very widely distributed.
2. Males measure 56 inches at shoulder and can weight 350-400 kg.
3. Horse like animal. Both have mane. The males are bluish-grey in colour, the females are fawn. Males have permanent horns and type of hair hanging from neck, the females lack both.
4. Both male and female have socks like colouring near their hooves.
5. They avoid dense forest, they live on hills with sparsely placed trees, grass and scrub.

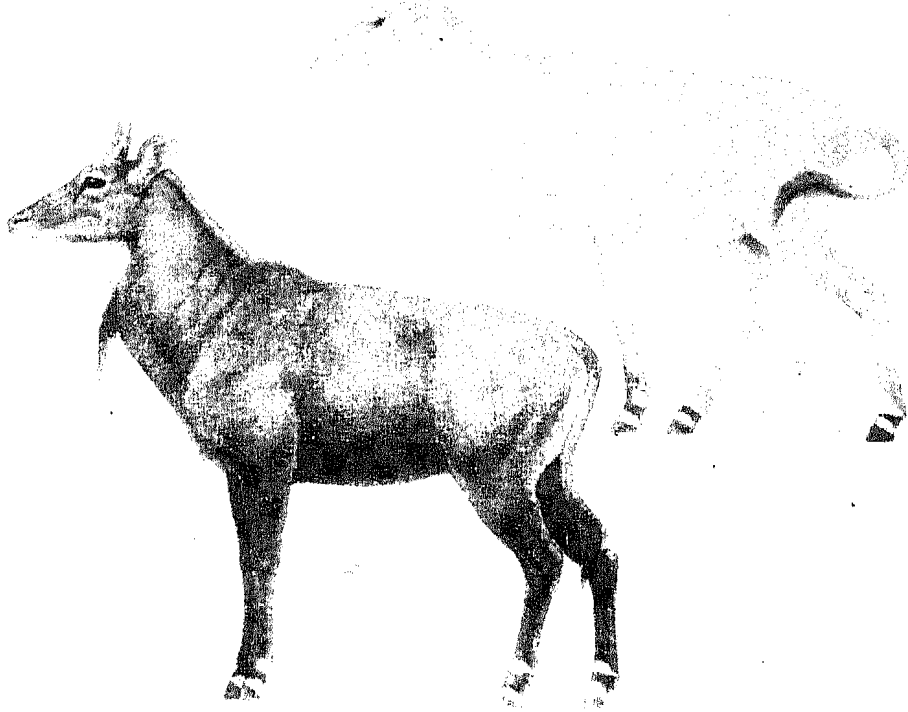


Fig. 38.7: Nilgai – Male and female.

6. They start feeding largely in the evenings, then night until dawn.
7. They graze and browse with interest on leaves and Fruits of ber (*Zizyphus*) and mohwa.
8. A grunting sound which is the alarm cry, sends the herd away in different directions.
9. Smell and sight are good, hearing is poor.
10. Roam around in big groups in big areas, but deposit their droppings at one particular place.
11. The young are produced in all seasons, the gestation period is 8-9 months.

#### 38.4.7 Indian Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)

1. Widely distributed.
2. A male stands 36 inches at shoulder and weighs 230 kg. The male also have deadly tusks which can be 12 inches long.
3. They have rough, dirty blackish grey coat, they have mane of black bristles.
4. They live in grass or scanty bush jungles.
5. They are omnivorous, feeding early morning and late in the evening.
6. They are destructive to crops.
7. Their sense of smell is acute, eyesight and hearing is moderate.
8. Breed all through the year.
9. Move in very large groups.
10. Gestation period is 5 months.

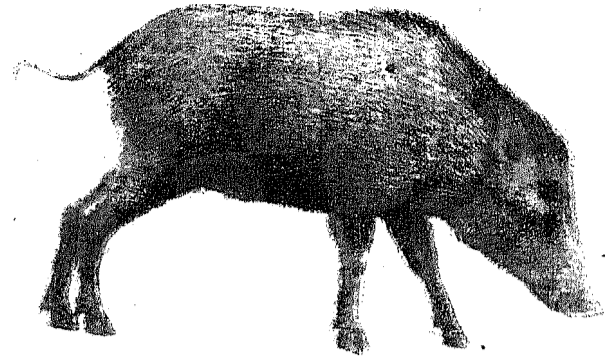


Fig. 38.8: Indian Wild Boar.

#### 38.4.8 Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*)

1. Head and body measure 28-35 inches tail 3-4 inches and spines 6 to 12 inches weigh around 11-18 kg.
2. Widely distributed, nocturnal. Body hair are modified into spines measuring 6-12 inches.
3. Each spine (also called quill) are black intercepted by white rings.
4. Like to live on rocky hill sides, moist and arid, open land and forest.
5. Nocturnal, forms a burrow for living generally eat vegetables, grains, fruits, roots but also like to chew the bones and dropped antlers of deer.
6. The calcium derived from bones is used for formation of spines.
7. When alarmed, they erect their spines, grunt and puff and rattle their hollow tail spines.
8. In aggression they run towards the enemy and embed them with spines.
9. If the spines go deep inside the enemy's body, the spines dislodge from porcupines body, which has led to a misbeleif that porcupines shoot their spines.
10. Porcupines grow new spines in place of dislodged spines.
11. 2-4 babies are born, both parents look after them.

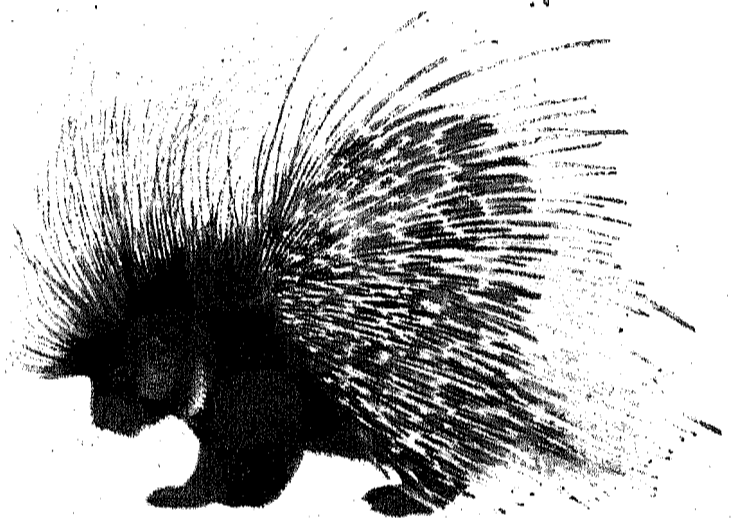


Fig. 38.9: Indian Porcupine.

#### 38.4.9 Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

1. National bird Peacock is a beautiful and magnificent bird.
2. Widely distributed, prefers dense scrub, forests and even houses, nurseries where there are big trees.
3. Peacocks have much larger and beautiful body than peahen.
4. Peacock has ornamented, vividly coloured gorgeous tail (1-1.5 mt long).

5. In male the head is crested and has bright green metallic shine.
6. Both sexes have strong hind limbs for walking and running.
7. Both sexes undertake short flights.
8. They live in a group of 4-5.
9. Feed on grains, vegetables, insects, lizards, even snakes.
10. Males give loud calls during breeding season which is in rainy season.
11. The males indulge a beautiful courtship dance.

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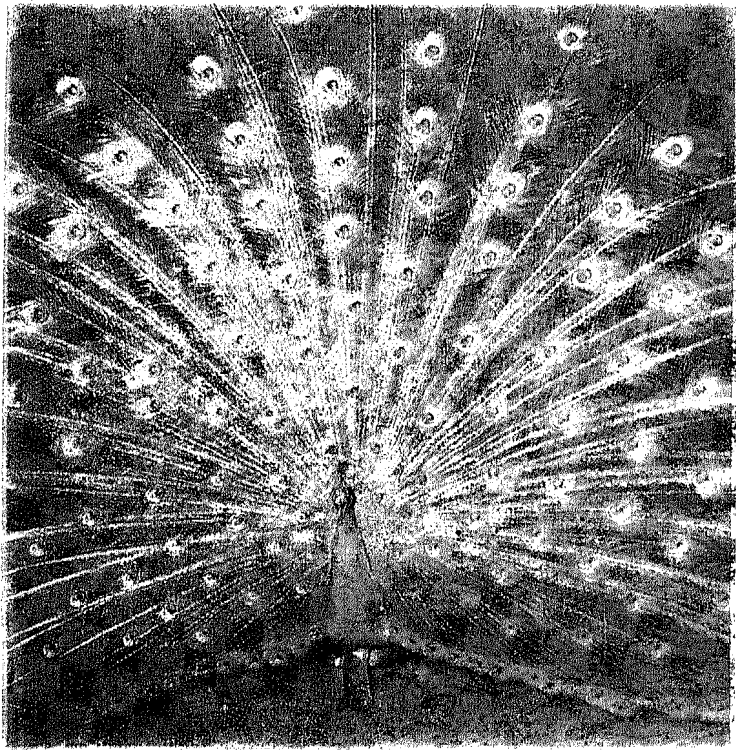


Fig. 38.10: Peacock.

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### 38.5 WILD LIFE SANCTURIES IN INDIA

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It is gratifying to note that the number of national park and sanctuaries has risen from a mere 33 in 1952 to a total of 221 by the end of December 1980, covering 2-3% of the total geographical area and 10% of the total forest area of the country.

Today, India has 80 national parks and 412 wildlife sanctuaries. In addition, there are 17 tiger reserves. The protected area is, thus, altogether over 4% of the geographical area of the country.

In recent years, there has been an increasing realization that wildlife conservation is a total concept involving animals, plants, micro-organisms and soil as also other physical elements of environment, in which they live and on which they depend.

But even then the conservation is concentrated mainly on animals and that too on mammals; plants have been taken for granted and have been left out of consideration in any meaningful programme of wildlife conservation. There is one gene sanctuary each for citrus and pitcher plants, both located in northeast India. The reason for emphasis on conservation of animals is apparent. It is assumed that "if all is well with the apex, the base of the ecosystem will also be alright". In other words, if the tiger is flourishing, then it is reasonable to assume that chital and other herbivorous prey are also flourishing and all plant life as also lesser forms of life are also flourishing. Plants are critical to the very existence of all life on the surface of earth.

Some of the important wildlife sanctuaries and national parks are listed in the following table.

Table 38.1: Important national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India with indications of some of the more important animals (underlined).

State	Name of national parks/sanctuaries	Fauna
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary	Tiger, panther, hyaena, fox, jungle cat, chawsingha, etc. Horned games, aquatic birds, including spot bill.
Assam	Kaziranga National Park	<u>Great Indian one-homed rhinoceros</u> , wild buffalo, gaur, swamp deer, hog deer, sambar, elephant, tiger, leopard, cat, wild boar, langur, pelican, florican, partridge, python, etc.
	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Same as in Kaziranga, Tiger, golden langur, pigmy hog, water monitor, rich and interesting bird life.
Bihar	Hazaribagh National Sanctuary	Tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, hyaena, <u>sambar</u> , <u>barking deer</u> , chital, chawsingha, neelgai, civet cat, wild boar, etc.
Gujarat	Gir National Park	<u>Indian lion</u> , panther, hyaena, sambar, chital, <u>neelgai</u> , <u>chawshingha</u> , <u>chinkara</u> , wild boar, langur, crocodile.
	Nal sarovar Bird Sanctuary	Water birds
Haryana	Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary	Most of the birds are migratory.
Jammu & Kashmir	Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary	<u>Hangul</u> , musk deer, Himalayan black bear, brown bear, pine martin, other avian fauna.
Karnataka	Bandipur National Park	<u>Elephant</u> , <u>gaur</u> , sambar, chital, barking deer, chawsingha, wild boar, tiger, leopard, sloth bear, jungle cat, langur, wild dog, bird life quite rich.
	Ranganthitto Bird Sanctuary	Openbill, stork, white ibis, little egret, cattle egret, darter, cormorants, river tern, spoon bill, crocodile.

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Kerala	Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary	Elephant, tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, gaur, neelgai, sambar, barking deer, wild boar.
Madhya Pradesh	Kanha National Park	Tiger, leopard, gaur, swamp, deer of hard ground, sambar, chital, black buck etc.
	Shivpuri National Park	Tiger, leopard, neelgai, chawsingha, sambar, chital etc.
Maharashtra	Dhakna-Kolkaz Wildlife Sanctuary (now under Project Tiger)	Tiger, panther, gaur, sambar, barking deer, chawsingha, sloth bear, wild boar and chital confined to flat tracts, rich bird life.
Orissa	Simlipal National Park (proposed)	Elephant, sambar, barking deer, leopard, tiger, etc.
Punjab	Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary	Black buck and several species of birds.
Rajasthan	Ranthambore (Tiger project)	Tiger, leopard, jungle cat, sloth bear, neelgai, sambar, chital, wild boar, etc.
	Sariska	Tiger, leopard, hyaena, jungle cat, sambar, neelgai, chawsingha, etc.
	Ghana Bird Sanctuary	About 300 species of migratory and resident birds. Also black buck, wild boar, sambar, chital, etc.
Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tiger, leopard, elephant, gaur, sambas, chital, sloth bear, wild dog.
	Vedanthangal Water Bird Sanctuary	Several species of Water birds.
Uttaranchal	Corbett National Park	Tiger, leopard, sloth bear, elephant, sambar, chital, hog deer, barking deer, chawsingha, wild boar, crocodile, rich bird life.
Uttar Pradesh	Dudwa National Park	Tiger, leopard, sloth bear, swamp deer, sambar, chital, hog deer, barking deer, neelgai.
West Bengal	Sunderbans Tiger Reserve	Tiger, sambar, chital, wild boar, several species of birds and crocodiles.

	Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary	<u>Rhinoceros</u> , elephants, tiger, leopard, wild boar, gaur, <u>sambar</u> , barking deer, hog deer.
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\* *The species underlined are important protected species in the sanctuary/national park.*

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11. Mammals of India Centre for Environmental Education. Ahmedabad.

**REGIONWISE LIST OF STUDY CENTRES FOR B.Sc. PROGRAMME**

Sl.No.	Centre Code	Centre Address
<b>1. HYDERABAD REGION (Andhra Pradesh)</b>		
1	0102	V.R. College, Nellore-524001, Andhra Pradesh
2	0103	KDN College, Kothapet, Vijayawada-520001, Andhra Pradesh
3	0111	Aurora's Degree College, Hyderabad-500020, Andhra Pradesh
<b>2. GUWAHATI REGION (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh &amp; Sikkim)</b>		
4	0401	Guwahati University, Guwahati-781014, Assam
5	0404	Bijhora Mahavidyalaya, Bongaigaon-783280, Guwahati
6	0408	Hendique Girls College, Guwahati-781100, Assam
7	0409(P)	Govt. Science College, Jorhat-785010, Assam
8	0411	Rajali College, Pethsala P.O. Barpeta District-781325, Assam
9	0414(D)	Debraj Roy College, Golaghat P.O. Golaghat-785621, Assam
10	0419	Lakhimpur Girls College, Khelma P.O. North Lakhimpur-787031, Assam
11	2401	Sikkim Govt. College, Tadong, Gangtok-737102, Sikkim
<b>3. PATNA REGION (Bihar)</b>		
12	0501	Vaniya Mahavidyalay, Patna University, Patna-800005, Bihar (Patna Science College, Patna, Bihar)
13	0504	B.R.S. Bihar University Library, Muzaffarpur-842001, Bihar (I.S. College, Muzaffarpur, Bihar)
14	0505	Marwari College, (T.M. Bhagalpur University), Bhagalpur-812007, Bihar
15	0508	Purena College, Purena-854301, Bihar
16	0509	Rajendra College, Chhapra-841301, Bihar
17	0515R	Balika Vidyaapeeth, Lakhisarai-811311, Bihar
18	0521	Sindri College, P.O. Sindri-828122, Dhanbad, Bihar
19	0522	C.M. College, Kiaghat, Darbhanga, Bihar
20	0524	Bihar National College, Patna-800004, Bihar
21	0525	Mahila College, Chaibasa, P.O. Chaibasa-833201, Dist. West Singhbhum, Bihar
22	0528(D)	St. Columbas College, P.O. College More, Hazaribagh-825301
23	0529	Anugrah Narayan College, Boring Road, Patna-800013
<b>4. DELHI REGION (1) (South and West Region, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Mathura)</b>		
24	0707	MCRC, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110025
25	0711	Gargi College, Siri Fort Road, New Delhi-110049
26	0715	Acharya Narendra Dev College, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110119
<b>5. DELHI REGION (2) (North and East Region including Meerut, Modinagar and Chhtrinhnd Districts of Uttar Pradesh)</b>		
27	0728	Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Sciences, Veer Savarkar Complex, Pusa New Delhi-110012
28	0729	Kulindi College, East Patel Nagar New Delhi-110008
29	2743	Lajpat Rai (P.G.) College, Sahibabad-201005, Uttar Pradesh
<b>6. AHMEDABAD REGION (Gujarat, Daman &amp; Diu, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli)</b>		
30	0901	I.D.Arts Collge, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat
31	0902	General Education Building, M.S. University, Vadodra-390002, Gujarat
32	0906	J.B. Thacker Commerce College, Bhuj-370001, Gujarat (Lalan College, Bhuj, Gujarat)
33	0909	New Progressive Education Trust, Mehsana-384002, Gujarat
34	0922(R)	Shree Gattu Vidyalaya, Plot No. 910, GIDC Estate, Ankleshwar, Gujarat
35	0928(R)	National Institute of Management and Information Technology (NIMIT) C/o Parag Ad., Jansatta press, Rajkot-5
36	2901	Govt. Arts Collge, Daman and Diu (U.T.)-396210
<b>7. KARNAL REGION (Haryana and Punjab)</b>		
37	1001	Mukandlal National College, Yamuna Nagar-135001, Haryana
38	1005	Chhotu Ram College of Education, Rohtak-124001, Haryana (All India Jai Heroes Memorial College, Rohtak, Haryana)
39	1008	Govt. College, (Girls Wing), Sector-14, Railway Road, Karnal-132001, Haryana
40	1009	Govt. P.G. College, Hissar-125001, Haryana
41	1012	Markanda National Collge, Shahabad, Kurukshetra, Haryana
42	1013	Government P.G. College, Jind-126102, Haryana
43	2201	D.A.V. College, Jalandhar-144008, Punjab
<b>8. SHIMLA REGION (Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh)</b>		
44	1101	Government Boys College, Sanjauh, Shimla-171006, Himachal Pradesh
45	1105	Government College, Dharamshala-176215, Himachal Pradesh
46	1113	Govt. P.G. College, Bilaspur-174001, Himachal Pradesh
47	1115	Govt. Degree College, Recong Pein, Kinnor Dist., Himachal Pradesh
<b>9. JAMMU REGION (J&amp;K)</b>		
48	1201	University of Jammu, Department of Management Studies, Jammu Tawi-180001, J&K (Gandhi Memorial Science College, Jammu Tawi, J&K)
49	1206	Govt. Degree College, Kathua, J&K
50	1207	Govt. Degree College, Rajouri, J&K
51	1208	Govt. Degree College, Poonch, J&K
52	1223(P)	Gandhi Memorial College, Camp Raipur, Bantala, Jammu-181123, J&K
<b>10. BANGALORE REGION (Karnataka and Con)</b>		
53	OX02	Dhempe College of Arts & Science, P.O. Box No. 222, Panjim, Goa-403001
54	1303	ISS College, Dharwad-580004, Karnataka
55	1320	Govt. Science College, Nirupathunga Road, Bangalore-560001, Karnataka
<b>11. COCHIN REGION (Kerala and Lakshadweep)</b>		
56	1401	Institute of Management in Govt. Vikas Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram-695011
57	1403	Kernin. (University College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala)
58	1404	J.D.T. Islam, Calicut-673018, Kerala
59	1405	Catholic College, Pathanamthitta-689645, Kernin
60	1412	Shri Narayan College, Kannur-670007
		St. Alberts College, Eruakulam-682018, Kerala