Mcq Of Horticulture Handbook

MCQ of Horticulture

Horticulture is an essential branch of agriculture that deals with the art, science, technology, and business of growing plants for food, comfort, and beauty. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) related to horticulture are widely used in competitive exams, university assessments, and professional certifications to evaluate knowledge and understanding of plant cultivation, plant propagation, soil management, pest control, and various horticultural practices. This comprehensive guide on MCQs of horticulture aims to help students, aspirants, and enthusiasts prepare effectively by covering key concepts, frequently asked questions, and important topics in a structured manner.

Understanding Horticulture and Its Importance

What is Horticulture?

Horticulture is the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, and ornamental plants. It includes various practices such as cultivation, propagation, breeding, and management of plants for aesthetic and economic purposes.

Significance of Horticulture

- Contributes to food security
- Enhances landscape and aesthetic value
- Promotes environmental sustainability
- Provides employment opportunities
- Supports the floriculture and nursery industries

Common Topics Covered in Horticultural MCQs

- Plant classification and taxonomy
- Propagation techniques
- Soil and nutrient management
- Pest and disease management
- Plant physiology and growth regulators
- Fruit and vegetable cultivation practices
- Greenhouse and protected cultivation

- Landscape design and maintenance
- Post-harvest technology
- Horticultural tools and machinery

Sample MCQs in Horticulture with Answers

1. Basic Concepts in Horticulture

- Which of the following is NOT a horticultural crop?

- a) Tomato
- b) Wheat
- c) Rose
- d) Apple

Answer: b) Wheat

- Horticulture mainly focuses on the cultivation of:

- a) Food crops only
- b) Ornamental plants only
- c) Fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants
- d) Forest trees

Answer: c) Fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants

2. Propagation Techniques

- Which of the following is a method of asexual propagation?

- a) Seed germination
- b) Cutting
- c) Cross-pollination
- d) Natural seed dispersal

Answer: b) Cutting

- Grafting is primarily used for:

- a) Propagating herbaceous plants
- b) Propagating woody plants and improving varieties
- c) Producing seeds
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Propagating woody plants and improving varieties

3. Soil and Nutrients

- The pH range suitable for most horticultural crops is:

- a) 3-4
- b) 5-7
- c) 8-9
- d) 10-12

Answer: b) 5-7

- Which nutrient deficiency causes yellowing of older leaves?

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Potassium
- c) Iron
- d) Magnesium

Answer: a) Nitrogen

4. Pest and Disease Management

- What is the common name of the pest Aphis gossypii?

- a) Cotton bollworm
- b) Green peach aphid
- c) Mealybug
- d) Fruit fly

Answer: b) Green peach aphid

- Which of the following is an organic method of pest control?

- a) Chemical pesticides
- b) Biological control using natural enemies
- c) Heavy watering
- d) Mechanical removal only

Answer: b) Biological control using natural enemies

Advanced Topics in Horticultural MCQs

5. Plant Physiology and Growth Regulators

- Auxins are primarily responsible for:

- a) Root initiation
- b) Flowering
- c) Leaf fall
- d) Seed dormancy

Answer: a) Root initiation

6. Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation

- Which fruit is propagated by stones?

- a) Mango
- b) Mango and Avocado
- c) Banana
- d) Papaya

Answer: b) Mango and Avocado

- Which vegetable is known as the "Queen of Vegetables"?

- a) Tomato
- b) Cauliflower

- c) Radish
- d) Spinach

Answer: b) Cauliflower

7. Greenhouse and Protected Cultivation

- Which type of greenhouse is most suitable for tropical regions?

- a) Glass greenhouse
- b) Polyhouse
- c) Cold frame
- d) Shade house

Answer: b) Polyhouse

- What is the main purpose of using shade nets in horticulture?

- a) Pest protection
- b) Temperature regulation
- c) Light control
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Tips for Preparing Horticulture MCQs

- Focus on the fundamentals of plant science, propagation, and cultivation practices.
- Practice regularly with previous year's question papers.
- Understand the principles behind pest control, soil management, and plant physiology.
- Use diagrams and illustrations for topics like grafting, pruning, and landscape design.
- Keep updated with the latest advances and technologies in horticulture.

Conclusion

Horticulture MCQs are an effective way to test and reinforce your knowledge of plant sciences, cultivation techniques, and horticultural practices. With a thorough understanding of the core

concepts, practicing diverse questions, and staying updated with recent developments, aspirants can excel in competitive exams and professional assessments. Remember, mastering the MCQ of horticulture not only enhances your theoretical understanding but also prepares you for practical applications in the field of horticulture.

Additional Resources for Horticulture MCQ Preparation

- Standard textbooks on horticulture and plant sciences
- Previous examination question papers
- Online quiz platforms and mobile apps
- Horticulture research journals and publications
- Coaching classes and study groups

By investing time and effort into practicing MCQs systematically, you can develop confidence and improve your performance in horticultural examinations.

Start your preparation today and explore the fascinating world of horticulture through well-structured MCQs!

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) of Horticulture form an essential component of agricultural education, vocational training, and competitive examinations related to plant sciences. They serve as a vital tool for assessing knowledge, understanding of concepts, and practical applications in the diverse field of horticulture, which encompasses the cultivation, management, and improvement of garden crops, fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants, and medicinal herbs. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of horticultural MCQs, including their significance, structure, types, and strategies for effective preparation, alongside detailed explanations of core topics within horticulture.

Understanding the Significance of MCQs in Horticulture

The Role of MCQs in Education and Examination

Multiple Choice Questions are widely used in formative and summative assessments because they offer a standardized and objective way to evaluate a candidate?s knowledge. In horticulture, MCQs help test a broad range of concepts?from taxonomy and plant physiology to pest management and nursery practices?within a limited time frame. This assessment format enables educators and examiners to:

- Cover extensive syllabi efficiently
- Reduce subjectivity in marking

- Facilitate rapid evaluation and grading
- Identify specific areas of strength and weakness for students

Furthermore, MCQs are instrumental in competitive exams such as those for government jobs, university admissions, and certification courses, making mastery over them crucial for aspirants.

Advantages of MCQs in Horticultural Studies

- Objective Evaluation: Eliminates bias, providing fair assessment.
- Versatility: Suitable for testing theoretical knowledge and practical understanding.
- Ease of Practice: Students can self-assess their preparedness.
- Wide Coverage: Allows inclusion of diverse topics in a single test.

Structure and Composition of Horticultural MCQs

Typical Format of MCQs

A standard horticultural MCQ generally consists of:

- A stem (question or problem statement)
- Multiple answer options (usually four or five)
- The correct answer (designated or to be identified)

For example:

Q: Which part of the plant is primarily responsible for photosynthesis?

a) Roots

b) Stem

c) Leaves

d) Flowers

Correct Answer: c) Leaves

Types of MCQs in Horticulture

- Single Best Answer: Only one correct option among the choices.
- Multiple Correct Answers: More than one option may be correct; candidates select all that apply.
- Assertion and Reason: A pair of statements where the candidate evaluates the relationship between them.
- Matching Type: Pairs items from two lists to establish correct associations.
- Fill in the Blanks: Completing statements with appropriate terms.

Designing Effective MCQs

Effective MCQs should adhere to certain principles:

- Clarity: The question should be unambiguous.
- Relevance: Focus on key concepts and practical knowledge.
- Plausibility: Distractors (incorrect options) should be reasonable to distinguish between knowledgeable and less-prepared candidates.
- Conciseness: Avoid unnecessarily long or complex wording.
- Focus on Higher-Order Thinking: Incorporate questions that test application, analysis, and evaluation rather than rote memory alone.

Core Topics Covered in Horticultural MCQs

Horticultural MCQs span a broad spectrum of topics. Below is an overview of critical areas with detailed explanations.

1. Plant Taxonomy and Classification

Understanding plant classification is fundamental. Questions often test knowledge of plant families, genera, species, and their distinguishing features.

- Major Plant Families: Solanaceae, Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Liliaceae, etc.
- Taxonomic Hierarchy: Kingdom, Division, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.
- Identification Features: Leaf arrangement, flower morphology, fruit types.

Sample MCQ:

Q: The family Liliaceae is characterized by which type of flower?

a) Fused petals forming a tube

b) Three sepals and three petals similar in appearance

c) Numerous small flowers in an inflorescence

d) Composite flowers in clusters

Correct Answer: b) Three sepals and three petals similar in appearance

2. Plant Propagation Techniques

Questions assess knowledge of sexual and asexual propagation methods:

- Sexual Propagation: Seeds, grafting, budding.
- Asexual Propagation: Cuttings, layering, division, tissue culture.
- Advantages and Limitations: Speed, genetic fidelity, commercial viability.

Sample MCQ:

Q: Which method of propagation is most suitable for maintaining the genetic fidelity of a desired plant variety?

a) Seeds

b) Grafting

c) Layering

d) Tissue culture

Correct Answer: b) Grafting

3. Nursery Management and Cultural Practices

Focuses on site selection, soil requirements, watering, fertilization, and pest management.

- Nursery Site Selection: Well-drained soil, good sunlight, protection from wind.
- Soil Preparation: Tillage, manure incorporation.
- Watering Regimes: Drip, sprinkler, flood.
- Fertilizer Application: NPK ratios, organic vs. inorganic fertilizers.

Sample MCQ:

Q: Which of the following is the most effective method of controlling soil-borne pests in nursery beds?

a) Foliar spray of insecticides

b) Soil solarization

c) Applying organic manure

d) Spraying fungicides

Correct Answer: b) Soil solarization

4. Pest and Disease Management

Tests understanding of integrated pest management (IPM), identification, and control measures.

- Common Pests: Aphids, whiteflies, caterpillars, beetles.
- Common Diseases: Powdery mildew, blight, rust, wilt.
- Control Strategies: Cultural, biological, chemical.

Sample MCQ:

Q: Which biological control agent is commonly used against whiteflies?

a) Trichogramma spp.

b) Bacillus thuringiensis

c) Encarsia spp.

d) Aphidius spp.

Correct Answer: c) Encarsia spp.

5. Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation

Includes questions on crop selection, cultivation practices, harvesting, and post-harvest handling.

- Important Crops: Mango, banana, tomato, potato, citrus.
- Growing Conditions: Climate, soil, irrigation.
- Harvesting Indicators: Color change, firmness, maturity indices.

Sample MCQ:

Q: Which climatic condition is most favorable for the cultivation of mango?

a) Temperate climate with cold winters

b) Tropical climate with high humidity

c) Arid climate with low rainfall

d) Temperate climate with moderate rainfall

Correct Answer: b) Tropical climate with high humidity

Strategies for Effective Preparation and Practice of Horticultural MCQs

Understanding the Syllabus and Exam Pattern

Familiarity with the specific syllabus and exam pattern is crucial. Candidates should review previous question papers, official syllabi, and marking schemes to identify frequently tested topics.

Developing Conceptual Clarity

Rather than rote memorization, focus on understanding concepts, processes, and relationships among various horticultural practices and principles.

Regular Practice and Self-Assessment

- Use standard MCQ books and online platforms.
- Take mock tests to simulate exam conditions.
- Review incorrect answers to identify knowledge gaps.

Utilizing Visual Aids and Diagrams

Many questions involve plant identification, pest symptoms, or diagrammatic representations.

Practice interpreting images and diagrams for better accuracy.

Time Management

Develop strategies to answer questions efficiently, allocating time proportionally based on question difficulty and marks weightage.

Conclusion

MCQs of horticulture are a vital component of assessing knowledge across a wide range of topics, from taxonomy and propagation to pest management and crop cultivation. Their objective nature allows for broad coverage of complex concepts, making them indispensable in educational and competitive contexts. By understanding their structure, practicing regularly, and focusing on core concepts, students and professionals can enhance their performance and deepen their understanding of horticultural sciences. Ultimately, mastery over horticultural MCQs not only paves the way for academic success but also enriches practical expertise, contributing to advancements in sustainable and productive horticultural practices.

QuestionAnswer Which of the following is a commonly used method for propagation in horticulture? A) Grafting B) Seed sowing C) Cuttings D) All of the above Answer: D) All of the above What is the primary purpose of pruning in horticulture? To remove dead or diseased parts, promote healthy growth, and improve fruit or flower production. Which nutrient is most important for flowering in horticultural plants? Phosphorus Which of the following is a popular soil amendment used to improve soil fertility? Compost What is the main advantage of hydroponic cultivation? It allows plants to grow without soil, providing better control over nutrients and water, leading to faster growth and higher yields. Which insect is a common pollinator in horticultural crops? Bees Which plant part is primarily used in vegetative propagation? Stem, root, or leaf segments

Related keywords: horticulture questions, plant science quiz, gardening multiple choice, horticultural practices, crop cultivation MCQs, plant propagation questions, landscape design quiz, pest management MCQs, soil science horticulture, fruit and vegetable cultivation questions

b sc horticulture tamil nadu agricultural university

b sc horticulture tamil nadu agricultural university is a prominent undergraduate program offered by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), one of the leading agricultural universities in India. This course is designed to equip students with comprehensive knowledge and practical skills in the field of horticulture, preparing them for careers in agriculture, research, and horticultural

development. In this article, we will explore the various aspects of the B.Sc. Horticulture program at TNAU, including its curriculum, admission process, career prospects, and why it stands out as a premier choice for aspiring horticulturists.

Overview of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU)

Introduction to TNAU

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, established in 1961, is a state university dedicated to agricultural education, research, and extension activities. Located in Coimbatore, TNAU has earned a reputation for excellence in agricultural sciences across India. The university offers a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs in various disciplines related to agriculture and allied sectors.

Reputation and Accreditation

TNAU is recognized for its high standards of education and research. It is accredited by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), ensuring adherence to national and international standards of quality and academic excellence.

B.Sc. Horticulture at TNAU

Program Overview

The Bachelor of Science in Horticulture at TNAU is a four-year undergraduate degree program that focuses on the science and art of cultivating fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, and medicinal plants. The program aims to develop skilled horticulturists capable of contributing to sustainable agriculture, urban landscaping, and horticultural innovation.

Objectives of the Program

- To provide students with a solid foundation in horticultural sciences.
- To equip students with modern techniques in cultivation, pest management, and post-harvest technology.
- To promote research and innovation in horticultural practices.
- To prepare students for entrepreneurial ventures in horticulture.

Curriculum and Course Structure

Core Subjects

The curriculum blends theoretical knowledge with practical skills, covering subjects such as:

- Plant Physiology
- Soil Science and Fertilizer Technology
- Horticultural Crop Production
- Pest Management
- Post-Harvest Technology
- Plant Breeding and Genetics
- Landscape and Garden Design
- Organic Farming

Practical Training and Field Work

Practical sessions are integral, offering hands-on experience in:

- Nursery management
- Propagation techniques
- Irrigation systems
- Integrated pest management
- Post-harvest handling

Research Projects and Internship

Students participate in research projects and internships at TNAU's experimental farms, research stations, and industry partners, providing real-world exposure.

Admission Process

Eligibility Criteria

Candidates seeking admission to the B.Sc. Horticulture program must have:

- Passed higher secondary school (10+2) or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry, and Biology/Mathematics.
- Obtained the minimum qualifying marks as specified by TNAU in the Tamil Nadu State Board or other recognized boards.

Application Procedure

The admission process generally involves:

- Filling out the application form available on the TNAU official website.
- Paying the application fee.
- Participating in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Undergraduate Admission (TNAU UGA) entrance examination or based on merit, depending on the admission cycle.
- Counseling and seat allotment based on rank and preferences.

Selection Criteria

Selection is primarily based on:

- Performance in the entrance exam (if applicable).
- Academic performance in the qualifying examination.
- Reservation policies and other criteria as per TNAU regulations.

Career Opportunities and Scope

Employment Sectors

Graduates of B.Sc. Horticulture from TNAU can find employment in various sectors such as:

- Government Departments (Horticulture, Agriculture, Forestry)
- Private Agricultural and Horticultural Companies
- Nursery and Landscape Design Firms
- Research and Development Organizations
- Organic Farming and Sustainable Agriculture Initiatives
- Food Processing Industries
- Educational and Extension Services

Entrepreneurship Opportunities

Many graduates choose to start their own ventures, such as:

- Ornamental plant nurseries
- Fruits and vegetable cultivation
- Herbal and medicinal plant farms

- Landscape designing services
- Organic produce outlets

Further Education and Research

Graduates can pursue higher studies such as:

- Master?s degrees (M.Sc. Horticulture, M.Tech.)
- Research positions in government and private institutes
- Ph.D. programs in horticulture and related fields

Why Choose B.Sc. Horticulture at TNAU?

Academic Excellence and Research

TNAU?s focus on research-driven education ensures that students are exposed to the latest developments in horticulture, fostering innovation and practical skills.

State-of-the-Art Facilities

The university provides advanced laboratories, nurseries, experimental farms, and greenhouses for practical learning.

Industry Linkages and Industry Exposure

Regular interactions with industry experts, internships, and field visits prepare students for real-world challenges.

Holistic Development

Apart from academic knowledge, students develop soft skills, leadership qualities, and entrepreneurial abilities.

Global Recognition

TNAU?s reputation attracts collaborations with international research institutions, providing students with global exposure.

Conclusion

The B.Sc. Horticulture program at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University stands as a beacon of quality education in horticultural sciences. With its comprehensive curriculum, practical training, research opportunities, and industry linkages, it prepares students to excel in various sectors of agriculture and horticulture. Whether you aim to contribute to sustainable farming, start your own horticultural business, or pursue advanced research, this program offers a strong foundation. Aspiring students passionate about plants, farming, and innovation should consider TNAU as their preferred destination for undergraduate studies in horticulture.

For more information on admissions, curriculum details, and upcoming events, visit the official TNAU website or contact their admissions office. Embark on a fruitful career in horticulture with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University!

B.Sc. Horticulture Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) stands as a prominent academic program that epitomizes the integration of traditional horticultural practices with modern scientific advancements. Situated within the esteemed Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, this undergraduate course aims to cultivate skilled horticulturists capable of innovating in the fields of floriculture, pomology, vegetable cultivation, and landscape architecture. As agriculture continues to evolve amidst climate challenges and urbanization, the B.Sc. Horticulture program at TNAU emerges as a pivotal platform for nurturing future leaders in sustainable horticultural development.

Introduction to B.Sc. Horticulture at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

Overview of TNAU

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, established in 1959, is one of India's premier agricultural institutions. Renowned for its comprehensive research, extension, and academic programs, TNAU has played a vital role in transforming Tamil Nadu?s agricultural landscape. The university?s focus on applied sciences and sustainable practices positions it as a leader in horticultural education.

Significance of the B.Sc. Horticulture Program

The Bachelor of Science in Horticulture is a four-year undergraduate degree designed to equip students with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. The program emphasizes crop production, post-harvest management, pest and disease control, and the utilization of modern technologies such as GIS and biotechnology. Graduates are prepared to work in diverse sectors including farm management, research institutions, nurseries, and government agencies.

Academic Structure and Curriculum

Core Subjects and Specializations

The curriculum is structured to provide a comprehensive understanding of horticultural sciences, including:

- Plant Propagation and Breeding: Techniques for cloning, hybridization, and genetic improvement.
- Pomology: Cultivation of fruit crops such as mango, banana, and citrus.
- Vegetable Science: Cultivation and management of vegetables like tomato, eggplant, and leafy greens.
- Floriculture and Landscape Design: Cultivation of ornamental plants and designing aesthetically appealing landscapes.
- Post-Harvest Technology: Handling, storage, and value addition of horticultural produce.
- Plant Pathology and Entomology: Managing pests and diseases to ensure healthy crops.
- Soil and Nutrient Management: Ensuring optimal soil health for various crops.

Practical Training and Field Work

A significant component of the program involves hands-on training in laboratories, nurseries, farms, and research stations. This experiential learning is crucial for skill development and understanding real-world challenges.

Research and Extension Activities

Research Initiatives

TNAU?s Horticultural Research Stations work on developing high-yielding, disease-resistant, and climate-resilient varieties. Student involvement in research projects offers exposure to cutting-edge developments such as tissue culture techniques, organic farming, and integrated pest management.

Extension Services

The university actively disseminates knowledge to farmers and practitioners through extension programs. Students often participate in these outreach activities, facilitating knowledge transfer and community engagement.

Infrastructure and Facilities

State-of-the-Art Laboratories

TNAU provides modern laboratories equipped for molecular biology, soil testing, plant tissue culture, and pest diagnosis. These facilities enable students to gain practical insights into scientific research.

Experimental Farms and Greenhouses

Well-maintained farms and greenhouses serve as live classrooms where students can practice cultivation techniques, experiment with new varieties, and understand sustainable farming practices.

Library and Digital Resources

A comprehensive library with access to scientific journals, e-books, and online databases supports academic excellence. The integration of digital learning resources enhances the educational experience.

Career Prospects and Employability

Employment Opportunities

Graduates of the B.Sc. Horticulture program find employment across various sectors:

- Agricultural Departments and Government Agencies: Roles in extension, research, and policy formulation.
- Private Sector: Positions in nurseries, seed companies, agro-input firms, and landscaping companies.
- Research Institutions: Opportunities in scientific research and development.
- Entrepreneurship: Starting nurseries, organic farms, or consultancy services for landscape design.

Higher Education and Specializations

Students may pursue postgraduate studies such as M.Sc. Horticulture, Plant Breeding, or Agricultural Biotechnology. Specializations open pathways for careers in research, teaching, or consultancy.

Challenges and Future Perspectives

Climate Change and Sustainability

The horticulture sector faces challenges like erratic weather patterns, water scarcity, and pest invasions. The program emphasizes sustainable practices, organic cultivation, and climate-smart agriculture to address these issues.

Technological Integration

The future of horticulture relies heavily on technological advancements such as precision farming, drone surveillance, and genetic engineering. TNAU?s curriculum is adapting to include training in these domains.

Farmer-Student Collaboration

Bridging the gap between academia and practical farming remains crucial. The program encourages collaboration with farmers through field visits, joint research, and extension activities.

Conclusion

B.Sc. Horticulture Tamil Nadu Agricultural University exemplifies a comprehensive academic pathway that combines scientific rigor with practical application. Its well-rounded curriculum, state-of-the-art facilities, and focus on research and extension make it a desirable choice for aspiring horticulturists. As the world shifts toward sustainable and innovative agricultural practices, TNAU?s program stands poised to produce capable professionals who will contribute significantly to the growth and resilience of horticulture in Tamil Nadu and beyond. The integration of modern technology, climate resilience strategies, and community engagement within the program ensures that graduates are not only skilled but also responsible custodians of the environment and agricultural heritage.

QuestionAnswer What are the eligibility criteria for admission to B.Sc. Horticulture at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University? Candidates must have completed their higher secondary education (10+2) with Physics, Chemistry, and Biology or Botany and Zoology, with a minimum qualifying percentage specified by the university. Additionally, qualifying in the TNAU undergraduate entrance exam is required for admission. What specializations are available in the B.Sc. Horticulture program at TNAU? TNAU offers specializations such as Floriculture and Landscaping, Fruit Science, Vegetable Science, and Plantation Crops, allowing students to focus on specific areas of horticulture based on their interests. How does TNAU support practical training and industry exposure for B.Sc. Horticulture students? TNAU provides extensive practical training through well-equipped laboratories, field visits, internships with horticultural industries, and collaborations with government and private horticulture farms to ensure students gain hands-on experience. What are the career prospects after completing B.Sc. Horticulture from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University? Graduates can pursue careers in agricultural extension, crop management, research and development, nursery management, landscape designing, and work with government agencies, horticultural firms, or start their own ventures in horticulture and allied industries. Does Tamil Nadu Agricultural University offer any scholarship or financial aid for B.Sc. Horticulture students? Yes, TNAU provides various scholarships and financial assistance schemes for eligible students based on merit and economic background, along with reservations for reserved categories, to support students throughout their course.

Related keywords: B.Sc Horticulture Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Tamil Nadu agricultural university horticulture, BSc horticulture admission Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu agricultural university courses, horticulture degree Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu agricultural university BSc programs, B.Sc horticulture syllabus Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu agricultural university research, horticulture colleges Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu agricultural university faculty

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