

B.A Part -I

Geography**Schemes of Examination**

Faculty	Min Pass Marks	Max Marks
Arts/Social Science	72	200
Science	54	150
Paper I	Physical Geography	Arts 75 Science 50
Paper II	Geography of Rajasthan	Arts 75 Science 50
Practical	18	Arts 50 Science 50

Notes

- Students are permitted to use the stencils, simple calculator and log tables wherever needed in both theory and practical examinations. Each theory paper will have a teaching of 4 hours per week.
- There will be a common paper for Arts and Science.
- Q.1 will be compulsory and will cover the entire course of the paper.
Q No 1 of 20% marks of the maximum marks be set in two parts.
(a) Part (a) will have ten items for locating on a map (to be supplied by examination centre) carrying 10% marks of the maximum marks and candidates shall attempt any five items.
(b) Part (b) will have 10 short answer questions carrying 10% marks of the maximum marks and candidates shall attempt any five items.
- Remaining 9 questions carrying equal marks will be set with three questions from each section of the syllabus.
- Candidate will attempt 5 questions in all including question No. 1 selecting at least one question from each section.
- Practical examination will be conducted by the board of examiners.
- The candidate will have to pass in theory and practical separately.
- The non-collegiate candidates will have to attend a practical training camp of 48 hours at college affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur notified by the University from time to time in which Geography subject is taught on payment of fee fixed by the University. The candidates appearing at examination from any examination centre located in Jaipur City will attend the practical camp at the University Post Graduate Department on payment of fee fixed by the University. The candidate will procure Certificate of successful completion of practical training camp from the College/Department of Geography and produce the same at the time of practical examinations

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महाराजा सूरजमल कृष्ण विश्वविद्यालय
भरतपुर (राज.)

10.11.22
(DR MS Meena)

10.11.22

11.08.2018

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महाराजा सूरजमल कृष्ण विश्वविद्यालय
भरतपुर (राज.)

10.11.2022
Prof. R.V.S. Yadav

10.11.22
(Prof. A.S. Yadav)
Retd.

PAPER - I : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**Section A**

Definition scope and development of physical geography, geological history of the Earth; zoning of Earth's interior, rocks, origin of continents and oceans; continental drift theory and plate tectonics; concept of isostasy: views of Airy, Pratt, Joly and Holmes. Earth movement: epeirogenic and organic; mountain building theories: Kober, Jeffreys, Daly, Joly and Holmes and plate tectonics; denudation, cycle of erosion: views of W.M Davis and W. Penck, erosional and depositional topographies: river, under groundwater, glacier, wind and oceanic waves.

Section B

Composition and structure of the atmosphere, insulation, air temperature, air pressure, pressure belts and planetary winds, monsoon and local winds, humidity, classification of clouds and precipitation, air masses, fronts and cyclones: tropical and temperate, classification of the world climates: Koppen and Thorthwaite, general climate classification.

Section C

Surface configuration of oceans bottom: Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans, ocean deposits, horizontal and vertical temperature of oceans, oceanic salinity, tides, oceanic waves and currents, coral reefs and their origin: views of Darwin and Dana, W.M. Davis, Murray, classification of marine resources, biosphere and its components, ecosystems, plant community and animal kingdom, biomes, equatorial rainforest, monsoon, savanna and temperate grasslands.

Recommended Readings:

चौहान पी.एस. व गौतम, ए. 2005 भौतिक भूगोल (जीवनमण्डल सहित) । रस्तौगी पब्लिकेशन्स, मेरठ ।

दयाल, पी. 2012, भौतिक भूगोल । राजेश पब्लिकेशन, नई दिल्ली ।

गौतम, अल्का, 2012 : भौतिक भूगोल । रस्तौगी पब्लिकेशन, मेरठ ।

Hussain, M, 2001, Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Rawat Publication, Jaipur Hess, D.

2012: Physical Geography: A Landscape Appreciation. PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, Mcknight's Tevtt Edition.

Khullar, D.R.2012: Physical Geography, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi

सिंह, सविन्द्र, 2005 : भू-आकृति विज्ञान । तारा पब्लिकेशन, वाराणसी ।

सिंह, सविन्द्र, 2011: भौतिक भूगोल का स्वरूप । प्रयाग पुस्तक भवन, इलाहाबाद ।

शर्मा, एच, एस, शर्मा, एम, एल, एण्ड मिश्रा आर, एन, 2008: भौतिक भूगोल । पंचशील प्रकाशन जयपुर ।

Sharma, R.C and Vatal M. 1999: Oceanography for Geographers. Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahbad.

Strahler, A.N and Strahler, A.H 1989: Elements of Physical Geography, John wiley & Sons, New York.

Tikkha, R.N 1999: Physical Geography, Kedar Nath Ram Nath & C, Meerut









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PAPER II : GEOGRAPHY OF RAJASTHAN**Section A**

Physical aspects of Rajasthan: geological structure, relief, climate, drought, drainage, natural vegetation. Environmental pollution-causes and types; desertification, soils, soil erosion and conservation; availability, problems and conservation of water resources.

Section B

Mineral resources: distribution and production; Power and energy resources: distribution and production (hydro-electricity, coal, petroleum, solar energy and bio-energy) irrigation sources, irrigation intensity, crop wise irrigation, quality of irrigation water problems, irrigation projects: detailed study of Indira Gandhi canal project, Chambal valley project, Mahi Bajaj Sagar projects on physical and socio-economic aspects, agriculture development under five year plans, problems of agriculture development, general land use, live stock and dairy development, minerals.

Industries: textile, sugar, cement, marble and granite, fertilizer, zinc and copper smelting. Transport & trade, development of tourism, desert development programme, tribal areas development programme, Aravali hill development programme.

Section C

Cultural and development aspects: population-number, growth, distribution and density, rural and urban, male and female population, literary status, occupational structure, schedule castes and schedule tribes, population problems, study of bhil, means and garasia. Settlement pattern: types of settlements, building materials and house types in Rajasthan with examples, factors affecting settlement.

Recommended Readings:

नाथुरामका, एल.एन., 2012,13 राजस्थान की अर्थव्यवस्था । कॉलेज बुक हाउस जयपुर ।

साईवाल, स्नेह 2012,13: राजस्थान का भूगोल । कॉलेज बुक हाउस जयपुर ।

Bhalla, L.R. 1996-97: Geography of Rajasthan. Kuldeep Publications, Jaipur.

Gujar, R.K 1992: Geography of Indira Gandhi Canal. Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy.

Lodha, R & Maheshwari, D 2001: Geography of Rajasthan Shahitya Bhawan Publication, Hospital Road, Agra.

Mishra, V.C 1967: Geography of Rajasthan. National Book trust of India, New Delhi.

Sing, R.L 1971 (ed.): India A Regional Geography NGSI, Varanasi.

Attar Singh. 1992: Flood Prone Areas of India. Aviskar Publishers Jaipur

Sharma H.S. and M.L. Sharma 2014: Geography of Rajasthan. Panchcil Publisher, Jaipur

सक्सेना, एच. एम. 2012: राजस्थान का भूगोल । राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर ।

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11.8.18

Practicals

Scheme of Examination

Min. Pass Marks: 18

Max. Marks: 50

	Bifurcation of Marks	Time
Written test	24	3 hrs.
Field Survey and Viva voce	10+04	2 1/2 hrs.
Record and Viva voce	08+04	

N.B. 1. There shall be 6 questions in written paper selecting at least two questions from each section. Candidates are required to attempt 3 questions selecting 1 question from each section. All question carry equal marks. Each practical batch of 30 students will be allotted a teaching of 4 hours per week for practicals.

SYLLABUS

Section A

Definition and types of scale: simple, comparative, diagonal.
 Graph: line graph, bar graph, combined line and bar graph, hythergraph and climograph;
 Climatograph, water budget graph, wind rose.
 Weather maps: weather symbols, representation of atmospheric features, interpretation of Indian daily weather maps (july and january), weather instruments.

Section B

Methods of showing different relief features: hachures, hill shading, bench mark, spot heights, formlines, contours and drawing of cross sections (conical hill and plateau, types of slopes, valleys, ridge and saddle, gorge, waterfall and rapids, escarpment, lake, spur, col meanders and cliff)
 Profiles- serial, superimposed, projected and composite.

Section C

Surveying : meaning, classification and significance.
 Chain and tape surveying: open and closed traverse.

Recommended Readings:

श्रीमान, पी.आर. 2008: प्रयोगात्मक भूगोल। वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
 Singh, L.R. 2006: Practical Geography. Prayag Pustak Publisher, Allahabad U.P.
 Mcackhouse, F. J. and Wilkinson, F.J. 1985: Maps and Diagrams. Methuen, London.
 Singh, R.L. and Singh Rana P.B. 1991: Elements of Practical Geography. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
 Sarkar, A. K. 1997: Practical Geography: A Systematic Approach. Orient Longman, Kolkata.
 शर्मा, जे.पी. 2011: प्रयोगात्मक भूगोल की रूपरेखा। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन, मेरठ।
 Venkatrameiah, C. 1997: A Text Book of Surveying. University Press, Hyderabad.

(Handwritten signatures and marks)

Scheme of Examination

Faculty	Min. Pass Marks	Max. Marks
Arts/Social Science	72	200
Science	54	150
Paper I	Resources Geography	Arts 75 Science 50
Paper II	Human Geography	Arts 75 Science 50
Practical	18	Arts 50 Science 50
Notes		

1. Students are permitted to use the stencils, simple calculator and log tables wherever needed in both theory and practical examinations.
2. There will be a common paper for Arts and Science.
3. Q.1 will be compulsory and will cover the entire course of the paper.
Q. No. 1 of 20% marks of the maximum marks be set in two parts.
(a) Part (a) will have ten items for locating on a map (to be supplied by examination centre) carrying 10% marks of the maximum marks and candidates shall attempt any five items.
(b) Part (b) will have 10 short answer questions carrying 10% marks of the maximum marks and candidates shall attempt any five items.
4. Remaining 9 questions carrying equal marks will be set with three questions from each section of the syllabus.
5. Candidate will attempt 5 questions in all including question No. 1 selecting at least one question from each section.
6. Practical examination will be conducted by the board of examiners.
7. The candidate will have to pass in theory and practical separately.
8. The non-collegiate candidates will have to attend a practical training camp of 48 hours at a college affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur notified by the University from time to time in which Geography subject is taught on payment of fee fixed by the University. The candidates appearing at examination from any examination centre located in Jaipur City will attend the practical camp at the University Post Graduate Department on payment of fee fixed by the University. The candidate will procure Certificate of successful completion of practical training camp from the College/Department of Geography and produce the same at the time of practical examinations.

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SYLLABUS

Paper I: Resources Geography

Section A

Nature, scope and significance of resources geography, definition and classification of resources: renewable and non renewable resources, resource classification of Zimmerman. Natural Resources: Distribution, exploitation, uses and conservation of forest, water, soils, fisheries, mineral resources, energy resources (coal, petroleum, natural gas and non-conventional energy resources).

Section B

Human resources: Population growth, distribution and density, causes of inequalities, population-resources relationship and problems; Agricultural resources: fisheries and cereal crops: rice, wheat, maize and barley; beverages: tea, coffee and tobacco, commercial crops: cotton, rubber, jute, sugarcane, silk and artificial fibres. Agricultural regions of the world.

Section C

Concepts of Resources utilization, their conservation. environmental and cultural constraints in resource utilization, water conservation and rainwater harvesting, soil and forest resources conservation, land capability classes, resources regions of the world, resources regions of the India, economic regions of the India, sustainable development.

Recommended Readings:

- Alexander, E.W. 1988: Economic Geography. Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.
Bunting B.C., 1987: The Geography of Soil, Prentice hall, New York.
गुर्जर, आर.के. एवं जाट, बी.सी. 2013: संसाधन भूगोल। पंचशील प्रकाशन, जयपुर।
कोशिक, एस.डी. 2010: संसाधन भूगोल। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन्स, मेरठ।
साथुर, बी. 1998: संसाधन भूगोल। रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।
Mitchell, Bruce. 1979: Geography and Resource Analysis. Longmans, London.
Park, C.C. 2001: The Environment-Principles and applications. Routledge, London.
Robinson, G.W. 1932: Soils, their Origin, Constitution and Classification. London.
Shafi, M. 2004: Agricultural Geography. Pearson India.

Paper II: Human Geography

Section A

Definition, aims and scope of human geography, relation of human geography with other social sciences, Principles of human geography, essential facts of human geography

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भरतपुर (राज.)

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according to Brunhes and Huntington, schools of man-environment relations: determinism possibilism and neo determinism.

Section B

Human races: evolution and migration, zone-strata theory, classification of races: types, characteristics and distribution. human races in India, tribes of the world: eskimos, bushman, pigmy, masai, badduian and khirgiz; tribes in India: bhils, nagas, santhal, gond, gujar of Jammu and Kashmir and toda. Population growth and theories, distribution and density of world population.

Section C

Migration of population: causes, types and impact; population regions and population policies in India. Rural settlements: factors affecting development of rural settlement, types and patterns of rural settlements, building materials and house types, urban settlements: process of urbanization, urban problems in India, impact of human activities on environment.

Recommended Readings:

- Chandna, R.C. 2000: Geography of Population. Kalyani Publishers; New Delhi.
 Dohrs, F.E. and Summners, L.W. (eds.) 1967: Introduction to Geography. Thomas Crowell Co., New York.
 Dear, M.J. and Flusty, S. (ed.) 2002: The spaces of Post modernity, Readings in Human Geography. Blackwell Publishers Ltd., Oxford.
 Fellmen, Getis and Getis, J. 1998: Human Geography-Landscape of human activities. Longman, London.
 गुर्जर, आर.के. एवं जाट, वी.सी. 2014: मानव भूगोल। पंचशील प्रकाशन, जयपुर।
 Husain, M. 2012: Human Geography. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
 हारून, एम. 2006: संसाधन भूगोल। वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
 Leong, G.C. and Morgan, E.C. 1982: Human and Economic Geography. Oxford University Press, Oxford 2nd Edition.
 फौशिक, एस.डी. 2012: मानव भूगोल। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन्स, मेरठ।
 मौर्य, एस.डी. 2005: जनसंख्या भूगोल। शारदा पुस्तक भवन, एलाहबाद।
 पण्डा, वी.पी. 2001: जनसंख्या भूगोल। मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, भोपाल।
 राव, वी.पी. एवं श्रीवास्तव, बी.के. 2008: मानव भूगोल। वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, जयपुर।
 प्रसाद, रामा एवं मीना, जे. 2013: जनसंख्या भूगोल। रीतु पब्लिकेशन, जयपुर।
 Singh, R.L. 2005: Fundamentals of Human Geography. Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.

Practicals

Scheme of examination

Min. Pass Marks: 18

Max. Marks: 50

	Bifurcation of Marks	Time
Written test	24	3 hrs.
Field survey and viva voce	10+04	2½ hrs.
✓1 ✓2 ✓3 ✓4 ✓5 ✓6 ✓7 ✓8 ✓9 ✓10 ✓11 ✓12 ✓13 ✓14 ✓15 ✓16 ✓17 ✓18 ✓19 ✓20 ✓21 ✓22 ✓23 ✓24 ✓25 ✓26 ✓27 ✓28 ✓29 ✓30 ✓31 ✓32 ✓33 ✓34 ✓35 ✓36 ✓37 ✓38 ✓39 ✓40 ✓41 ✓42 ✓43 ✓44 ✓45 ✓46 ✓47 ✓48 ✓49 ✓50	08+04	

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भरतपुर (राज.)

N.B. 1. There shall be 6 questions in written paper selecting at least two questions from each section. Candidates are required to attempt 3 questions selecting 1 question from each section. All question carry equal marks.

Section A

Definition of cartography, types of cartographic symbols and their uses, drawing instruments and materials, classification and representation of data with the help of squares, rectangles, circles, spheres, ring, pyramids, wheel diagrams, traffic flow diagram, isochronic chart.

Section B

Classification and uses of maps, drawing of isopleth, choropleth, chorochromatic, choroschematic and dot maps (simple, multiple and multi colour), measures of central tendency and dispersion: mean, median, mode, quartiles, standard deviation.

Section C

Elements of map reading. History of topographical maps in India, Scheme of topographical mapping in India as per National Map Policy, 2005. Conventional symbols and interpretation of physical and cultural features on topographical maps.

Prismatic Compass survey: equipments, methods of measurement of bearings, correction of bearings, record of survey closing error and its corrections.

Recommended Readings:

- Monkhouse, F. J. and Wilkinson, F.J. 1985: Maps and Diagrams. Methuen, London
Mahmood, A. 1998: Statistical Methods in Geographical Studies. Rajesh Publication, New Delhi (fourth revised edition).
Kaisz, E. 1962: General Cartography. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 5th edition.
Singh, R.L. and Singh, Rana, P.B., 1991: Elements of Practical Geography. Kalayani Publishers, New Delhi.
Sarkar, A. K. 1997: Practical Geography: A Systematic Approach. Orient Longman, Kolkata.
गर्ग, जे.पी. 2011: प्रयोगात्मक भूगोल की रूपरेखा। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन्स, मेरठ।
Singh, L.R 2006: Fundamentals of Practical Geography. Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.
Venkatrameiah, C., 1997: A Text book of Surveying. University Press, Hyderabad.

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भरतपुर (राज.)

B.A./B.Sc. (Pass Course) Part-III Geography Examination 2017 onwards

Scheme of Examination

Faculty	Min. Pass Marks	Max. Marks
Arts/Social Science	72	200
Science	54	150
Paper I	Geography of Asia	Arts 75 Science 50
Paper II	Geography of India	Arts 75 Science 50
Practical	18	Arts 50 Science 50

Notes

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SYLLABUS**Paper I: Geography of Asia****Section A**

Asia in the context of the world, geological structure, relief, drainage system, climate and climatic regions based on Koppen and Thronthwaite. Natural vegetation and soil regions, population: distribution, density and growth; trends of urbanization.

Section B

Agriculture: main characteristics and problems of Asian agricultural; distribution and production of major crops: rice, wheat, cotton, tea, coffee, sugarcane, rubber; problems and solutions of Asian agriculture, fisheries: distribution and production; mineral resources: distribution, deposits and production of iron ore, copper, mica, aluminium; power resources: distribution, deposits and production of coal, petroleum and natural gas. Industries: distribution and production iron and steel industry, cotton textile and paper industry; transport network and international trade in Asia.

Section C

Regional geography of Japan, China, Pakistan, Turkey and Indonesia in terms of physiography, climate, drainage pattern, soils, vegetation, minerals, agriculture, industry, human resources, trade, commerce and major geographical regions.

Recommended Readings:

- Hussain, M. 2004: World Geography. Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
 Johnson, D.L. et al 2012: World Regional Geography: A Development Approach. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
 भमौरिया एवं अग्रवाल 2012: एशिया का भूगोल। साहित्य भवन, आगरा।
 राव, बी.पी. एवं सतपथी, डी.पी. 2002: एशिया की भौगोलिक समीक्षा। वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
 सतपथी, डी.पी. 1995: चीन की भौगोलिक समीक्षा। वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
 Shafi, M. 2000: Agricultural Geography of Asia. Macmillan, Delhi.
 सक्सेना, एच.एम. 2010-11: विश्व का प्रादेशिक भूगोल। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन्स, मेरठ।
 Tikka, R.N. 1997: World Regional Geography. New Academic Publishing Company, Jalandhar.
 Trewartha, G.T. 1961: Japan: A Physical, Cultural and Regional Geography. Mathu and Company, London.

Paper II: Geography of India**Section A**

India in the context of South and Southeast Asia, geological structure, physiographic divisions, climate: seasons, mechanism of Indian monsoon, major climatic regions.

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vegetation, major soils and regions; drainage system, water resources and irrigation projects; forests, mineral and power resources: their utilization policy and conservation strategies.

Section B

Agriculture: typology, major crops, changing pattern of crops, agricultural growth during plan period and green revolution, livestock resources and their development, industrial growth and development; industrial localization with reference to iron and steel, cotton textile, cement and chemical industries, industrial regions; population growth, distribution, problems, policy implication, trends of urbanization and human resource development.

Section C

Regional disparities in economic development, planning and economic regions of India, multilevel planning, problems and prospects of linking of rivers, environmental issues in India, transport development: rail, road, air and waterways, foreign trade: challenges and prospects.

Recommended Readings:

- Gautam, Alka, 2010: Geography of India. Rastogi Publications, Meerut.
 Gopal Krishnan, R. 2001: Geography of India, Jawaher Publishers & Distributions, New Delhi, 2nd Edition
 गुर्जर, आर.के. एवं जाट, बी.सी. 2013: भारत का भूगोल, पंचशील प्रकाशन, जयपुर।
 Khullar, D.R. 2006. India a comprehensive Geography; Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi
 मानोरिया, सी. 1999: आधुनिक भारत का वृहत्त भूगोल। साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन्स, आगरा।
 Sdasyuk, G. and Sengupta, 1968: Economic Regionalisation of India, Census of India Publication, New Delhi.
 Singh, G. 1998: A Geography of India, Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi, Sixth Edition.
 Singh, R.L. (ed.) 1971: India: A Regional Geography. NGSI, Varanasi.
 Spate, O.H.K. and Learmonth, A.T.A. 1967: India and Pakistan, Land, People and Economy, Methuen and Co., London.
 Tirtha, R 2000: Geography of India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur 2nd Edition (India)
 तिवार, आर.सी. 2012: भारत का भूगोल। प्रयाग पुस्तक भवन, इलाहाबाद।

Practicals

Scheme of Examination

Min. Pass Marks: 18

Written test
 Field survey and viva voce
 Record and viva voce

Bifurcation of Marks

24
 10+04
 08+04

Max. Marks: 50

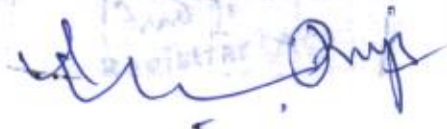
Time
 3 hrs.
 2½ hrs.

अकादमिक प्रभारी
 महाराजा सूरजनल बृज विश्वविद्यालय
 भरतपुर (राज.)









N.B. 1. There shall be 6 questions in written paper selecting at least two questions from each section. Candidates are required to attempt 3 questions selecting 1 question from each section. All question carry equal marks.

SYLLABUS

Section A

Definition, classification, uses and characteristic of map projection: (graphical constructions).

Conical projections:

1. with the one standard parallel
2. with two standard parallels
3. Bonne's
4. Polyconic

Cylindrical projections:

1. Equidistant
2. Equal Area
3. Mercator's, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
4. Gall's Stereographic

Section B

Zenithal Projections: (Only Polar Case)

1. Equidistant
2. Equal Area
3. Gnomonic
4. Stereographic
5. Orthographic

Three dimensional diagrams: sphere, block pile, cube.

Section C

Plane table surveying: Equipments, procedure, traversing – open and closed traverse, methods- radial and intersection, concept of resectioning.

Height calculation using Indian pattern clinometer.

Recommended Readings:

चौहान, पी.आर. 2005: प्रायोगिक भूगोल। वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।

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Rampal, K.K. 1993: Mapping and Conflation: Methods and Techniques Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi (Reprint 2009)

Robinson, A.H. et al. 2004: Elements of Cartography. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York (Sixth Edition)

Singh, L.R. 2006: Practical Geography. Prayag Pustak Publisher, Allahabad U.P.

Singh, R.L. and Singh, RPB 1991: Elements of Practical Geography. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi (Reprint 2002)

शर्मा, जे.पी. 2010-11: प्रयोगात्मक भूगोल की रूपरेखा। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन, मेरठ।

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महात्मा जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय
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10.11.22