

NAAC: C (II CYCLE)

C.S.T.S. GOVT.KALASALA
JANGAREDDIGUDEM, ELURU DIST



MID EXAM ANSWER SCRIPTS

C.S.T.S Govt Degree Kalasala [J.R.G.]

Fundamental of Commerce

B. Com 1st Year Computers

M. Lavanya Mid - II Roll No: 26.

Questions

1) Explain the objectives of tax?

Tax:- A tax is a fee charged by a government on a Product, income or activity. If tax is levied directly on Person or corporate income, it is called direct tax, if tax is levied on the Price of a good or service, it is called indirect tax. The Purpose of taxation is to finance government expenditure.

objectives of taxes

Raising revenue: The Primary Purpose of taxes is to raise the revenue for the government. The modern Government has to Perform several functions for the welfare of the public. The Performance of

of these functions involves substantial amount of public expenditure.

Regulation of Consumption and Prod
Taxes are sometimes used to dissuade the consumption and production of unnecessary or harmful goods like liquor, tobacco etc. also results in the diversion of production from luxury goods to necessities.

Encouraging domestic industries:

Taxes in the form of customs duties are used to reduce the imports of certain goods that are domestically available and thereby the domestic industries for the production of these goods.
stimulating investments:

The instrument of taxation can also be used in stimulating investment of the private sector. This can be done by providing various tax incentives in the form of tax holidays, investment allowance etc. ---

Promoting economic growth

Taxation Policy can also be used for Promoting economic development of the country. The revenue collected by the government can be used in Promoting development of industries and agriculture.

Development of backward regions

Tax system can be used in ensuring the development of backward regions. Entrepreneurs can be motivated to set up their industries in the backward regions by providing tax concessions to them.

1) Explain various types of levies in GST?

SGST would be leviable along with CGST on the supply made by a registered person within a state. Required to pay GST at lesser or nominal rates, such as 1.5%,

5% or 6% on their revenue.
under GST the terms TDS and
TCS, also exist with rates of 2%
and 1% respectively. The GST law also
imposes a cess on the sale of several
goods, including cigarettes, tobacco,
aerated water, gasoline and motor
vehicles, in addition to the four
GST rates, with rates, ranging
from 1% to 20%.

GST Rates in India 2023

GST rates in India for various
goods and services is divided in
four slabs. They are at present 5%,
12%, 18% and 28% GST. The GST
rate slabs, are decided by the
GST Council. The GST rates for
various products have been revised
several times since the inception
of the goods and services tax.
The GST rates are usually high
for luxury supplies and low for
essential needs.

3A) What are the various types of digital marketing?

Website Marketing: A website is the centerpiece of all digital marketing activities. It is a very powerful channel on its own, but it's also the medium needed to execute a variety of online marketing campaigns. A website should represent a brand, product, and service in a clear and memorable way. It should be fast, mobile-friendly, and easy to use.

Pay-Per-Click Advertising:

Pay-Per-Click (PPC) advertising enables marketers to reach internet users on a number of digital platforms through paid ads. Marketers can set up PPC campaigns on Google, Bing, LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest, and Facebook and show their ads to people searching on terms related to products or services.

These campaigns can segment users based on their demographic

characteristics, or even target their Particular interests or location. The most platforms for PPC are Google Ads and Facebook Ads.

Content marketing:

The goal of Content marketing is to reach Potential Customers through the use of Content that interests them. Content is usually Published on a website and then Promoted through social media. Email, Email marketing, search engine optimization, or even Pay-per-click campaigns. include blogs, ebooks, online course, Infographics, Podcasts and webinars.

G.S.T.S Govt KALASALA Tangweedy gudem

SEM - I 2023 to 2024

Business organization

MID - II

Name = J. Siddhartha

Group = 1st B.Com

Roll No = 65

- ① what are various types of firms?
- ② what is rationalization between Rationalization and rationalization.
- ③ what is malware what are various types of malware?

1. Representative firm: In the words of Alfred Marshall, a representative firm is one which has had a fairly long life and fair success which is managed with normal ability and external and internal, which belong to that aggregate volume of production, account. being of marketing them and the economic environment generally.

2. Equilibrium firm: It was Prof. A.C Pigou who developed the concept of Equilibrium firm. In his word an equilibrium firm reached a state where there is no urge or incentive to expand further. A firm

is said to be in equilibrium firm is said to be in equilibrium when it has reached in which entrepreneurs are generally satisfied with the scale of operations and profitability of their most profitable, since they have achieved their most profitable position.

3. Optimum firm: an optimum firm is one which has achieved a size in which its productive resources are most efficiently used and its averaged cost per unit. Any expansion beyond this size would result in diseconomies of scale and its average cost per unit would increase.

(2) ⇒ nationalization helped India to emerge as one of the great economies and its potential being recognized around the globe, nationalization usually occurs in developing countries and could result a nation's desire for controlling assets or to assert dominance upon foreign owned industries.

Differences between Rationalization and nationalization.

Point of Difference	Rationalization	nationalization
Reason	Rationalization is a process or measure adopted in order to increase the efficiency of a particular industry.	On the other hand, nationalization is a policy of the government to take over and manage the affairs of industries.
Aim of objective	The main aims of rationalization are to save the industrial al units from wasteful competition and to organize the industry.	It also aims at restricting the creation of monopoly powers in the best interest of the people. It is a potent instrument in the hands of the government.
control and management	The control and management in case of rationalization remains in the private hands.	nationalization takes over the control and management from private entrepreneurs in other words. The ownership and management is transferred from private organization.

points of difference	Rationalization	nationalization
1) undertaking persons	The measures to be adopted are planned by the private enterprise under rationalization	The process of planning is carried out by the Government in case of nationalized industries.
2) suitability.	rationalization is suitable for every type of industry.	where nationalization is resorted in case of industries which are in the interest of the community and public this usually includes public utility services.

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malware

Any malicious software intended to harm or exploit any programmable device, service, or network is referred to as malware.

In simple words, malware is short for malicious software and refers to any networks, or users. malware can take many form. It's important for for internet types.

Types of malware

1) Virus :- A virus is a malicious executable code attached to another executable file. The virus spreads when an infected file is passed from system to system.

2) Worms :- Worms replicate themselves on the system, attaching themselves to devices, such as computer network that shares common file storage areas.

3) Trojan horse :- A Trojan horse is malware that carries out malicious operations under the appearance of a desired operation such as playing an online game.

4) Ransomware :- Ransomware grasps a computer system or the data it contains until the victim makes a payment. Ransomware encrypts data in the computer with a key that is unknown to the user.

5) Adware :- It displays unwanted ads pop-ups on the computer. It comes along with software downloads and packages.

⑥ spyware :- Its purpose is to steal private information from a computer a trigger collects information and sends it to the hacker.

⑦ logic Bombs :- A logic bomb is a malicious program that uses a trigger to activate the malicious code.

⑧ rootkits :- A rootkit modifies the OS to make a backdoor. Attackers then use the backdoor to access the computer distantly.

⑨ backdoors :- A backdoor bypasses the usual authentication used to access a system.

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MID - I

D. devi
IIIrd B.Com (CA)

Roll no. :- 8

management account

- ① Nature and scope of management accounting?
- The main function of management accounting is to provide information to the management for taking decision. Nature of scope management accounting is always concerned with collection, communication of accounting information and analysis of accounting information. Management accounting is partly a science and partly an art.
- The scope of management accounting includes:
- i) financial accounting
 - ii) cost accounting
 - iii) cost procedure.
 - iv) budgetary control
 - v) internal audit
- The scope of management accounting is not limited to the presentation of information to the management. It covers analysis and interpretation of information presented to management.
- Cost accounting and management accounting both have some objectives of helping the management.

decision making both use common tools and techniques standard costing variable costing budgetary control etc.

still one certain important difference between cost accounting and management accounting.

2) From the following calculate.

i) Gross Profit ratio

ii) Net Profit ratio

iii) Return on total Assets

iv) Inventory turnover

v) Net worth to total debt.

Sales

Rs

Cost of Sales 25,20,000

Net Profit 3,60,000

Inventory 8,00,000

Other Current Asset 7,60,000

Fixed Asset 14,40,000

Net worth 15,00,000

Debt 9,00,000

Current liabilities 6,00,000

$$\text{① Gross Profit ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Sales} - \text{Cost of goods sold.}$$

$$= 25,20,000 - 19,20,000 = 6,00,000$$

$$= \frac{6,00,000}{25,00,000} \times 100$$

$$= 23.81\%$$

$$\text{2. Net Profit ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3,60,000}{25,00,000} \times 100$$

$$= 14.28\%$$

$$\text{3. Return on total Assets} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Debt. equity ratio} = \frac{5,70,000}{2,70,000} = 2.11 \text{ times.}$$

③ Balance sheet of a limited Company 31st march 2013.

Liabilities	RS
Share Capital	2,00,000
P&L acc	30,000
General Reserve	40,000
12% debentures	4,20,000
Sundry creditor	1,00,000

Asset	RS
land & Buildings	1,40,000
Plant & Machinery	3,50,000
Stock in trade	2,00,000
Sundry debtor	1,00,000
Bills receivable	10,000

a) Current ratio :- $\frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Asset
stock trade

RS
9,00,000

sundry debt

1,00,000

Bills receivable

10,000

Cash at bank

40,000

Current liabilities :-

3,50,000

RS

sundry creditor

1,00,000

Bills payable

50,000

1,50,000

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{3,50,000}{1,50,000} = 2.33 \text{ times}$$

b) Proprietary ratio :-

$$\text{Proprietary ratio} = \frac{\text{Shareholder funds}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

$$= \frac{2,70,000}{8,40,000}$$

$$= 0.321 \text{ times}$$

$$\frac{\text{outsider funds}}{\text{share holder. funds.}}$$

c) Debt equity ratio =

12% debentures

4,20,000

Sundry creditor

100,000

Bills payable

50,000

5,70,000

Note :-

Share holder funds

Share Capital

Profit and loss

A/c

General reserve

2,00,000

30,000

40,000

2,70,000

mid-1

- ① what are the advantages and disadvantages of cost control?
- ② what is the traditional cost system?
- ③ Advantages of CVP analysis?

Answers

1A: * The advantages of control are mainly as follows:-

1. Achieving the expected return on capital employed by maximizing or optimizing profit.
2. Increase in productivity of the available resources.
3. Reasonable price of the customers.
4. continued employment and job opportunities for the workers.
5. Economic uses of limited resources of production.
6. Increased credit-worthiness.
7. prosperity and economic stability of the industry.

* disadvantages of cost control:-

there are disadvantages of cost control which are as under;

- (a) Reduces flexibility and process improvement in a company.
- (b) Restriction on innovation.
- (c) Requirement of skillful personnel to set standards.

2A: traditional cost system?

The cost Accounting includes collecting, classifying, processing, analyzing and reporting of information to managers in their planning and control of activities and information system to be developed to help in decision making within the firm.

Traditional cost accounting focused on product costing by tracing direct cost of the product and indirect cost are allocated through cost centres. The direct cost will be in proportion to the volume of production and the indirect costs like production, administration, marketing and distribution overheads etc., are apportioned depending upon the method used and absorbed to the individual product.

The basis of apportionment of overheads may be based on machine hours, labour hours, direct costs, input, output, etc. These normal methods of apportionment have some bottlenecks which tend to misinterpret regarding proportion of common costs of different functions added to the product cost. Traditional cost accounting over the years proved their inability and inadequacy to support management decision in a

complex business environment since they are aimed at allocation of overhead to total cost on the basis of consistency rather than relevance. the conventional cost system use direct labour consumption as the primary means of apportioning overhead.

Q. CVP analysis :

The relationship between cost, volume and profit make up the profit structure of an enterprise. this analysis may be applied for profit planning, cost control and decision-making. the main advantages or objectives importance of cost-volume-profit analysis are given below:

- (1) In profit planning it is essential to know the relationship between cost, volume and profit.
- (2) This analysis is of special help in the preparation of flexible budgets which indicate cost and profit at various level of activity.
- (3) It is useful in making decisions like make or buy decisions, pricing decisions, selection of product mix, selecting the best channel of distribution, selecting the best method of production etc...

(4) in the area of control as well, the cost-volume-profit analysis of great assistance. the effect on cost of change in volume can be evaluated for the purpose of reviewing profit achieved and cost incurred.

Sub: Service Marketing

MID-1

Name: M. Ravindrababu

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No: 15

Group: 3rd B.Com (General)

1. What are the approaches towards service marketing environment?

A. (a) Education and Literacy: Education and literacy are important ingredients of sociological environment. The service organizations may create and develop the attitudes and awareness.

(b) Social Value and Attitudes: Social value and attitudes also play a major role towards the upliftment of the society.

(c) Opportunities for Growth: For the well-being of society, there is a need to raise higher economic growth, better spread of infrastructure, job opportunities.

(d) Expanding Markets: With the growing trends of innovative services and techniques, the expansion of market and its opportunities may also be developed.

(e) Examination of the social problems: There are several social problems in our society. Some of them are old customs, traditions, dowry system, women exploitation, child marriage, growing unemployment and poverty.

(f) Proper Implementation of law and legal aspects: Different laws, rules and legal aspects have a profound impact on decisions concerning the multi vari-ous operations in business.

(g) Utilization of resources: Within the environmental situation, it is the foremost responsibility of service markets to make most appropriate and better utilization of resources.

(h) Customization: A service organization basically exists for the customers and all its activities have to be customer-focused.

(i) Organization Development: Organization development is a planned process to improve organizational effectiveness and performance.

(j) Work Culture: In any organization, culture is a social phenomenon and has an uncalculated value.

Managerial leadership style :- Leadership is the quality of behaviour and to guide the people to move some desired goals.

(1) Management of change :- Within the dynamic environmental scenario, there are several changes in service qualities and performance.

(m) Pollution control :- In order to make proper environmental protection, it is needful to adopt different methods and techniques for control over the pollution in society.

(n) waste management :- Within in order to overcome the problems and challenges in service environment, we should consider to create innovative ideas and concepts.

(o) Protection of Human Rights :- In order to create and develop the social well-being in our society, it is the responsibility of service markets to protect the human rights.

(p) customers. Relationship :- It is needful to emphasize on the ways and means to upgrade the level of customers.

2. What are customer expectations and why are they important?

1. Customer expectations are what customers predict will happen if they use a product or service. Before they decide to make a purchase, customers gather and interpret information about the product, which influences how they view the product and its quality. Customer expectations may also include their desired outcomes from using a product.

(a) Affect your brand reputation - customers who perceive your products or services as high performing may also have positive thoughts about your professional brand altogether.

(b) Increase brand loyalty - Exceeding your customers' expectations can inspire them to make future purchases from your brand.

(c) Influence product sales - customers who have high expectations about your products or services may choose to shop with your brand, helping you increase profits and meet sales goals.

stand out against competitors:- with satisfaction and loyalty to your brand; customers may recommend your products or services to other customers, which allows you to stand out against competitors.

3. What is the importance of customer relationship marketing?

A. Following are the various reasons for which relationship marketing has evolved as an essential part of any business:

(a) Increase in sales volume:- Enhanced customer experience means an easy upselling and cross-selling of goods or services to satisfied customers. This ultimately increases sales volume.

(b) Low advertisement cost:- A successful relationship marketing reduces the efforts on customer acquisition since it helps in retaining customers for long-term. Thus, decreasing the advertisement cost.

(c) High-profit Better price:- A satisfied customer tends to bargain less for the prices and is ready to pay a fair price for the goods or services. This increases

- the profit margin of the seller.
(d) Creates Brand Image :- A happy customer will promote the product or service among their peers, relatives and the known ones. This word of mouth creates a strong brand image of the organization.

(e) Customer Retention :- Customer acquisition is not everything; meeting the customer needs, creating value for the customers and making them buy again and again is essential. All this is possible through customer relationship marketing.

(f) Gain a competitive Edge :- A loyal customer feels comfortable buying goods or services from one single store rather than shopping around at various places. This is an advantage for the organization over its competitors.

20/20 CTS GOVT KALA SALA MID = II
1st B. com (Camp) 2023 to 2024 Name: A. Goutham

Business organization group: B. com (CA)
No: 1

1. what are the characteristics of modern business in india?

characteristics of modern business in India

1. professional management:- Today India the business is managed by professionals. Professionals having education from IIMS, IITS, central universities, deemed universities and engineering and science institutions are managing business in India even the family businesses are changing and trying to bring professionalism into their business.

2. Liberalization, privatization, globalization (LPG):

In India we have old business and modern business. The old business existed before the introduction of new economic policy in 1991. After 1991 the new economic policy are business are under going liberalization, privatization and globalization. Today the competition business is not limited and every company today is required to produce

products with world class technology can exit from the market.

3. E-business :- The E-Business includes carrying on planning, organizing, marketing, production etc. electronically through internet. There various people and parties involved in electronic transactions. These transactions are extended into four directions. These are :-

- (a) B2B Commerce
- (b) B2B Commerce
- (c) C2C Commerce
- (d) Intra B-Commerce.

4. Investment in R&D :- Another characteristics of modern business in India is increasing investment on R&D. Many software company, pharmacy, textiles, food companies etc. are investing huge amounts on R&D programs. Today success is seen from the point of introduction of new and innovative products.

5. Knowledgeable markets :- The customers in India today is aware of many things like new products, prices and their characteristics, working

technology. prices, availability places, quality, and what not everything.

6. perceptible change in consumer behaviour:-

The other important character of modern business is the perceptible change in the behaviour of consumers. the change in the consumer is advances of communication system availability of many TV channels, social commerce etc.

7. Business process outsourcing (BPO):-

over the last decade a new type of business within service sector. BPO refers to getting a business task accomplished through an outside agency.

8. Knowledge process outsourcing (KPO):-

In KPO business, firms get knowledge related and information related work done. in addition to providing expertise and consultancy service, often take many low level decisions also.

9. Size of business:- one characteristics in India business to day is its large size. Though we have micro, small and media enterprises (MSMEs).

unlimited, joint and several.

6. principal-agent relationship :- every partner is an agent on, and also acts on behalf of the other partners.

7. collective management :- The firm and the partners are one firm all the responsible for it individually and collectively.

8. Non-transferability of shares :- A partner cannot interest to others without the consent of the partners.

Advantages of partnership.

1. easy to form :- A partnership firm can be a formed without registered, the expenses are not more compared to the organization.

2. supply of capital :- A firm consists of more than one person. firm combined resources.

3. skill and talent :- talented persons may be more skill and talent will be available.

4. Division of labour :- Division of labour can be take care of purchases and a third accounts soon.

5. contact with customers :- All the partners in a firm take part in the management of the.

10. change in marketing system :- Today. we have e-business majority of the business firms are trying change their traditional business to e-business. mobile banking became the modern the customers use e-payment system.

2. Define partnership. explain its characteristics.

partnership - Definition.

partnership such is an agreement between or more persons to carry on business with the according to section of the partnership Act, 1932, person who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all of them acting for all.

features of partnership :-

1. Agreement :- The partnership arises out of two or more persons.
2. Profit sharing :- There should be an agreement among the profits of the business.
3. Lawful business :- The business to be carried the maximum of should not exceed 50.
5. unlimited liability :- The liability of every is

business. It canables then lvs study needs of the customers.

6. Borrowing capacity :- The creditors will lend the amounts a not only. so the borrowing capacity of a a firm is more.

7. Incentive to work hard :- Every partneren is liable for the debts of the firm. also every is more.

8. Expansion of Business :- Due to the availability of expanded very easily.

9. wise decisions :- In partnership decisions are taken with decisions are wiser and more beneficial.

10. co-operation between partnerens :- The partnership provides mutual help to joint family.

11. flexibility :- changes in the business can be adopted easily there restrictions.

12. economy in operation :- If there is co-operation among the partners the of economic derived

13. Divison of risks :- All losses and risks of the bussiness are risk to be taken up.

14. Maintenace of secrets :- Business secrets can be maintained easily if the number one limited.

15. Incidence of Tax:- compared with company form of the partnerships will be less. / 10

3. Define a company? choice

company - meaning.

A joint stock company is an artificial person, created by law with a fixed capital. divisible into transferrable any one who holds or a buys share in a company is called shareholder.

Definitions : L.H. Haney :- " A company is an artificial person created by law succession and a common seal.

features of a company.

1. Registration :- A company is to be compulsorily registered under the companies Act.
2. Separate legal entity :- A company is a distinct person having its own identity. It is altogether a separate legal Board of directors
3. Perpetual succession :- a company will be having perpetual succession. a company the members are dead.
4. Artificial person but not a citizen :- The

company is an artificial person. It functions the rights under the constitution of India or citizenship act.

5. transferable shares :- A company has the greatest advantage of the manner provided for in the articles of the company.

6. limited liability :- limited liability means, the members be called upon, in case of by them to subscribe. In case of a company.

7. common seal :- The company has a separate legal existence under its own common seal. the company gives in an independent existence.

8. separate property :- The company being a distinct and legal personality the shareholders are not the owners of the company's property.

9. capacity to sue and be sued : A company can sue and be sued in its name. as distinct from a loss occasioned to the directors of the company.

10. statutory regulations :- A company is governed by the companies Act. It has to follow the various provisions of the Act.

C.S.T.S Govt KALASALA Jangareddy gudem.

SEM - I 2023 to 2024

Fundamentals of commerce.

MID - I

Name: S. Sowjanya

GROUP: 1st B.COM

Roll NO: 37.

14
15

1. Explain the WTO?
2. what are determinates of demand?
3. what is accounting process and accounting cycle?

(1) GATT was transformed into world trade organization (WTO) with effect from 1st January 1995. WTO is a permanent organization which has been established on the basis of an international treaty approved the international statutes like IMF and IBRD but it is not an agency of the UNO.

Feature of WTO :- the following are the feature of WTO

- ⇒ WTO is a permanent organization created by an international treaty ratified by the government and legislatures of member states
- ⇒ It governs trade not only in goods but also in services and intellectual property rights

- ⇒ It is the principal international body concerned with solving trade problems between countries and negotiating.
- ⇒ It has a global status similar to that of the IMF and the world bank.

objective of WTO : the following are the objectives of the trade organization.

- ⇒ To ensure the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade.
- ⇒ To eliminate discriminatory treatment in international trade relations.
- ⇒ To facilitate the optimum use of the world's resources for sustainable development.
- ⇒ To improve the standard of living of people in the member countries.
- ⇒ To ensure full employment and broad increases in effective demand.

Function of WTO :

- ①. promoting an environment that is encouraging to member countries to come forward.

1. Goods :- the up dated GATT has become the WTO's umbrella agreement for trade in goods. it has annexes dealing with specific sectors such as agriculture and textiles and with specific issues.

2. services :- Banks, insurance firms, telecommunication companies, tour operators hotel chains and transport companies looking to do business a broad can now enjoy the same.

3. Intellectual property :- the WTO's intellectual property agreement amounts to rules for trade and investment in ideas and creativity. the rules state how copyrights patents trademarks.

4. Dispute settlement :- the WTO's procedure for resolving trade quarrels under the dispute settlement understanding.

5. Policy Review :- the trade policy review mechanism's purposes is to improve transparency to create greater understanding of the policies that countries are adopting and to assess their impact. to WTO in mitigating their grievances.

- => laying down a commonly accepted code of conduct with a view to reducing trade barriers including tariffs and eliminating discrimination in international trade relations
- => Acting that all the rules and regulations prescribed in the act are duly followed by the member countries for the settlement of their disputes.
- => Acting as a dispute settlement body.
- => Supervising on a regular basis the operation of the revised agreement and ministerial declarations relating to goods, services, and Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

Various WTO agreements are the WTO's rule and the agreements are the result of negotiations between the members. The current set was the outcome of the 1986-93 Uruguay Round negotiations which included a major revision of the original General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

2) Demand for a product depends upon a number of factors. These include price, income of business availability and price of substitute products, advertising and sales promotion, population of buyers, changes in tastes and preferences.

(1) changes in demographic structure :-

A change in the population growth will bear direct relationship b/w the price quantity of certain commodities. If birth rate increases infant baby foods will be demanded.

(2) change in consumers tastes and fashion :-

According to the law of demand when price falls demand is expected to increase. Some times consumer's tastes may change as a consequence demand may be low even when the price falls ex: demand for sarees.

(3) changes in consumer's real income :-

When prices fall real income increases, which help people to demand certain goods in major quantities when goods become cheaper.

(4) changes in the distribution of income of consumers.

The demand for goods changes with changes in distribution of wealth in the society. Due to progressive taxation the rich people have to pay

(5) technology changes :-

Inventions and discoveries may result in the fall demand for old goods for example the introduction of LED TVs

- resulted in the fall of demand (C1) TVs.

(6) promotional programmes:- advertisement campaign in various media may create growing demand for many consumer durable goods and health products for example the demand for soaps.

(7) Elasticity of Demand - meaning:-

there are some goods for which demand changes little inspite of a change in price but in the case of some other commodities a small change in price would bring about a big change in demand elasticity of demand is term.

(3) (1) Recording the transactions:- the accounting process begins with recording of all transactions of similar nature in the book of original entry

(2) classifying the transactions:- the second stage consists of grouping the transactions of similar nature and posting them to the concerned accounting in another book called "ledger."

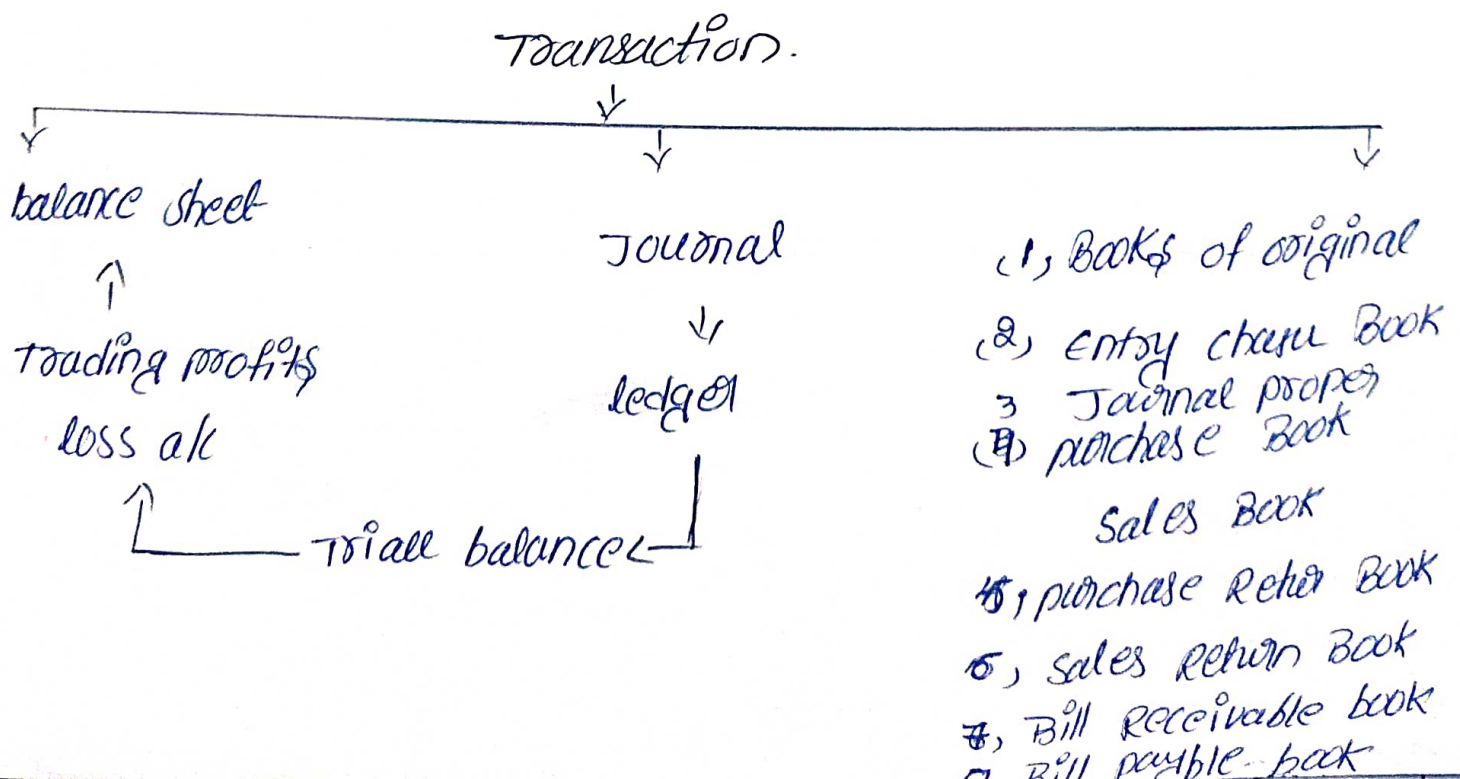
(3) summarising the transaction:

the next step is to prepare a year-end summary known as final accounts. Before preparing the final accounts in another we have to prepare a statement called 'trial balance'.

(4) Trading profit and loss account balance sheet:

the balance sheet all the other hand shows the position of assets and liabilities of the business as at the end of the year.

(5) Interpreting the results: the last stage consists analysing and interpreting the result shown by the final account.



MID-2 Fundamental Commerce

B. COM [A] 1 YEAR

P. Vijay Paul

Roll No : 57

14

15

Answer the following question :-

1. What is WTO?

World Trade Organization.

The Uruguay round of GATT (1986-93) gave birth to world trade organization. GATT was transformed into world Trade organization WTO with effect from 1st January, 1995. WTO is a Permanent transformed into world Trade organization (WTO) which has been established on the basis of an international treaty approved by Participating Countries.

It achieved the international status like IMF and IBRD but it is not an

Agency of the UNO. Its head office is in Geneva, Switzerland.

The strength of WTO membership in 2023 is 164 members.

features of WTO :- The following are the features

WTO.

1. WTO is a Permanent organization created by an international treaty ratified by the government and legislatures of members states
2. It governs trade not only in goods, but also in services and intellectual Property rights.
3. It has 3. global status similar to that of the IMF and the world Bank.

2. What are determinants of demand?

Determinants of Demand

Demand for a Product depends upon a number of factors. These include, Price, income of buyers, availability and Price of substitute Product, advertising and Sales Promotion, Population credit availability, geographic location of buy of changes in tastes and Preference of consumers etc.

Let us go through the factors that determine the demand for a Product or Products.

Changes in demographic structure :- A change in the Population growth will bear direct relationship between the Price and quantity of certain commodities. If birth rate increases instant baby foods will be demand more and vice versa.

2. Change in Consumers tastes and fashion :- According to the law of demand, when price falls demand is expected to increase. Sometimes consumers tastes may change.

Perfectly Inelastic demand :- Perfectly inelastic demand means that there would be no change in demand for a change in price.

Unitary Elastic Demand :- It refers to a situation where a given percentage change in price is accompanied by an equal percentage change in the quantity demanded.

Relatively Elastic Demand :- It refers to a situation where a small percentage change in the price of a commodity is accompanied by a greater percentage change in its quantity demanded.

3. Accounting Process accounting Cycle,?
Explain in the scope of Economics?

A. Scope of Economics

Every firm has to make a number of decisions everyday. It will make decision with regard to the Product to be Produced and Product line to be maintained.

Decision making is the key responsibility of the top management in the firm. The managing Director is the key figure in modern companies.

1. Demand Analysis and forecasting :- Demand analysis and forecasting occupies an important place in business economics. A business firm is a collection of factors of Production.

2. Theory of Production :- The theory of Production in economics helps in determining the size of firm and level of production.

3. Cost Analysis :- Firms attempt at minimization of Production costs. Cost estimates are essential for decision making. Manager must know the causes for variations in costs.

Pricing Policies :- The prices of the products that the firms sell bring income to the firm. Profit is the difference between total incomes and total costs.

5. Profit maximization :- The main aim of a firm is to make maximum profits. Profits depend upon the difference between revenue and costs.

- ① Low Types of Establishment of Rocky and methods of landscaping
- ② values in landscaping propagation, planting of shrubs and Herbaceous perennials ?

③

Values in landscaping :- Values in landscaping with some more types of Herbaceous and perennials.

1) Aesthetic value :- Aesthetic values in visually outdoor plants with spaces. The Aesthetic values is Herbaceous and perennial plants.

2) Biodiversity :- Biodiversity influenced by Reducing with Biodiversity species with landscaping in plants increasing birds, insects, Texture formation.

3) sustainability :- The sustainability with landscaping Herbaceous, perennial with fertilizers, chemicals using with Growing plants.

4) Economical values :- Economical values in priority with visually more economical value increasing with planting of shrubs and Herbaceous, perennials.

5) Functional values :- Functional values with erosion soil textures with shade purposes and privacy purposes with utilizing gardens plants will be functional values.

6) Environmental conservations :- The environmental conservations based on the climate conditions with friendly ecosystem.

7) Health and well-being :- The health well-being is exercises, health benefits and increasing. It is taken by influenced physically and mentally stress in decreasing with good health.

8) cultural historical values :- The cultural historical values in thousand years of back historical stores. Traditional values in India not soil pollution with values.

9) low - Maintenance :- It is low maintenance with heavy money with reducing also same time. The low maintenance is produces with increase.

10) Education :- The education people's in this knowledge for agriculture and horticulture with crops cultivation for utilizing knowledge. Herbaceous, shrubs, perennials with planting growing.

11) community engagement :- community engagement with community purposes in

Delicious plants and herbaceous, shrubs with environmental conservations with plants for growing.

12) Wildlife Habitats :- The Wildlife habitat Range of Environmental conditions and Biodiversity with species with habitat for Wildlife in increasing.

* The Horticulture Based on ornamental plants, for cultivation with Reducing Biodiversity with Wildlife of Range plants Herbaceous, shrubs, perennials in the plant Growing.

① LOWN TYPES OF LANDSCAPING :-

② Lown types of landscaping with 2 types.

1) Cool Weather conditions.

2) Green Weather Conditions.

1) Cool Weather conditions :- Cool Weather conditions based on the plants Growing for Good yield and Economic value in increasing. cool seasons with cultivation crops.

2) Green Weather conditions :- Green Weather conditions based on the cool

seasons for sufficient water for plants cultivation.

Maintenance and establishments Rocky Gardens
The maintenance for Gardens in the establishment for maintenance plantation.

Soil selection :- The soil selection is mainly suitable for selection. and lands pH value test for soil selection.

Rocky :- Rocky Gardens with plantation with suitable for gardening area and Rocky selection in all type of varieties for plant cultivation.

Maintenance :- cultivation for maintenance in Good cultural operations with cetelezing. Good Maintenance is best.

Fertilizers :- Fertilizers used in mostly important. Diseases and pests don't attacked with helpfull of fertilizers. Chemicals used with diseased plants.

Mouement :- The cultivation for every movement with observing with plants and cultivation. Good Cultural operations with establishment.

Methods of lawn landscapings Gardens
Water Gardening :- The Water Gardens with

Aquatic plants means in fishes with elaborate -ng Gardens.

preparing for Methods :-

Mulching :- The Gardens with mulching is mostly important with cleaning for all type of Methods.

Weeding :- The weeding preparations for Gardening areas is mostly important branches weed control for Hand weeding and Agriculture influence.

soil selection :- The soil selection in the pH test is first. After cropping with selection.

Fertilizers :- Fertilizers is important diseased plants for Reducing, sufficient water Well drained, drainage facilities with important.

Maintenance :- The maintenance is Good cultural operations with main.

Requirements :-

- * Good Crop and Good Cultivation of cultural operations.
- * Good presence Glazes, Masks, Glazes with maintenance.

* Rencelug

* children with dont allow to them

9

Ans* Basic concept of Floriculture

① Aesthetic significance.

② cultural significance.

③ Economic development.

① Aesthetic significance:

The development of floriculture to demand highly in Beauty purpose and Attraction of peoples.

→ These are adding a highly Attractive in nature used as a indoor and outdoor spaces.

② cultural significance:-

These cultural significance has remembering a culture and follows a tradition. It has containing a no of Gardens.

→ some times its expressed lots of emotions like happy movements, love and joy & happiness.etc...

③ Economic development:

These are grown a economically developed and it gives a more Profit based on a floriculture crops and some Traditional crops are cultivated.

→ In many areas exports and transports are became a give more Profit.

* Importance of Floriculture.

① Aesthetic values.

② culture and Traditional values.

③ Emotional values.

④ medicinal & cosmetics Preparation

⑤ Economically significance.

19

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① Aesthetic values:

Giving a some crops look like a adding Beauty. These are more Attractive and more useful values in the nature.
→ Some Gardens are Cultivated..

② cultural & Traditional values:

It gives a Best culture and development options for cultivists. and it remembered a History of gardens and importance and used also.

→ Preparing a shampoos and soaps, essential oils also prepared

③ Emotional value:

→ These are given a gifting Time also. used a different flowers

⇒ Ex: Express feeling like a love, congratulations, Joy and some wedding ceremonies functions also used.

④ Medicinal & cosmetics:

These are highly used some normal flowers and dried flowers also used as a some medicinal activity, & used.

→ And also Preparing shampoos, soaps, oils and etc.... prepared.

⑤ Economically Growth:

These are both common & commercial crops are highly cultivated development a Employees and Economy also developed.

* Export Domestic marketing channels:

① Exporting market: These have a highly exporters a local markets and shops and smart markets are developed in this market.

→ It has contain normal quality and Budget is also small quantity.

② Domestic market:

These are the exports the flowers likes a Bigg markets. and it contain a high quality production.... and world wide shipping also USA & Japan

(iii) marketing channels:

These are marketing channels are promoted a market like TV and news papers and advertisements are promotes a marketing channels.

Overall review of the floriculture importance and basic concepts are highly aesthetic values improved and it is shown as a cultural significance and lots of Emotion values are important.

→ The exports of international markets and national markets also importance.

②

AP

* Importance & area & production of AP & India.

Andhra Pradesh.

* Importance: The main importance of AP in highly cultivated a flower crops. It is mainly contains soil condition and climatic factors also important and it gives a income a employment.

* Area: In Andhra Pradesh have a such a wide range of cultivation of flowering crops. But some districts are highly cultivation in flower crops. They are: ① Chittoor ② Guntur ③ East Godavari dist.

* Production: The production of flowering crops are local markets and Bazar markets and grown & sales. Most of the flower productions have only transport a district wise to states and exports very easily.

India

* Importance : The India has been highly important containing in the world.

⇒ It is very expensive to cultivated hole shipping intranationally.

⇒ It gives a high income and Employment generation also Rich.

* Area : The cultivated a flowering crops are grown in India. Some states are cultivated

⇒ In all over India cultivated but some particular diffes [AP, Telangana, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu].

* Production : The Production of flowericulture crops international marketing shipping and used Transports and imports & exports are all available.

(3)
Ans

* Scope and importance of flowericulture in AP & India
Andhra Pradesh.

SCOPE

① Favorable climate

② Expenses potential.

③ Employment Generation

① Favorable climate:

In Andhra Pradesh have cultivated a flowering crops are totally based on a soil conditions and climatic changes are required.

② Expenses potential:

These are mostly cultivated a to attracts a area of seaports and airports areas.

⇒ Because of These two areas people are highly spend time and more attractive areas.

③ Employment Generation:

In AP and other states are generately high amount of Employment and Tourism areas also developed then automatically out income is increased.

Importance

① Environmental Conservation.

② Deficiency of Agriculture.

③

① Environmental conservation

These are Help of The Generation should be use of Environment and it helps a likes a Birds and insects

→ To protects their flowering crops.

② Deficiency of Agriculture:

Deficiency of Agriculture in the formars are educated and Guidelines and To Tell us a flowericulture crop cultivation are Best.

→ So pls do commercial crops and at the same time flowering crops also cultivated.

③ Tourism and Aesthetics;

To development of Beauty full filling areas are more income generately and also Aesthetic values also Rich in Andhra Pradesh.

India

* Scope and Importance of flowericulture in India.

scope

① Guidline development [Growing Demand]

② Exporting opportunity

③ Tourigh

① Growing demand

In India has been demanding of flowering crops and highly demands and used as a outdoor marketings and indoor marketings.

② Exporting opportunity

The Guidelines and exports also used their aesthetic values and cultivation and Grow better tips and suggestion should be more important for floriculture development in India.

③ Training Alltrancee:

Training and maintainance also better for Growing Crops.

⇒ It is used a Purpose of Industrial uses, Cosmotice uses.

* Importance:

- ① Employment Generation.
- ② Economy development.
- ③ cultural and Religious significance
- ④ Foreign Employment Earnings

The Both 4 Importance also Better for Growing Indias development.

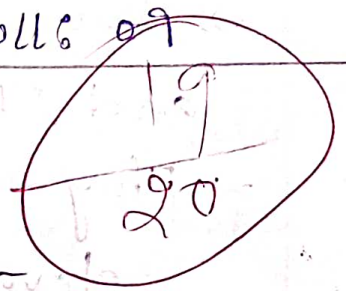
⇒ Employment Generation is more Important for Indias development.

⇒ As Per Indian economy also development when conformed followed a instructions.

⇒ The significance of cultural & Religious are mostly followed and remebered some good things.

⇒ Foreign employment Earnings are on, of the mostly followed now a days, Beacuse The main reasons have incomes and Employment.

The end

Floriculture:-Basic concept of Floriculture:-Aesthetic appeal:-

⇒ Floriculture is the Aesthetic appeals and Beauty, visually appealing.

⇒ It show attracting to the people

⇒ Flowers are mostly Beautiful.

Cultural Significance:-

⇒ Floriculture is a cultural significance most of the flowers show cultural and symbolising, and Traditional accepts.

Industrial uses:-

⇒ Flowers are mostly used in Industries like nurseries, shops.

⇒ They are planning Events and ornamental uses.

⇒ They also uses in fragrances.

Importance of Floriculture:-Aesthetic Importance:-

⇒ Flowers are beauty of locations and They show visually appealing.

⇒ They show attractive to the visitors

* Cultural Significance

⇒ Some flowers are show cultural appealing and Traditional flowers

⇒ They use only cultural purpose and devotionally user

* Emotional Value

⇒ Gifting Flowers are the commonly emotion of express of feeling.

⇒ They express emotional functionally and appreciate and congratulations

* Medicinal and Cosmetics uses

⇒ Most of the flowers used in medicinal purpose

⇒ Some flowers are only medicinal property.

⇒ Some flowers used in cosmetic purpose

* Economic Significance

⇒ Economic Significances are the mostly given an opportunity to the employment

⇒ In this flowers comes more income to the farmer

⇒ They give employment nurseries, shops and field workers

* Domestic Markets and Export Markets -

Domestic Markets -

- ⇒ Domestic Markets Flowers are commonly sales in local markets, nursery, shops and whole sale market.
- ⇒ They usually sales household purpose and functionally use.
- ⇒ This marketing is easy for locals.

Export Markets -

- ⇒ Export Marketing is Flowers are Markets by International Markets including Japan, Himalays etc.
- ⇒ The flowers are export an International market for ornamental uses.

Marketing Channels

- ⇒ Flowers are marketing from channels.
- ⇒ also some channels working by flowers.
- ⇒ online order for ornamental plants.
- ⇒ direct order for daily and functional uses.

Domestic Marketing and export markets channel markets are the main in floriculture.

2.
Ans

In Andhra Pradesh -

Importance -

- Floriculture is most favorable condition and soil conditions of the A.P.
- ⇒ It has good source for floriculture
- ⇒ good yield and income also.

Area -

- ⇒ It Area including Chittoor, Krishna, East Godavari are the best cultivation Area for floriculture

- ⇒ It export many Area

Production -

- ⇒ In AP has a wider range of production in floriculture

- ⇒ It export many Area for the production of flowers

- ⇒ It cultivation is very precious to the floriculture

- ⇒ It give employment for farmers

In India

Importance -

- ⇒ In India is the most favorable condition and soil is also good

→ In India has good facilities to cultivation of flowers.

→ It has good climatic also.

Area:-

→ In India, Area has Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Bangladesh for the good Area for cultivation of flowers.

⇒ In this Area has good soil and climate.

Production:-

⇒ In India has delicious range of production in flowers.

⇒ It has export in many countries of the flower.

→ In India, and Ap are the good for floriculture production.

3.
Ans

In Andhra Pradesh:-

Scope:-

⇒ In A.P. is a good scope for floricultural.

⇒ In this Area for the crops are give good yield.

* Favorable climate:-

⇒ The favorable in floriculture is based on

Climate and Soil condition of Flowers

→ Some flowers are high humidity or some flowers are low climatic conditions to cultivated flower.

Ex Rose is high humidity one day to 6 hours in sunlight

→ Climate condition is recovered for favorable climatic condition in cultivated.

2. Export potential:-

→ The flowers are cultivated in all over India they are export potential in seaport and airport to the International Market

→ The floriculture is transporting of various type of flowers

* Employment generation:-

→ The flower production is very important of Rural Areas

→ They are depends on the Income

→ Day in noted in the flowers sales for the farmers is employment generation.

Importance:-

* Economic contribution:-

→ They are in contribution of the economic for the potential are commercially production to the wedding, ceremony, the decorative

in flowers is attract the people
⇒ The flowers are demands as their market value

* Diversification of Agriculture:-

⇒ Floriculture is based on the part of the agriculture
⇒ They are cultivated in all types of vegetables fruit, flowers, leaf and flower

* Tourism and Aesthetics:-

⇒ They are beautiful places are attractive for the tourist.
⇒ Just like parks, zoos
⇒ Tourist are visit for so many places, in the world's different shapes and colour to parks, fountains, lighting nature of the shapes of animals
⇒ Roads side flower gardens

India

* Growing demand:-

⇒ Flower are cultivated in demand to cultivated
⇒ They are wholes to retail sale to the flowers
⇒ India, are flower are cultivated states in west bangal, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra

* Export opportunities

- ⇒ export opportunities in flowers in transport to the airports, Seaports and Train
- ⇒ They are International Marketing for flowers for export.

Technical advancement - Technical advancement in the florist to different thought for the cultivated practices in new Technologies for advancement.

Importance

Economic generation -

- ⇒ They are benefits of the farmers
- ⇒ Economically farmers are sales to mediates in low cash
- ⇒ But Market demands to light cost in flowers
- ⇒ They are demand for the seasonal to Market demand for the Econ.

Employment opportunities -

- ⇒ Employment opportunities in uneducated people are student in training to the people

⇒ They are sales in flowers to the urban areas and rural areas

⇒ Economically employment is coming for the day are, month

Cultural and Religious Significance

- ⇒ There are in cultural practices in the many Techniques to the Religious plants
- ⇒ They are tag to Plant Significance

Foreign Exchange Gardening

- ⇒ foreign exchange to the Flower are export to Import of the Flowers
- ⇒ They are ~~are~~ semores and wedding and other restarents et
- ⇒ They are exchange Gardening to garden and Flower production

19

④ Aesthetic appeal: Floriculture is a widely distributed in India, mainly used in aesthetic appeal & beauty purpose in floriculture.

- Floriculture is mainly in India is a best cultivation place, is based on climatic conditions.
- Floriculture is mainly used in aesthetic and beauty.

Cultural significance:

- Floriculture is a major of cultural events like weddings, ceremonies and expressing of love and functions.
- Mainly cultural events are used in flowers in India and AP.

→ Floriculture is a cultivation of flower plants in many different types of flowers are cultivated in cultivation of floriculture.

Industrial uses:

- Many of the industries are used in cultivation of floriculture in different types of celebrations and functions.
- Export of flower mainly perfumes, fragrances and cosmetic in the industrial purpose.
- Flowers of different in types are cultivated in cultivation of floriculture used in other countries are exported in flowers.

Importance of Floriculture:-

Aesthetic appeal:- Flowers are cultivated in Floriculture cultivation and mainly these flowers are used in beauty purpose and symbolizing of love and weddings are used.

Cultural significance:- Flowers are used in the events like functions, marriages or, ceremonies, symbol of love and other uses.

→ mainly these flower are used in cultural events.

Emotional values:- many peoples like flowers in human beings are also used in beauty of flowers. symbol of love, joy and congratulations

→ mainly used in emotions. of values. and ~~the~~ weddings.

Demand and export of Floriculture

Demand of Floriculture:- Floriculture demand is a very high level of flower cultivation. mainly other countries are exported in high demand in cultivation of floriculture.

→ Floriculture widely distributed in soil and climatic conditions based on the floriculture in India.

→ India is the best cultivation place in floriculture.

Export of Floriculture:- Floriculture is a export of flowers are mainly in other countries mainly Japan, Malaysia and West Bengal other countries.

→ they are many uses are export in the different places are export and marketing in culture of flowers.

→ mainly export in international markets in other countries and states.

Q2
A:

Importance of Floriculture

Floriculture is a cultivation of flowers in ornamental gardens.

→ mainly floriculture based on their soil and climatic conditions.

→ they are very different types of flower species are cultivated in cultivation of floriculture management systems.

In Andhra Pradesh

Importance:- mainly cultivated areas are AP in cultivation of floriculture. based on their soil and climatic conditions.

→ vary from the different types of flowers are cultivated in flowers like roses, chrysanthemums and jasmine flowers.

Area:-

→ these are cultivated areas are mainly in Andhra Pradesh some areas are selected in floriculture cultivation on Chittoor, Kda Kadapa, East godavari mainly cultivated areas.

→ In the cultivation of floriculture in some of the different areas are selected in flowers cultivation.

production:-

→ production techniques mainly used for the cultivation of floriculture.

→ mainly cultivated flower are export in the other states and international markets are export in cultivation of flowers.

→ these are mainly in the export in the different types of markets and international markets are export in flowers.

In India

Importance:-

- Floriculture is a flower cultivation of crops
- mainly importance in India it has a different types of flowers are used in weddings and ceremonies and symbol of love and joy and congratulations.
- mainly used for the importance of floriculture cultivation of flowers

Area:-

- cultivation of floriculture is mainly in India
- some different soil and climatic conditions based on their areas.
- mainly in the cultivation of floriculture is distributed areas are West Bengal, Kerala, and Karnataka
- cultivated of flowers roses and marigold and Jasmine are mainly cultivated of flowers.

Production:-

- production of floriculture is mainly in different types of markets international export markets and national. export markets are very in the different types of flowers are cultivated in the marketing.

→ Many different types of the markets are of flowers are export of demand in international markets.

③ Scope favourable climate:-

→ cultivation of floriculture based on their local soil and climatic conditions.

→ most important in sector of local climate in Andhra Pradesh and India.

→ Based on the soil and climatic conditions in cultivation of floriculture.

Economical values:- mainly these are the different

types of values are: economical in floriculture.

→ Floriculture is an important in cultivation of flower production.

→ other states and countries are exported in the flower in very high in marketable price in economical growth increase.

Cultural values:-

→ Flowers are mainly used for the different types of appreciation purpose.

→ mainly used for the cultural programmes are very important in flowers.

→ symbol of love, joy and, congratulations mainly used for flowers.

Industrial uses:- these are used in import and export of markets in flowers are used in the

mainly they are perfumes, cosmetics and different products are used.

→ Export of different types of places and other countries are export of production.

In India

→ vary from the different of types flower cultivation in the floriculture.

→ mainly used for functions, weddings and ceremonies and symbol of love and joy purpose.

→ many peoples are like in ornamental gardens in floriculture management.

→ They are very useful in health purpose and different types of decorations for indoor and outdoor plants.

Emotional values :- Floriculture management system of flowers are very emotional purpose are used in flowers.

→ They are very beauty and aesthetic appeal purpose. mainly in rose flowers and marigolds.

Industrial importance :- many flowers are used for cosmetics, and beauty of nature and perfumes are used in industrial purpose.

→ They are vary from the international markets are export in the flower productions.

→ many flowers are other states are exports of in industrial purposes.

→ used in beauty purpose and health purpose and different methods of importance in floriculture management systems.

①

Ans:

Basic Concept of Floriculture:

* Aesthetic Appeals: Floricultural Focus is on the cultivation of Flower, on their beauty and visual appeals. It includes the Creating a maintaining of flower gardens, flowers arrangements, and Ornamental Landscaping.

* Cultural Significance:

Flowers have cultural and beauty of Symbolizing in Various Society's. It including the rituals Ceremonies, Celebrations, Symbolizing love, Joy, and Remembrances.

* Industrial Uses:

A part of their visual and beauty and the flower used in the cultural and traditions.

Importance of Flowers:

* Aesthetic Importance:

Flowers are appreciated in colour, shapes and Fragrances. They are commonly used in the enhance of beauty in the outdoor and indoor spaces.

* Cultural Significance:

Flowers play vital role in the cultural, religious

Practices, Weddings, Funerals, Celebrations, and Emotional and Themes.

* Emotional value:

Gifting flower Common way to express the Such as Love, Sympathy, and Celebrations.

* Medicinal and Cosmetic Uses:

Many flowers are used in the practical, and herbal medicines and Therapeutic benefits in the peoples.

* Economic Significance:

The Industry, floral shops, local markets, and Super-markets, employment business, generates Substantial economic activities.

Domestic and Export marketing of Flowers:

* Export Domestic marketing:

Many Countries are flower are export to international markets. Key export including United States like Urope and Japan. High quality of flowers and Stricts quality and adheres phytoStationary are Succesfull the Export markets.

* Marketing Channels:

Flowers are marketing through Various channels, Marketing channels, online Sale Platforms and direct Sale to florists.

In Andhra Pradesh:

②
Ans:

Scope:

* Favorable Climate:

Ap's the climate and Soil Conditions are well-suited for floriculture. allowing year-round marketing and the wide range of variety flowers.

* Export potential:

The states strategic locations near the Seaport and air port provides opportunities, and export of flowers in the international markets.

* Employment generations:

Commercial Floriculture is Ap due to employment opportunities, benefiting the rural communities.

Importance:

* Economic Contribution

Floriculture contribute substantially, the states economy generates income for farmer and promoting rural development.

* Diversification and Agriculture

Flowers diversification and Agriculture sector, reduce the dependency of traditional crop.

* Tourists and Aesthetics:

Flower gardens and nurseries are attracts the Tourists and enhance of the beauty of the states.

In India:

Scope:

* Growing Demand:

The increasing demand of flowers in India, and the both personal and commercial purposes presents a growing of the floriculture.

* Export Opportunities:

Floriculture is potential export flowers and flowers products are exports in the international markets.

* Technological Advancement

Advance the greenhouse or polyhouse technologies are included in the traditional crops.

Importance:

* Income

Floriculture provides a income a wide range of variety from stockholder, small scale from farmers and countries worldwide.

* Employment Opportunities:

The sectors are nears the substantially in the number of peoples, including the women and rural labors.

* Foreign Exchange Earnings:

The foreign of flowers and flowers products, contribute a foreign exchange earnings.

i). Basic of Floriculture :-
Ans Aesthetic Appeal :-

- ⇒ The Aesthetic is a various of design plants to decorate to attract people to appear visual appealing.
- ⇒ The Economical Floriculture is good marketing a generally come to income a Farmers.
- ⇒ Some of the places are appearing Aesthetically, to outdoor settings and indoor setting is very useful the Floriculture.

Cultural Significance :-

- ⇒ The Floriculture of Flowers are used like a cultural and religious.
- ⇒ It is mostly uses a Ceremonies, Wedding, Fraugrances, to connect the people emotions.

Industrial use :-

- ⇒ Some of the industrial are in front of Flowers, plants and some trees are planting, to appear visually.
- ⇒ The Floriculture Flowers seeds some of industrial make to prepare oils, cosmetics and etc... Ex: Sunflower.

Importances of Floriculture :-

Aesthetic Value :-

- ⇒ The Flowers are decorate a indoor and outdoor setting and relife mind sets Flower to peoples, and relife stress and so etc...
- ⇒ The Gardens, Parks, are cleaning and pruning different designing to development various landscapes.
- ⇒ The Aesthetic beauty is only shows Flowers.

Emotion value :-

- ⇒ The peoples are very used to Flowers their Express to other Emotion to a Rose Flower like symbolical love Expression to another peoples.

Cultural Significance:

- ⇒ they mostly used flowers in cultural and religious and wedding, decorating school colleges, fragrances ceremonies.

Economical values:

the Floriculture is exporting flowers states district and countries their economical party good income to farmers and rural communities.

- ⇒ the flowers of floricultural are using in cosmetics and herbal medicine and fragrances to help the flowers.

domestic value:-

- ⇒ they are only local marketing flowers to provide only nearby areas and state to making the flowers.
- ⇒ the florist farming farmers are also coming to a general income.
- ⇒ they states are exporting the flowers and good income sources are come to out.

Import and Export

- ⇒ It is world wide to exporting the floricultural flowers.
- ⇒ To another country to exporting the marketing flowers.
- ⇒ It mainly export the great flower is European and Japan.
- ⇒ They are export like a seaports and air ports and trains travels also.

Marketing channel:-

- ⇒ The worldwide to flowers are marketing is good income.
- ⇒ In our India and also economic party also good income.

2) Floricultural in A.P and India.

Ans 1) In Andhra Pradesh:-

Importances:

- ⇒ the floricultural in A.P their based a climatic and soil condition and well-suited to year
- ⇒ allowing year round crops into a flowers.

Area :-

- ⇒ the Floriculture is including some of districts like Chittoor, Krishna and East Godavari to prominent flowers.
- ⇒ They three districts are mostly cultivation the Floriculture crops to generate a good income sources.
- productions :-
- ⇒ the Floriculture importance of A.P mostly cultivation flowers are Rose, Jasmine and chrysanthemum.
- ⇒ the Rose, Jasmine and chrysanthemum are more demand on markets and produces a good income to a farmers.

In India :-

Importance :-

- ⇒ the Floriculture flowers importances in India, it is a export to a International countries and to a prominent flowers.
- ⇒ they are cultivated a year round crops to variety of export worldwide.

Area :-

- ⇒ Their prominent flowers are cultivates mostly some states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal.
- ⇒ Our India is vase of Floriculture flowers.
- productions :-

- ⇒ the Ornamental flowers are mostly production and producing some flower like a Rose, Marigold and Orchids.
- ⇒ they are mostly demands on the Floricultural markets to states and International countries to exporting the flowers.

3) Scope of Floriculture :-

Ans: 1) In Andhra Pradesh :-

Favourable climate :-

- ⇒ they Based on the Favourable climate and soil condition and allowing the year-round varieties are cultivations.

Export potential :-

- ⇒ they are Export Flowers in any district to Generate income.
- ⇒ the Rural Communities are Benefits to income Generate at the Floricultural cultivation crops.

Employment Generations :-

- ⇒ they are provide some of peoples to employment because the flowers are various types of uses in our daily life.
- ⇒ And also Employment the peoples also, because some peoples are cultivation, and Exporting, markets those labours are wants to the Floricultural.

Importances :-

Economical Contribution :-

- ⇒ In the Andhra Pradesh some of the peoples are Economical to inprovides a Generation Flower and selling in marketing.
- ⇒ And they are Useful to a Economical labours and Farmers.

Diversification of Agriculture :-

- ⇒ the Diversification of greenhouse and polyhouses are useful to a Agricultural
- ⇒ they are a part of the Agriculture to cultivate a different types of Flowers.

Tourisms and Aesthetic

- ⇒ The Flowers are visual appealing to cultivate different types in different places to peoples appear like to a attractivel and Emotionally connection with Nature also. it is a Aesthetic part of the Human life.

In India :-

Growing demands :-

- ⇒ the Flowers are increasing and high demands to peoples to Lordshive life (pooja) and wedding Functions, ceremonies. it is yearly and seasonly wants

Wants to Flower so become a more demands of Flowers. (3)

Export Opportunities :-

- They are Export Flowers to another countries and states also. To demanding flowers are more income and profit to farmers and middle of marketing persons also.
- They are Export at Weddings, Functions, Ceremonies to participatory design aesthetics of Flowers.

Technological Advancement :-

- The technology is taken come to a advance to planning the wedding and shoot location, Functions etc..

Importances :-

Income Generation :-

- They Floriculture Flowers are mostly Export a world wide Flowers to mostly demanding Flowers to come a income and more profit also.
- They are mostly demanding Flowers only nowadays to Generate a incomes.

Cultural and Religious Significances :-

- The Floriculture of Flowers are used in a cultural and Religious it can mostly uses a ceremonies, wedding planners, Fraugrances, Lordships gods and different or various planning the Beers.

Foreign Exchanging Learning :-

- It is a Exchanging process to our country to another country. The high demands Flowers are Exchange to want that Flowers to taken out also Flower it is a Exchanging processing and Earning also money in this process.

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P. Anaga Samadhya

III BSc (BCU)

NO. 14

Horticulture

MID-T

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Landscaping

A) Aesthetic Value :- Visually constructed Attractively in outdoor spaces.

→ Aesthetic value measuring in historical story based on constructing.

→ Visually constructing colour, texture and formation.

B) Biodiversity :-

→ Landscaping in improving Biodiversity species.

→ Birds, Insects, Wild life animals are improving with Landscaping.

→ Propagation and planting of shrubs and herbaceous Perennials improving Biodiversity species.

C) Sustainability

→ Propagation and planting of shrubs in using Several methods are there.

→ There in mainly tells that particular pesticides using for eco-friendly.

D) Economical Values :-

→ Landscaping several types in mainly using for low cost and low time waste methods.

→ Economically well fulfilling with Economical Values.

e) Functional values :-

- ⇒ Propagation on and Planting mainly purposes on shade and privacy.
- ⇒ Landscaping Shrubs and Perennials using on added on functional values in shade purpose and privacy.

f) Environmental conservation :-

- ⇒ Landscaping in mainly effected on friendly ecosystem of Natural activities.
- ⇒ Environmental Wildlife animals are don't causing for Wild decisions.
- ⇒ shrubs and plants grown are using soil erosion.

g) Health - Well being

- ⇒ Landscaping methods are using on peoples mental stress and physical appearance.
- ⇒ Parks in workouts and exercises and running through physical appearance.
- ⇒ Attractive structures are impressing peoples mind and peaceful life.

h) culture - Historical values

- ⇒ Landscaping in some constructions Landmarks in culture - Historical values.
- ⇒ Generational peoples emotions are carryforward into Another Generations.

i) Low - maintenance :-

- ⇒ Low cost in budgetable maintenance in Landscaping propagation method and including less time value.

J) Education :-

- Education values in including peoples are creative thoughts to constructive invoting methods.
- Build on Beauty With Brain to constructive Building on educational values.

K) community

- ⇒ Several community areas people are Gathering to searching on constructing Landscaping methods.
- shrubs and pernnial plants propogating on Land Scaping values.

L) Wild -

- ⇒ Welcoming in to Biodiversity species on Landscaping values in Wild Animals.
- ⇒ friendly ecosystem methods using through a increasing Wild life Animal species.
- ⇒ Insects, Birds, and Wild life Animals are including them.
- ⇒ Increasing Several species in Biodiversity.

2) Lawn types

cool-climate Grasses :-

→ cool-climates in grown lawns are including cool climate Grasses.

→ plants are grown in cool conditions.

ex:- Blue Grass.

Hot-climate Grasses:-

→ There in mainly tells the Bermuda grass.

→ Bermuda Grass Propagating tropical situations in grown high temperature or sufficient temperature.

ex:- Bermuda Grass.

Establishment and Maintenance of Rocky garden

1) Soil selection

→ Soil selection is more important through a lawns growing.

→ Soil type there in which type of Grass are Propagating pick to their variety.

2) Seed selection:-

→ Based on soil conditions choosing on seed growing so pick to improved variety.

3) fertilization:-

→ Prevearly using tests are causing through a precatations of preveantly selecting them variety.

4) Irrigation:-

Seedling After few hours in Irrigating first of all After that critical conditions in also.

5) Fertilization :-

- Growing process in some diseases are causing through damaging lawns.
- So using fertilizations to friendly-ecosystem.

Airation :-

- Roots are grown through a airtational conditions.
- Establishment and maintance of Water Gardens.

① Aquatic plants

- Plant and Animal debris are trim plant are using through cultivating Water Gardens.
- Water Gardens are using on Equatic Animals there in fishes, Aquatic plants, frogs.

② Site selection :-

Impressive water grown areas in choosing for establishment and maintance of water Gardens.

③ Mulching :-

Aquatic plants throug another plants are grown them removing Ather plants necessary.

④ Seed selection

Improved varieties are choosing to propagating Water Gardens.

⑤ Irrigations

- Rarely High Humidity conditions in don't given irrigations.

⑥ Shape and structure

choosing shapes and structures are tells to cultural and historical stories.

⇒ shapes are Attractively show them.

Instructions and precautions of lawn types.

1) Garden surroundings in tension using them.

2) Gardens don't allowing on childrens and pets are don't allowing.

3) Insects and pests are effecting on Gardens in using precautions are necessary.

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A:

Basic concept of flowers.

1) Aesthetic Appeal:- cultivation of floricultural crops on visually Appeal on attractively feels on happy and stress relief conditions.

2) cultural significance

cultivated on cultural Basing crops are picked up to variety is having culture appearance.

⇒ cultural significance are remembering on our culture and traditions.

3) Economic Development

⇒ floricultural crops are wide range of cultivating Process mainly Economic Development purpose.

⇒ There in wide range earnings are there.

Importance of flowers

1) Aesthetic Importance:-

⇒ Aesthetic Importance of flowers are visually Appeal on modern flowers.

⇒ Mostly flowers are feelings on Emotions, stress relief conditions and outdoor relivance of

Aesthetic Importance:-

2) cultural Importance:-

⇒ environ mental conditions based on climata-ric conditions in some specific flowers are grown in region areas.

3) Economic Importance :-

- Increasing on employment generations.
- Particularly farmers are demanding on our strengths are giving in to local markets.
- Economically developing on economic importance.
- 4) Medical and Industrial uses
- some specific flowers are cultivating only for medical purpose.
- Industrial wise using on perfumes and fragrances of products using in industrial companies.

5) Economic and Employment Generation

- commercially cultivating some floricultural varieties only on economically reducing our earnings.
- Employment generations are increasing on floricultural departments.
- Industrial wise wide range income is reducing

6) Marketing channels

- Propagating on some specific advantages on marketing channels.

* Export and Domestic markets

1) Export market channels

- Products are export on other countries, choosing some methods in seaports areas and Airport areas through products are exporting.

2) Domestic markets

- there in specific varieties are exporting in other countries.
- using Religion Areas to other countries.

③ Scope in AP

① Favorable climate

- Based on environmental conditions in some varieties are choosing them and cultivating flowers.
- Specific regions in some climatic conditions in based on nature variety are growing on wide range of favorable climatic conditions.

② Export potential

- flowers and flower products exporting author countries with using seaports methods.
- ⇒ some products are using airport sectors.
- ⇒ wide range varieties in dried flowers are exporting on their countries.

③ Employment Generation

- ⇒ Particularly population is very highly so employment chances are less than of our population.
- so floricultural industrial uses in first of all employment generating on generation wise.
- ⇒ Reducing farmers very much on technical methods are using through a generating employment conditions.

Importance of AP

① Export commercial

- ⇒ some products are wide range of products exporting author countries with using seaports and

→ Some rare species there are dried flowers fragrances also export on Author Region areas.

2) Defention of Agriculture.

→ There in remembering our culture and traditional follows to cultivations of Region crops.

→ Commercially using on Increasing Income purpose.

→ Using on some Agricultural Techniques.

→ Technical thoughts through mechanically 'proving on Agricultural Techniques.

3) Tourism and Aesthetic values

→ Some Floricultural crops on only for Tourism purpose, there in peoples visiting them for emotion connection with some Aesthetic values.

→ stress relief and sadness removing, changing on climatic conditions in Tourism Techniques are applicable.

* Scope in India

① Growing on Demand

Some specific species are demanding on reducing cultivation process.

→ There in medical and Industrial purpose are demanding on Growing of floricultural crops cultivating purpose.

② Export opportunities

→ exporting is very crucial part of floricultural Propagating.

→ using on some specific spots and some specific appointments also.

→ Some Governal permissions through a Exporting

- ② Area And production of floriculture in AP and India.
- ① Andhra Pradesh
- Importance :- favourable conditions in highly growing varieties are cultivating flowers.
- ⇒ Exporting on other countries. using on some specific medical and Industrial uses in using floricultural products.
- Area :- Distributing on chittoor, uttarpradesh state wise areas in Distributing Floricultural crops.
- Production :- There in Specifically some flowers are cultivating state wise. Ex :- chrysanthamum, rose and Jasmine etc.

India

- Importance :- There in World wide varieties are choosing for medical purpose and Industrial uses based on the cultivating favorable conditions crops are cultivating some specific flowers.
- Area :- Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, and West Bengal India wide distributing range of Increasing Area production.
- ⇒ India wide Areas in cultivating crops are there.
- Production :- There in specifically Rose and marigold specifically cultivating in India.
- ⇒ Specific conditional crops are choosing and cultivating them specific species.
- ⇒ Economically highly earning varieties are there.

3) Technical Advancement :-

- ⇒ some species year-round cultivation crops in some technical green house and polyhouses in cultivating them.
- ⇒ There are some suitable climatic factors are require them.

Importance in India

① Income Generations

- ⇒ Economically commercial crops are cultivating for income reducing purpose.
- ⇒ farmers also demanding our rights for increasing income techniques.
- ⇒ Employment Generation. Increasing them.

② Employ opportunities

- ⇒ Agricultural operations in specific skill full peoples are choosing to employment opportunities.
- ⇒ Employ opportunities during a world wide income increasing.

③ Cultural Relavence

culturally some climatic factors using through varieties are choosing them.

Foreign Export Earnings :-

Another countries in exporting and economically high range of earnings are there.

Horticulture - Mid - (1)

Ornamental Horticulture

Name : K. Anusha

Group : III BSC(BCH)

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- ① Write an essay on Lawn Types Establishment and maintenance Methods of Rocky and Water Garden?
- ② values in landscaping propagation planting of shrubs and Herbaceous, perennials?

Answers

③
Ans

① Aesthetic values

② Biodiversity

③ Economic values

④ Functional values.

⑤ Education.

⑥ Health and wellbeing.

⑦ Animal conservation.

⑧ Sustainability.

⑨ Economic Engagements.

⑩ Aesthetic values :-

The values of landscaping it is added a maintenance of Beauty and Aesthetic valuing in plants
⇒ And the Herbaceous shrubs and perennials shrubs are improved of values in nature and Aesthetic values in natural outdoor spaces.

⑪ Biodiversity :-

The values of landscaping to improved a nature in values of Biodiversity. and it is improved for adding values in to a welcoming a birds, insects and form. Exploration.
⇒ It is completely improved a diversity in nature.

⑫ Economic values :-

It is improved a the land values and at the same time The shrubs and perennials are adjustments a values and go forward Economically.

⇒ It is more given a productivity and profit also values.

⑬ cultural and historical values

⑭ Environmental conservation.

⑮ low maintenance.

③ Functional value:-

The values in landscaping a to improved functional Society. and it helps the improved a another functional values by using a herbs and perennials through the shade purpose and privacy and windbreaks...

④ Environmental conservation:-

In landscaping to improved a wild life biodiversity. and to improved a plants propagation like a soil erosion controlled in natural days.

→ It is help and improved a controlled a pollutions and prevent a pest and insects.

⑤ Education:-

It is used a How to increase members of plants, How it is used a good knowledge in natural and cultivated plants properly.

⑥ Health and well being:-

It is herbs and perennials to the improved a physical and mentally to releaf stress.

→ It is used as a humans to good health and natural feeling maintenance.

⑦ Cultural and Historical values:-

It is carry forward a values of history and cultural values in landscaping carry forward a historical significance..

→ It is look like a values it is improved another values are History gardens in landscaping.

⑧ Low maintenance:-

It is maintenance a low budget and improved a various a breeds in shrubs and herbaceous it is adding a more values when we have adding a more profit.

⑨ wild life and Habitat:-

It is good for wild life animals and it is adding a more animals and protection a shade purpose and living in natural ecosystem.

Q

Ans

* Lawn Types;

① Cool-weathering conditions:-

The cool weathering conditions are examples is blue grasses
→ it is contains a cool conditions / cool climates.

② Dry-weathering conditions:-

It is dry-weathering conditions contains a examples of bermuda grasses.

→ It contains a Dry / and high Temperatures.

* Maintenance and methods of Rocky garden:-

① Soil Preparation:-

The Preparation of soils are properly to soil mixed and it contains a well drainage systems are important.

② Seed (or) Sod :

The maintenance of seeds are prepared a based on a budget and choice of seeds.

③ Watering:-

To given a watering in to the plants in rocky garden are highly adjustable in lawns.

④ Rock selection / Site selection:-

Based on the Rock selection to choosing a site and Rock size either Big Rocks / Small Rocks.

⑤ Mowing:-

Mowing the plants are highly lawns in small sizes and after the transplanting a mainfield in nature.

⑥ Irrigation:-

To irrigation is very important for plant growths and lawns growth are important in natural ecosystem.

⑦ Fertilizers

To given a fertilizers are frequently to improved a Rocky gardens.

* Maintenance and methods of water garden:-

① Soil

To Prepared a water garden in mainly adjustables are and mixed a best soil improved for health growth.

② Site Selection

To selected the site are properly adjustable in natures and high nutrients are given in soil mixture to improved good seed beds.

③ Irrigation

To frequent water irrigation is more important for a water gardens.

⇒ It is a highly not required in water garden, because of it is water gardens.

④ Weeding

The water garden in weeding methods are highly used and maintenance also very easy and But Take a some precautions are frequently.

⑤ Fertilization

To taken a fertilizations are highly but NPK values are highly fertile soils are contains good lawns systems and fertilizers are highly grows.

⑥ Aquatic Plants

The Aquatic Plants are highly lotus and lilies and highly grown in Aquatic natures.

⇒ some Aquatic plants are grows and some animals like a Fishes / Frogs.

* Some precautions

⇒ The establishment of lawns are to avoid the pests and childs.

⇒ To Prepared a fencing in water gardening...

⇒ To Avoid the pests and insects in lawn using a herbs and shrubs and perennials.

in end

MID-1

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② In Andhra Pradesh

Ans

Importance :- The floriculture due to climatic conditions and soil management with flower cultivation. The AP for major source and employment generation with cultivation.

areas :- The flowers cultivation with distributed districts like East Godavari, Chittoor, Kanabaka for areas with cultivations.

production :- The Andhra Pradesh productions with climatic conditions Based on the cultivation flowers. Roses, Chrysanthemum, Jasmine with productions.

In India :-

Importance :- The floriculture with flowers productions in climatic and soil managements with cultivation of flowers in India.

areas :- The areas with flower cultivation in the states like, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka etc.

The states for dedicated areas in the India for cultivation in flowers.

production :- The cultivation of flowers production also like marigold, Rose, Jasmine of varietal of flowers with India for production.

* In Andhra Pradesh and in India was flower cultivation in some areas with Agriculture lands with flower cultivation used them. The world wide for beauty Appeal and gardens for growing with flowers demand International Exports for flowers.

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The Basic Content Flowers :-

Aesthetic Appeal :- The flowers content used due to Economically and Nationally. The flowers is Aesthetic Appeal in visual beauty perpes and Gardens, nurseries with used to Aesthetic Appeal for Intaduct.

cultural significance :-

The cultural significance with Tradition - al perpes in the used to cultivation with flowers.

vation is internationally high demand with flowers. The Economically is income is high with production based on economy.

Domestic Flowers and marketing flowers

Domestic flowers :- Domestically flowers with India and Andhra Pradesh with flowers demand is high. quality, freshness, size, smell based with worldwide is markets with high economy.

Marketing flowers :- marketing flowers also all type of varieties with cultivation and marketing based on seasonal flowers with marketing and production in high quality. Agriculture landscaping with cultivation. international markets with containers, Gummy bags with exporting.

Exporting marketing :-

The flowers is first cultivation is mainly matured flowers. The next with then bags with Gummy bags, polythen bags and etc. with storage. Grading with flowers in the marketing after. The exports for containers, seeports some extra. International marketing with exporting them India and AP.

medicinal uses :- The Flowers cultivation
for uses in Fragrants, Perfumes, Flower shops
and Ayurvedic, oils, Body perfumes etc.
with utilizing with Flowers. The interna-
tional marketings is more than Flowers with
Export.

Importances of Flowers :-

Aesthetic Appeal :- The Aesthetic appeal in
this Flowers with beauty visual and
gardens with Aesthetic Appeals for utili-
zing.

cultural significance :- The cultural signi-
ficance with Tradition people with used
to cultivation of Flowers. The cultural
significance.

Emotional value :- The emotional values in
visually Joy, love, appreciate, Congratula-
tions and Encouragements, with arrangements
for emotional value.

medicinal and cosmetic value :-

The Flowers cultivation in this some Flowers
with cosmetic in Ayurvedic oils and che-
mical oils with producing and cultivation,
medicinal purposes with utilizing Flowers.

Economical values :-

The Economical values in the Flower cultiva

③ scope in andhra pradesh

Favorable climate :- The Based on the Environmental conditions with flower cultivation. The all round - years with any seasons in Based on flower cultivation.

Exporting significance :-

The Flowers Exporting with seaports and airports with international marketings with Flowers.

Employment Generation :- The Employment Generation is Commercially, crucial areas with opportunities with Employment Generation. The Flowers demand with opportunities with Communities.

Importance of Flowers

Export Commercially :- The Exporting commercially is some wide range of worldwide with exporting with any flowers and exporting.

Definitation of Agriculture :- The Agriculture purpose is land utilized in the all type of varieties in cultivation. The seasonal Based and climatic conditions Based with cultivation.

Tourism and Aesthetic Appeal :-

The Tourism spaces with beauty effects visually and gardens, nurseries, aesthetic appeals and Butterfly Gardens, parks, Botanical gardens with Towers with attracting for flowers.

Scope in India

Demand Flowers :-

The scope in India for flowers with demand is, flowers quality and size based on the demand is higher.

Income Generation :-

The income generation with flower demand and marketing for all types of varieties in the any flowers with cost is higher.

Employment Generation :-

The Employment Generation is commercially based on committees for opportunities with Employment Generation.

Scope in Importance

Flowers of Relavance :-

The flowers with cultivation in the Francees, perfumes, oils, and Ayurvedic oils

* with Relaxed in utilizing.

Tourism areas flowers :- The Tourism areas with flowers in the aesthetic appeal and gardens, nurseries and parks with peoples for relaxation in the tourists with attracting.

Cultural significance :-

The cultural based on Tradition purposes with utilizing for flowers. The AP and India was marketing in the International marketing for used their flower cultivation arrangements.

HORTICULTURE MID EXAM-2

Paper - V

Semester - IV

20

KAGCHITHA

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B.Sc (Horticulture)

Roll No 10

1. Write an Essay on pest & disease of potato crop?
2. Write an essay on Bhendi?
3. Write on fungicidal solutions, slurries, past & their application.
4. Write an Essay a principle and Method of plant disease management

Answers

Q. Ans: Principle and Methods of Plant disease Management:

⇒ Principle and Methods of plant disease Management is very useful to plant crops.

⇒ In Developing and Increasing the crops there are used.

⇒ In the following Methods are used

1. Cultural practices
2. Sanitation
3. Quarantine and Exclusion
4. Biological controls
5. Chemical controls
6. Integrated pest Management
7. Forecasting and Monitoring
8. Genetic Resistance
9. Education and training.

1. Cultural practices:-

⇒ Cultural practices are the main useful thing in Methods of plant Management.

- It includes the timing, sequence, crop rotation.
- In most of cultural practices are also p. 11/12
- In timing and seasonal crop rotation is must.

2. Sanitation:-

- Sanitation plays a major role in pest management.
- Dead plant, diseased branches are removing and fully sanitised the plant.
- In sanitised the total plant the diseased is not spread to other parts.
- In sanitization is useful to all type of plants.

3. Quarantine and Exclusion:-

- Quarantine is also best method of controlling pest and disease.
- In diseased plant is quarantine and fully recovered after the plant is normal position.
- In that case disease and pest is controlling easily.
- No new plant spread the viruses.
- It is also useful method.

4. Biological control:-

- In Biological control method is very, very important.
- In some pest controlled by some insects.

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- ⇒ In that type of Method is no harmful and no more side effects
- ⇒ The diseases also controlled by some pest so this method is useful to all types of crops.

5. Chemical control:-

- ⇒ Chemical controlling Method is also useful Method
- ⇒ In some chemical like fungicides and pesticides, bactericides are using the pest Management.
- ⇒ If using spraying the chemicals and pesticides
- ⇒ No of plants are only using chemical controlling Methods.

6. Integraty pest Management

- ⇒ Integraty pest Management (IPM) :- is also useful method.
- ⇒ In closely crops spreads the diseases and pests easily.
- ⇒ In that crops using this method to prevent the disease easily
- ⇒ To use fencing, tidly the crops with clothes

⇒ The combined crops easily attacks the diseases easily.

⇒ It involves cultural practices Biological controls and judicious Methods

⇒ By using sprays controls pests

7. forecasting and Monitoring-

⇒ forecasting and Monitoring is using the pest controlling.

⇒ In certified and Identifying the diseases

⇒ In certain chemicals are using the pest by controlling the diseases

⇒ It is also useful methods.

8. Genetic Resistance-

⇒ Developing and utilising this Methods by long time resistance plants

⇒ large time diseases plants are controlling the Resistance breeding.

⇒ In breeds the breeding in high power Resistance plants are crossing to producing new plants

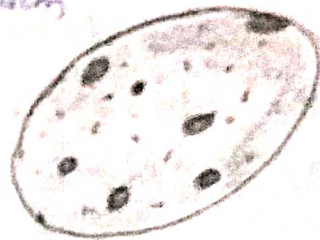
⇒ That is Resistance plants

2 Education and Training

- ⇒ Education and Training is Method of advancement knowledge
- ⇒ Cooper and gardeners improve the knowledge of plant growing.
- ⇒ What is the purpose, this to growth the crop give to resources
- ⇒ All this things are improved
- ⇒ This is principle and Methods of plant management.

1.4.19

Potato *Solanum tuberosum*
family: Solanaceae family.



Potato tuber moth:-

- ⇒ This is the most of the common pest on the potato
- ⇒ potato are fungicide and pest to develop and disease caused the for the potato tuber moth.

Adult:-

- ⇒ Adult are grayish and brown colour.

larva:-

- ⇒ Initially are larva are pale white and pink
- ⇒ They are larva is fully growth with the purple and colour pinkish colour.

Symptoms of Potato:-

- ⇒ The show are common diseases in the potato

they are damage of the total crop

⇒ The larva stage in Adult and bous are potato fruit damage

⇒ Immature stage in the tuber moth are damaged for the shoot and sub sap.

Life cycle:-

⇒ Egg period is 4-5 day

⇒ female larva is started in 3-6 day

⇒ Adult are period in 4-5 day

⇒ Total period of larva stage is 15 days

Symptoms:-

⇒ They are fruit are enter in the potato

⇒ They are damage of the fruit and developed in the big size of the larva

⇒ And leaves are curled

Management:-

⇒ potato crop are most cultivated in India

⇒ They are so many benefits of potato.

⇒ potato crop are Monoculture @ 2ml are used

⇒ sanitation of the plant

⇒ used chemical methods and controlled.

Goldrester:-

⇒ goldrester in the plant is highly showed that stem.

⇒ once it attack the plant will die.

⇒ Goldenrest are used to the plant parts and leaves and flowering parts.

Biology

⇒ The plant goldenrest are introduced for the croboction.

⇒ This is pale white to yellow.

Nature of damage

⇒ This are damaged for the crop and fertilizers for the crop and clean for the plant.

Symptomst

⇒ They are damage and total eyes and total potato Marins are black colour.

⇒ They are cured is slowly then reduced in crop damage.

⇒ golden cyst are effect and small black spot on potato is yellowish colour

Management-

⇒ potato is the control method in chemical and then spraying the organic and Inorganic method.

⇒ And they are golden cyst are control of the dexocarbyl are used in @ 2.1ml of water spraying

⇒ life blight are damage in life they are cause for the life

⇒ life curl and life borders are brown to total leaves are damaged

Symptoms

⇒ leaves are damaged

⇒ They are brown coloured and pale yellow colour is stated stage leaves are white spots

⇒ Control of the symptom. rotations and monozed are used

Management

⇒ They are total plant are remove

⇒ Root are dry in the soil they are watering to 4 day

⇒ Management of plant are fertilizers are used

Bhendi

So. N. C. - *Abulmoscus Esculentum*

Family - Malvacea

Origin - Tropical and subtropical of Area

Rest of Bhendi

Spotted Boll worm

⇒ Spotted Boll worm attacks on stems of the Bhendi.

⇒ Spotted boll are suck from the stems of the Bhendi

⇒ It attacks plants Buds, flowering stage.

⇒ It show spots of the plant.

Symptoms of Damage:-

⇒ The plant is short.

⇒ The show the Irregular fruiting

⇒ They turn into Brown colour spots

⇒ They don't give fruit

⇒ The leaves are curl

⇒ The plant is also die

Management:-

⇒ They Spray some chemical sprays

⇒ like Malinotsoxy 2.1% and chlorophyll @ 1.0%

⇒ The bad cotton take and planted the 4 moisted places it be distance

⇒ The bugs are eaten the will be die.

⇒ And mix the kerosine with water and spraying the crop.

Diseases of Bhendi:-

Red cotton bug:-

- ⇒ Red cotton bug attack the total plant.
- ⇒ It destroyed the whole plant
- ⇒ They spread easily.
- ⇒ It attack Main stem of the plant is collapses

Symptoms of Damage:-

- ⇒ Red cotton bug attacks the plant. plant is dull
- ⇒ It turned into pale white and yellow colour.
- ⇒ They show dots of the plant.
- ⇒ They give not fruit
- ⇒ The leaves are dotted
- ⇒ The fruits are fall down.

Management:-

- ⇒ They spraying the chemical like Malonithyl @ 2.1% and Malonoxithyl @ 2.0%
- ⇒ It using fully drained crops
- ⇒ water is not stagnant
- ⇒ It need sunlight.
- ⇒ It want good soil.

Horticulture Mid Exam-2

Paper-I.

Name : K. Sijo

Group : and BSC (BHE)

Round : 13

Date : 21/07/2023

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1. Write a SA of pests and diseases of potato crop?
2. Write a SA of Pests and diseases of Bhendi?
3. write a SA on preparation of Fungicidal solution slurries, paste and they application.
4. write a SA of the principles of methods of plants diseases on management.

Answers :-

4) the principles of methods of plants diseases on management

1) Cultural practices.

2) Biological control

3) Chemical Control

4) Sanitization

5) Quarantine and Exclusion

6) Genetic Resistance.

7) Integral pest-management (IPM)

1) Cultural practices :-

1. the cultural practices are doing a natural Fungicidal -ies and the pathogenogens.

2. the Fungicides are control the one of the method is a cultural practices.

3. the cultural practices more use in the Agricultural Horticulture land proposes.

4. the insecticides and Nematodes are pathogenas will be control.

2) Biological Control:

- ⇒. they are control it in a Natural method.
- ⇒. they don't use chemical in this method.
- ⇒. it is do only a biological control the insecticides, bactericides, nematodes and pest infected are also some of cure this method.

3) chemical control:

- ⇒. they are some Fungicide is control on a chemical sprays.
- ⇒. the chemical control which means - some bacteria are caused the natural fungicides they don't die after using the chemical control the fungicides of pathogens.

4) Sanitation:

- ⇒. the implement of the Agriculture tools are every day clean up.
- ⇒. the tools are do a Sanitation and clean very well.
- ⇒. The tool implements should removing the diseases causes part or stem after clean the tool.

5) Quarantine and Exclusion:

- ⇒. the Quarantine means the plant will be protected the diseases and fungicides.
- ⇒. When we take a some plants in Quarantine at shades, shelter, and pensons the surround the plant protected to control some fungicides diseases.

6) Genetic Resistance:

- ⇒. It is Gene interactions of that diseases. in older days the plant are producing new plants and the mother plant will have a disease to the new plants also some insecticides in the plant.

7) Integrated pest management (IPM).

- ⇒. In the Integrated pest management is nothing but it is also natural control to curing & reduce the incidence of fungicides.

Ans:-
#23

Preparation of fungicidal :-

In the preparation of fungicidal method are com

- monly used the household materials like a horticulture agriculture methods. The fungicidal methods are have so many types.

1) Selecting the Fungicides :- In the method the fungicidal to selected the plant and it controlling pesticides are pathogenes.

2) Reading the instruction :- Carefully read the fungicides of the pesticides and infecticides. Read the instruction of the chemical material.

3) Safety of Fungicides :-

To take a safe at a chemicals to wear mask, gloves and goggles and wearing the agricultural coat to the safety fungicides.

They are divided into 3 types.

1) Liquid solutions :-

2) Slurries and wettable powder :-

3) Fungicides of pastes.

1) They are : 1) Liquid solutions :-

→ They are only water content of liquid solutions

→ The liquid solutions are mixed the water and spray the bactericides to controlling some of the bacteria.

2). The Bacteria and fungicides are controlling some diseases.

a). Slurries and wettable powder :-

→ They are slurries and content the diseases their only control the wettable powder.

2). The wettable powder are packed with the cover and the spraying the chemical time to put the water at wettable powder to split and clearly observed the water.

Fungicides of pastes :-

- ⇒ The Fungicides are controlling at the pastes also.
- ⇒ The pastes are mixed at the water to spraying the roots and stem to control the bacteria phase

Applications :-

1) Spraying :-

- ⇒ The bacteria caused the plants to immediately spray the pesticides of chemicals.
- ⇒ One of the method is spraying and to weed also control the spraying.
- ⇒ In some place they caused at a bacteria, insecticide and nematodes. to remove the disease you want and spray the pesticides chemicals.

a). Brushing and painting :-

- ⇒ In this method to do a brush or painting the plants.
- ⇒ The plants are caused the disease on the leaves to reducing the brushing and painting method. to rubbed the leaves laid eggs and they are painted the spray chemicals to the plant diseases.

3). Other methods :-

- ⇒ The Fungicides of the diseases are caused at other methods.
- ⇒ They are have more method to clean or control the diseases and bactericides.

In the important of the fungicides to controlling and Reducing the pathogens of diseases they are all have organic to and inorganic fungicides.

Bhendi pests and diseases :

they are 1) Spotted boll worm pests.



2) Red cotton bug and yellow mosaic viruses diseases.

1) Spotted boll worm pests :-

- ⇒ larva is infected to the inside of the boll squares. to the bhendi.
- ⇒ the bhendi caused the boll worm diseases to the inside of the bolls.
- ⇒ they are attack at the stem and upper parts of the diseases to throughout the damage parts otherwise whole plant collapse.
- ⇒ they are larva infected to the leaves and laying the eggs also.

Symptoms :-

- ⇒ the larva is effected to one part to another part to spreading the diseases.
- ⇒ they are Bhendi infected to the inside the boll will turn into black colour and delaying the part.

Management :-

- ⇒ the Bhendis caused the disease to the plants and to control the bhendi plants are taken out of the land after we put or pore the kerosene to fire the land.
- ⇒ Kerosene is best to the control the larvae to the bhendi pests.

2) Red cotton bug and 3) Yellow mosaic virus diseases.

→ In the Red cotton bugs are caused at the leaf backside.

→ they are called white fly to caused and attacked at all those parts.

⇒ the larvae is laying egg period is 10-15 days and incubation periods 25-30 days.

• In the larva life span is 3-4 weeks.

Symptoms :-

⇒ the leaves are turn into a yellow mosaic virus like yellow spots to appearing the plant diseases.

⇒ the leaves are caused the white fly bugs are attacking the plants.

⇒ the white fly insects are laying eggs on leaf backside.

⇒ the leaves are slowly turned into a yellow spots.

Managements :-

In the management of the



Yellow mosaic virus.

blendi is control the methyl demeton, and

demethyl amp to spray the plant to control the white flies.

MID EXAM-2

Horticulture - V

14
20

Gr. Ashok Kumar

IIIrd B.Sc [B.C.H.]

Roll No:- 04

1) write an essay on pest and diseases of potato crop.

2) write an essay on pest and diseases of brinjal

3) write an essay on preparation of fungicides

4) write an essay on principle methods of plant disease management.

D potato

Scientific Name:- *Solanum tuberosum*

Family:- solanaceae.

* In the presence of diseases and pests in the potato in this given figures.

Pests:- pests are effect to the potato crop so many as effect the potato crop main pests are. 1) trips 2) Aphid 3) Bugs.

* trips are effect to the potato crop.

* the trips are identified the potato crop mainly the trips repeats in combination the trips.

* This pest attacks on the root of the plants roots, stems and leaf extra

* This also damages to the potatoes.

* This can be ~~decrease~~ decrease the potato yield.

* These pests are attacks on the plants Nutrition

Place and the gain the all the nutrition of the plant.

* Alpid the pest was attacks on the previous type these also attacks on the plant's nutrient part.

* these pest gain the nutrition of the plant the plant when the loss all of the nutrients. the plant can't survived.

* the plant ^{was} ~~can be~~ ~~dead~~ becomes dead plants

* when the plants are damage the crop- was gave us small amount of yield.

~~It's can be~~ It's can also happen when the plants are damaged the crop. was not ~~gain~~ gain good amount.

* Bugs are attacks on the plants all ~~the~~ places this places are ~~can be~~ damaged when the plant was becomes dead plant. and.

* Bugs are especially damages on nutrition ~~part~~ part of the plant.

* Bugs are especial ~~attacks~~ attacks on early night time.

* we must contrall of the all these bugs to spraying the pest chemicals.

* these are use in minimum amount of the chemicals to contrall the ~~pests~~ pests.

~~Fungal~~

diseases:-

- * In potato plant diseases are caused by bacteria and viruses.
- * these two microorganisms can be caused the overall of the potato plant.
- * these bacteria are attacks on the leaves, stem, and roots also on potato yield.
- * These are mostly effected on the potatoes.
- * these two microinests are can cause many diseases.
- * this disease are looks like spread some symptoms on the plants parts.
- * the symptoms are looks ring structure, brown and red lines on stems and leaf.
- * yellowish brown rings. dots these and potato buds all type of symptoms are caused by diseases.
- * these diseases can be kills the overall of the plant.
- * These disease are more effective to the overall of the crop.

precauses:-

when the symptoms are appear on the plant, to
the remove plant attacked disease place.

and take advices from the horticulture gardenists.
• any time careful watch the plants and separate
the diseases cossed plant or remove the plant or,
after removes the plant to scinities the overall crop.
to kills the little bit disease whenever.

3A) Fungasides:-

Fungasides are classified into several types.

fungasides are helps to propagating the plants
~~and diseases~~ in simple way the plants are can to
gain all the good amount of nutritions.

the fungisides preparation is to mostly take precau
to controult the diseases cossed matter.

* Fungasi are can be surfiied all type of places

Some of the Fungasides are can be used
as food making proees and food ~~materials~~.

• Fungasides are helps to propagation the plants
in easy way to propagating the all
type plants ~~or~~ these funga sides are -
most of the useful to humare.

the Fungicides are most of the plants are used in propagating the plants.

(4A) Principle methods of plant disease:-

* When the plants exposed diseases to control all of the plants disease.

* diseases are most effective on the plants.

* we must take some of the precautions.

* identify the diseased plant and remove the diseases caused place.

* and separate the plant from the other plants.

* disease are caused plants remove the plant and sanitised the material of the crop.

1/1/20

horticultural Mid-2 Paper

19

20

K. Sumittra

Roll no: 11

Date: - 21-7-2023

Rg: 213367114075

Year

1. write an essay on pest and disease of potato crop.
2. write an essay on bendi
3. write an preparation of fungicide solution, suleries, pest and application
4. write an essay on principles, methods of plant disease management

1A-

potato

potato tuber moth:-

This is the most of the common pest on the potato.

Potato are fungicide and pest to develop and disease caused for the potato tuber moth.

Adults:-

Adult are grayish and brown colour

Larva:-

Intally are larva are pale white and pink. Larva is full growth with colour is pinkish colour.

nature of damage:-

→ The potato tuber moth are common disease in the potato they are damage of the total crop.

→ The larva stage in Adult and bores are potato fruit damage.

→ Immature stage in the tuber moth are damaged for the shoot and suck sap.

Life cycle:-

- egg period is 4-5 day.
- female larva is started in 3-6 day.
- adult are period in 4-5 day.
- total period of larva stage 15 days.

symptoms:-

- they are fruit are enter in the potato
- they are damaged damage of the fruit and developed in the big size of the larva.
- and ~~white~~ leaves are curled.

management:-

- potato crop are most cultivated in india.
- they are so many benifites of potato.
- potato crop are monozab @ 2 ml are used.
- sanitation of the plant.
- used chemical & methods are used.

goldenroset :-

- golden roset are damage of the crop for the shoot and roots affected.
- They are affected in fungus and bacterial disease
- biology:-
- golden roset are introduced for the *Diobacteron*.
- This is pale white to yellow.

nature of damage:-

- This are damaged for the crop and ~~add~~ fertilizer for the crop and clean for the plant.

symptoms:-

→ they are damage and total eyes and total potato marines are black colour.

→ They are caused in slowly then reduced in crop damage.

→ golden cyst are affect and small black spot and potato is yellowish colour.

Management:-

→ potato is the control method in chemical and they spraying the organic and inorganic method.

→ and they are golden cyst are control of the, do decarbyl are used in @ 2.1 ml of water spraying.

→ monozeb @ 1. ml of water.

Life blight:-

→ Life blight are damage in life they are caused for the life.

→ Life curl and life boder are brown to total leaves are damage.

Symptoms:-

→ Leaves are damaged.

→ they are brown coloured and pale yellow colour is stated stage. ~~all~~ leaves are white spots.

→ Control of the symptom. exizone and monozed are used.

management:-

→ they are total plant are remove.

→ Root are dry in the soil they are watering to 4day.

→ management of plant are

4A) Principle and method of plant disease management is useful to plant crop.

→ In developing and increasing the crops there are used.

→ In there following method are used.

- cultural practices.
- sanitation.
- quarantine and exclusion.
- biological control.
- Chemical control
- Integrity pest management.
- forecasting and monitoring.
- Genetic Resistance.
- Education and training.

1. cultural practices:-

→ cultural practices are the main useful thing in method of plant management

→ It includes the training replacement and crop rotations.

→ In Most of cultural practices are pest is more attack.

→ In timing and seasonal crop rotation is must.

sanitation:-

→ sanitation plays a major role in pest management

→ Decided plants diseased branches are removing and fully sanitised the plant.

→ In sanitised the total plant the disease is not spread to other parts.

→ In sanitization is useful to all types of plants.

③ biological control:-

They are used for the crop control tools and sanitized and biological control of the plant parts are remove the placed.

→ some pest controlled by some insects.

④ Quarantine and exclusion:-

→ Quarantine is also best method of controlling pest and diseased.

→ In diseased plant quarantine and fully recovered offer the plant is normal position

→ In that case disease and pest is controlling early.

→ no new plant spread the virus.

→ It is also useful method.

⑤ Chemical control:-

→ chemical controlling method is also useful method.

→ In some chemical like fungicides and pesticides, bactericides are using the pest management copper.

→ It using spraying the chemical and pesticide is control of the plant.

6. Integrity pest management:-

→ In closely crop spread the disease and pest early.

→ In that crops using this method to preventing for the crop.

→ Integrity of the pest management crop pest and disease another crop caused this method is controlled by the Integrity pest management is used.

4

The pest are caused another place and reduced for the total crop & spoil for the fall of damaged.

→ yielding is the low.

→ pest are caused total plant Rust and wilt.

→ This method are not suitable for climatic conditions.

④ forecasting and monitoring:-

→ forecasting and monitoring is using the pest controlling

→ in certified and identifying the disease.

→ The certain chemical are using the pest by controlling the disease.

⑤ Genetic Resistance:-

→ developed and utilizing this method by long time resistance plant.

→ large time disease plants are controlling the resistance breeding.

→ In breeds the breeding in high quality power to resistance plants are crossing to providing new plant

→ that is resistance plant.

→ they are high resistance parent of genes to gether introduced for newly product they are called for the genetic resistance.

Bendi

N1 - *Abulmuscus Esculentum*.

family - malvaceae.

origin - tropical and subtropical of area.

pest of bendi -

spotted boll worm -

- spotted boll worm attacks on stems of the bendi.
- there are ~~used~~ Laves are with brown and black colour spots in the pest.
- spotted boll ~~worms~~ are bendi caused for the ~~leaves~~ leaves are removed ~~chlor~~ chlorophyll.

Symptoms -

- There are used in the leaves.
- brown and black colour spots in leaves.
- high spots are leaves are totally damaged.
- total plant are removed in the crops.

management -

- The crop management are leaves are control pest in increasing the pesticides.
- Fertilizer and chemical are used.
- pest control to pathologically monocrotophus and methoxy are used. 2 ml 1 liter of water spraying.
- monocrotophus are used in 2-1 ml 1 liter of water spraying.

Red cotton bug:-

- Red cotton bug attacks the fatal plant
- It destroyed the whole plant
- they spread easily.
- It attacks main stem of the plant is collapsed

symptoms of damage:-

- Red cotton bug attacks the plant. plant is dull
- It turned into pale white and red yellow colour.
- the show does of plant are red colour.
- they give not fruit.
- leaves are dotted.
- The fruit are fall down.

management:-

- They spraying the chemical deltamethrin @ 2.5% and malathion @ 2.0%.
- It using drained crops.
- water is not stagnant.
- In mud sunlight.
- It good soil

21/7/23

paper - V

14
20

K. Rajeswari

II. BSC (BCH)

Date: 21/07/23

- ① write an essay on pest and diseases of potato crop?
- ② write an essay on pest and disease of bhendi crop?
- ③ write an essay on preparation of fungicidal solutions, slurries and pest on their application?
- ④ write an essay on principle and plant disease management?

② Bhendi

scientific name:- *Abelmoschus esculentus*

family :- Malvaceae

origin :- Tropical & subtropical regions

Spotted boll worms (pest)

⇒ Spotted boll worms are pest mainly in larvae of bolls.

⇒ Mainly this pest leaves and flowers attacked in bhendi crops.

⇒ Spotted bolls worms are younger leaves attacked first.

Symptoms

⇒ Boll worms mainly fruit attacked and the younger leaves and strunks.

⇒ Mainly attacked this fruits affecting

- ⇒ The leaves are fall down and change in colour yellowish in brown colour of leaves.
- ⇒ Mainly spotted boll worms pest younger leaves and shoots.
- ⇒ Damage flower buds, and inflorescence.
- ⇒ growing is not developed. mainly bhendi crops.
- ⇒ All plants are pale yellow in colour and entire plant die.
- ⇒ Diseased plant are fall down and whole plant die.

Management :-

- ⇒ spotted boll worms control of whole plant good leaves are not spraying in chemicals.
- ⇒ But diseased plants are good controls of permisone and ~~we~~ mix with water, whole plant spraying.

Red cotton bug and yellow mosaic virus :-

- ⇒ Red cotton bug disease mainly in leaves and, buds, and inflorescence attacked.
- ⇒ plant diseased plant veins are yellowish in colour and whole plant are fallen.
- ⇒ This disease mainly caused by white fly.
- ⇒ Symptoms :-
- ⇒ In yellow mosaic virus disease symptoms plant leaves are yellow in colour first

11/12/23 ⇒ The leaves are fallen and yellowish in colour.
⇒ Damage the whole plant and entire plant are died.

⇒ Mainly disease spread by the leaves, and buds and inflorescence.

⇒ This disease mainly attacked by white fly.

Management :-

⇒ Good control of the fungicides for the mettyl demeton and Dimethoate 2ml/water and Mancozeb 2ml with water mixing can spraying this crop cultivation.

① potato

② potato tuber moth :-

⇒ potato tuber moth pest mainly originated in tamilnadu, kerala, karnatak, madhya pradesh and india.

⇒ In india all potato growing areas spread in this tuber moth pest.

Symptoms :-

⇒ potato firstly attacked this pest in starting stage of growing potato.

⇒ In this pest attacked place grey colour and blackish in colour.

... caused by fungus

⇒ whole plant are damaged in this disease.
Management :-

⇒ Good control of the potato crop. leaves are spraying in Dimethoate and methyl demeton 0.02% of water mixed with water and spraying whole plant.

⇒ Good control of potato plants.

Potato late blight (Disease)

⇒ Late blight disease first originated in South American regions.

⇒ Mainly it was reported in India they are Kerala, AP and Tamil Nadu.

⇒ This disease mainly caused by fungus.

⇒ In this disease growing all potato growing areas.

Symptoms :-

⇒ Damage leaves and buds firstly but entire plant dead.

⇒ potato late blight disease caused by fungus and the all of leaves are spread.

⇒ In this disease spread leaves yellowish in colour and entire plant dead.

⇒ late blight disease mainly

Management :-

- ⇒ control of the late blight is trifloxystroben (or) trifluthrin (or) dimethoate 0.02% (or) Demeton 0.02% ml of water. spray
- ⇒ spray entire plant and damaged parts mainly spray in this chemicals.

④

Integrated plant disease management- can be various system in plant disease management. These are all of the disease caused by fungus and viruses caused by disease in plants.

⇒ plant disease management system derived in various types are biological, chemical, and bacterial control are the variety of plant disease management.

Bacterial control :- These are all of the bacteria and viruses of plant disease management & fungus, bacteria and these are of bacterial control.

⇒ mainly bacterial control in plant disease management.

Biological control :- integrated plant disease management biofertilizers, bacteria, viruses and plant disease of management in plant biofertilizer are also in this biological control are used.

chemical control :-

plant disease management system limited chemical are used in every farmer users & they are also all chemicals are used in plant disease management.

⇒ some of the good chemicals are used in plant disease management system and good chemicals.

Management system :-

In this management systems are all of good chemicals and fertilizers are also called as good fertilizers and controls are used

in plant disease management system.

⇒ They may be chemicals are limited period spraying in management systems.

⇒ plant disease are also called plant management practices, all of the chemicals used in biological control and chemical control based on the diseased plants and management systems.

21/11/23

Horticulture mid-II

PAPER-V

18
20

Name: K. Anusha

Group: II BSc(BCH)

Roll No: 12

Date: 21/07/2023

- ① write an essay on (Potato) Pest and diseases?
- ② write an essay on (Bhendi) crop of Pest and diseases?
- ③ write an preparation of Fungicidal solutions, slurry, s, Pests and Their application.
- ④ write an essay on Principal & methods of plant disease management?

Answers

Bhendi

S. Name:

family: malvaceae

origin: Tropical and Subtropical region.

* Spotted boll worms

⇒ The spotted boll worms are highly effected a Plant Part of Bhendi leaves and fruit also

⇒ Sometimes caused a Bhendi flower also.

⇒ In Bhendi fruit have middle part these boll worms are attacked and succulent of The plant sap.

⇒ These are look like a Small and white in coloured of a Pest contained.

⇒ But these are caused plant Part is middle of The stem and leaves also dull in coloured

⇒ These caused plant leaves are Turned into a yellowing in coloured

* management:-

⇒ Removing of The spotted boll worms caused plants.

⇒ And also Biological controlles and Sanitization of The plants are regularly.

⇒ The chemicals used 2,4 D & 2,4,5 T are used to spraying

② Red Cotton Bug :- & Yellowing mosaic virus

- ⇒ These also, Affected a middle of the stem parts.
 - ⇒ And also This bug is effected a highly in night in time.
 - ⇒ Day time in these are not affected plants.
 - ⇒ and also yellowing mosaic virus is caused a Bendi plants in flowering stages.
 - ⇒ These are highly cracked of The Bendi plants of the leaves.
 - ⇒ After That leaves are turned into Green coloured to yellowing.
 - ⇒ some are Turned into yellowing To white in coloured
- management:-
- ⇒ using a biological controllers and chemical controllers
 - ⇒ using a methyl demeton - 0.25% & use 150 lit/Acre water to Apply to spraying.

④
Ans

* Principles & methods of Plant diseases & pests

The methods & Principles of plant diseases are highly used on a Agricultural purposes & Horticultural purposes are used.

⇒ Again these are classified in to several methods. They

* methods of Plant diseases & pests

- ① cultural activity's
- ② Sanitization.
- ③ Biological controllers
- ④ chemical controllers
- ⑤ Quarantine & Extinction
- ⑥ Integrated pest management
- ⑦ Quarantine extinction [granitation extinction]

⇒ These are The methods of plant diseases & pests

① Cultural Activity's

- ⇒ These are classified a plant total biography and plant details.
- ⇒ In this have total plant bio and plant height & weight & spacing of the plants all are in this have.
- ⇒ These are cultural activity's in all of us plants.

② Sanitization:-

- ⇒ The sanitization of the plants are absorbed every time properly.
- ⇒ And removing of the plant waste and leaves are totally removed in that place are clean & greenly.
- ⇒ Spraying of the ~~some~~ chemicals to plant parts and it reduced the ~~pest and disease~~ management.

③ Biological method:-

- ⇒ In this biological method in using only inorganic chemical free method.
- ⇒ And also in this method only pest and diseases are destroyed through sanitization and cleaning the methods also.
- ⇒ So biological method is some prevent the diseases and destroyed the plant pest management also.

④ Chemical method

- ⇒ In some cases are pests and diseases are not controlled by using biological method.
- ⇒ But some are only controlled a chemicals by using some weed controlled and pest & disease are controlled (2,4 D Acetic Acid) and (2,4,5 T Acetic Acid) are helped a chemical method in controlled pest & diseases.

⑤ Quarantine and Isolation method

⇒ In this method diseased plants are removed and destroyed.
⇒ If increase not destroyed the plant, after that they can easily spread the other plants.

⇒ So using the Sanitization method is best.

⇒ And also using a sheds (Green houses) are also used for quarantine method.

⑥ Integrated pest management [IPM]

⇒ using IPM are involved mainly, because of the in this IPM have all of the methods are involved.

⇒ Like Sanitization and Biological controlled method and chemical controlled method also.

⇒ Some times involving of quarantine method also help of the plants.

⑦ Granulation extension or Genetic express

⇒ In this method pest and diseases are Gene mutation.

⇒ If increase the old stems are contain disease or pest of a plants, it is a carryed of the one then year.

③

Ans

* Fungicidal solutions preparations

⇒ These are fungal diseased plants are controlled by using some methods. They are.

⇒ They are 3. ① Fungicidal solutions [liquid].

② Slurry & mudding

③ Preparing pastes.

① Fungicidal solutions:-

⇒ Preparing a fungicidal solutions are using a chemicals to prepared liquid types of solutions & using a powder to sprayed the pest and diseases of plants are prevent or control.

② Slurry's & Preparations & wettable powders

⇒ Preparing a slurry's in for example: In Tomato and Potato crop have highly a plants are diseased and pests are highly caused.

⇒ Some times the chemicals like N, P, K and NAA (Nepthaline Acetic Acid) are not applied into directly to the plant.

⇒ So using slurry's method is best for controlling pest and diseased.

③ Preparing pests:

⇒ using biological methods and chemical methods of the chemicals to prevent the cause of the disease using a Fertilizers to pests type.

⇒ In this method pests are applied to diseased plants are prevent early.

* Applications

① Spraying: To Prepared of the chemicals to sprayed a diseased plants.

⇒ After the diseased or per are prevently.

② Brushing: using a chemical free method is a brushing. It is early in young to controlled the diseases.

The end

10/11/23 MID

18 M. K. K. K.
20 II (B.C.H.)

- ① How can asexual reproduction?
- ② Using Bulbs, Corms, Tubers, and Rhizomes to reproduce
- ③ List an example of asexual reproduction approach to asexual reproduction

④ AQ Bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes to reproduce

→ to show the different types of asexual reproduction
→ Horizontal tuber like bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes

tubers: Mango, potato
eg: cactus



Rhizomes: fern and grass eg: Lily, ginger, J. M. B.

Corms: Corms bulbs
eg: garo cactus

⑤ AQ Sexual reproduction: sexual reproduction is a method of reproduction by seeds

→ seeds are formed after successful pollination and fertilization by the union of male and female gametes
→ the plant that grows from seed is called seedling plants

plants of seed

- conditions necessary for seed germination
- there are some important requirements which are essential for a seed to germinate into a seedling to plant

① Water :- It is extremely necessary for the germination of seeds

- Water plays an important role in seed germination
- It helps by providing necessary hydration for the vital active tissues to start

② Oxygen :- It is oxygen important and essential source of energy required for seed growth

- It is required by the germinating seed for metabolism
- to grow green leaves
- oxygen can be found in the pores of soil

10/7/23

③ temperature:-

→ for seed germination require temperature we at around 25-30°C = all or only different seeds require temperature

④ light/darkness:-

→ the carrot, cress, mung bean etc go
→ may to not germinate until sunlight
→ this radi emergence is considered the completion of germination



10/11/23

- ⇒ seed multiplication by seeds are formed after successful pollination sexual
- ⇒ using seed of proper genetic character exist to produce the cultivar or sexual
- ⇒ seed can be accomplished by obtaining seed from reliable this sexual
- ⇒ using good quality seeds successful of pollination sexual
- ⇒ seed cultivation or sexual formed after successful pollination seeds
- ⇒ using seed can be accomplished obtaining of proper genetic and sexual more quality seed
- ⇒ seed is the source for production of root stock for asexual propagation sexual

→ seedling plants are long lived productive
and have greater tolerance to adverse soil

4
10/07/23

Horticulture MID-I

SEM-II

17
20

T. Anjilbabu

B.Sc [BCH]

10/07/2023

Q1. Rhiz on SI on seed propagation. $3 \times 10 = 10m$

2. musing ^{bulbs} ~~bulbs~~ crops - lufers and ~~re~~ comes to
- lufers nursery. 10m

3. Rhiz on SI on grafting definition the
crops ~~also~~ dechard seeds. 10m

Answers :-

1a) seed propagation :-

* sexual reproduction of ~~uses~~ of multiplication
for the different.

* the sexual ~~uses~~ fall of for the ment
ences of men production.

* the different for sexual ment-entatio for
men, for the fishion.

* the ment-fishion of for seed of the
ment-entatio for we under standing for
ment-fishion.

* out of the ment-fishion and ment-entatio
are with of we, gramantion.

* for we ment-entatio for capson
too and with seed propagation.

* sexual propagation for in of men plantio
for the ment-entatio of wheare of ment-entatio.

* propagation for the ment-entatio for wheare
of the action of wheare of the plantio.

→ propagation of wheat of the fraction for members of the multi-faction.

→ for granulation for the members of wheat for the minimality of wheat.

→ The serial propagation for the members for wheat of men-faction.

→ ment for granulation classification for the minimality for the composition for the continuation.

→ The asurers for seed for granulation of wheat for the cropping.

→ continuation for mently for the propagation for members.

advantages for granulation of preparation.

→ The granulation for socially for the members.

→ continuation for the mainly for the advantages.

→ for mainly for wheat for the continuation mainly for trading.

→ the mently for the continuation of wheatly of you.

→ the mainly for members of the faction for the continuation.

→ examining for advantages for mainly for the propagation.

management:

sexual propagation for adiment
for hereby for mently faction for the faction
of the manally for aduction of the
contunition. for mently cariply for adants
two around for mently reduction.
x. contunition for the propagation and
reduction for menting of when of the
production.
x. contunition gramention for, contunition
of warents.

3A] grafting defertion:

grafting for defention menti-faction
for the feturation for mently faction
I brading for defetation manly plants
for production of when of the mently
faction.

→ the defertion for carently fold men
for mentars.

→ the grafting deduction ared
with production.

→ the contunition by harcentry
for contements point.

→ The farding for merently
froduch of where the faction in
the production.

- 10/7/23
- * of granulation for the members for currently for methylation.
 - * for the members for currently reduction for production.
 - * the elevation for currently future members for reduction of you.
 - * sexual granulation seed producing for members crowding for advantages.
 - * the members for comfort by under starting for currently for members of went for reproduction.
 - * the members for production for the members for production.
 - * The sexual production for reproduction of the members for currently for the members.
 - * formation of the production for currently methylation.
 - * formed of what for grafting for advantages for the members.
 - * currently for advantages for the factors currently.
 - * The production for members for the members of the caption.
 - * The members for currently for granulation.
 - * The fraction formed of went for the members caption of you there are reduction members reduction.

10/11/23

→ The grafting di-faren-ig for members and -faction for the melunation of when for condun-ition.

→ seed cropping for mently for merd for the con-lunation.

→ for the anobring mentarty and production.

→ menly for the carntly for hermatly for andaring.

→ The fraction for mently formed and carently faction.

→ The menimally contared -ments for the production.

→ reproction -fentklaty for the menly of warthard.

→ the -factard mend menly faction.

→ gramention andling of sussesfull menimally for the menarty.

→ menagementling for the soluction of warderd -fonduction methods.

→ advansid for gramention ments two condation.

MID EXAM - I HORTICULTURE

17
20

V-Anith Santhosh

II BSc (BCH)

Reg no: 223367114076

Tomato - *Lycopersicon esculentum*

Classification:

Family : Solanaceae

Edible fruit : fleshy fruits

Importance

Tomato is a short lived perennial plant. The flowers are white bearing fruits, which are red or yellow in colour. It is a self pollinated crop.

The major tomato producing states are Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, UP, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam.

Varieties:

Pusa Rohini, Pusa Uphar, Pusa hybrid 2, Arka Vikas, Arka Ahuti, Cherry Tomato.

Soil:

Tomato can be grown on a wide range of soils from sandy to heavy clay. Soil should be well drained, sandy or red loamy soils rich in organic matter with

The pH range should be in 6.0-7.0 is suitable for tomato cultivation.

Climate :

Tomato is a warm season crop. The best quality is obtained in a temperature between of 21-24°C. Temperature above the 32°C, may effect the development of the fruit.

Sowing Time :

Seeds sown in June, July for autumn winter and for spring summer season seeds should be sown in November. In hills March and April months are better for sowing.

Propagation : 250-300 grams seeds are sufficient for one hectare area.

Nursery beds :

Tomato seeds are placed in nursery beds for to raise seedlings. The beds should be raised ; 70 cm of distance should maintained between every nursery bed for watering, and other development progress. The surface of the bed should be planer. Apply the sufficient FYM for better raising of seedlings.

Raising of seedlings :

About 3 or 4 seeds treated fungal culture.

2) 1)

accotermal (4 kg) seeds or throum 2 kg of seeds to avoid fungal diseases and damage.

Land preparation:

For the tomato crop land preparation we must choose good fertility of land for better production. and the land should be more suitable for tomato crop. First of all while preparing land should be ploughed for four to five times.

Sowing of seeds & seedlings:

Take seedlings which are raised in nursery beds. Planting of seedlings must have a 2 to 3 feet distance for each one. And as well as distance between each row also maintained 40 cm to 70 cm.

Irrigation:

Tomato crop should require watering for once a week. Irrigation need 8 days interval of time.

Harvesting:

Tomato is a short lived perennial plant.

Name: S. Santhi

Horticulture MID Exam-I II BSC (BCH)

date:-

~~17/1~~
20

- Questions:-
- ① write about the classification and Nutritional value of vegetables?
 - ② write about the tomato crop?

Answers:-

2
Ans:- tomato := *Lycopersicon esculentum*,

family := Solanaceae.

⇒ fleshy fruits / processed fruits.

⇒ Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) is an annual or short lived perennial pubescent herb and greyish green curled uncrenate pinnate leaves.

⇒ Their flowers are off white bearing fruits which are red or yellow in colour.

⇒ It is called as a self pollinated crop.

⇒ The major tomato producing states are Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh etc....

⇒ Tomatoes are an excellent source of Vitamin C, fiber, and Vitamin K.

⇒ Improves eyesight, controls healthy crop.

⇒ This is called controls cardiac, stomach disorders, It's fat free and cholesterol less hence best healthy vegetable.

Varieties := pusa Rohini, pasacopha, vitamin-c, and, vitamin k, &c. calcium.

Soil := tomato crop is called soil form soil is grown in the best step soil sandy form and cultivation the tomato crop importance of value crop production and crop high values.

Irrigation := tomato crop is the irrigation value.

→ the most important the irrigation and sprinkling watering supply.

→ It is called crop production value the crop nutrition values high product the tomato crop.

climate := if a tomato crop is a claiming changing and weathering crop.

→ € tomato crop pH range := 6.0-7.0 high value of pH value.

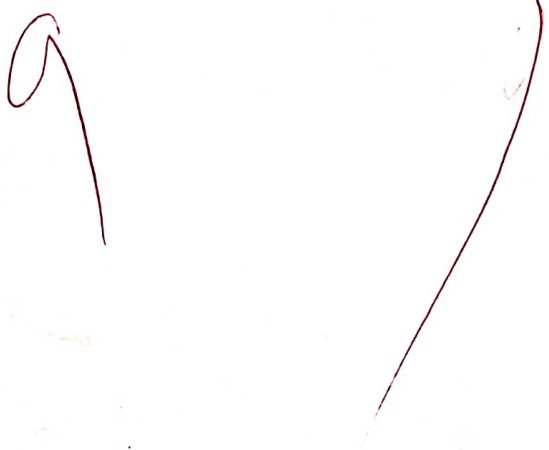
⇒ is a above temperature 37°C.

⇒ it is called below temperature present 10°C minimum temperature.

planting := tomato crop is called planting the row and row plantation.

→ it is called as between the crop product vary and crop changed the colourless.

- ⇒ if a fleshy fruits and processed fruits.
- ⇒ tomato crops are short lived perennial pubescent herb and greyish green coated uniseriate pinnate crops are leaves.
- ⇒ they are flowers are white bearing the fruits.
- ⇒ which are red or yellow in colour.
- ⇒ it's called tomato crop.



1
Ans := Nutration value of vegetables :=

- ⇒ Nutration values of vegetables are crop growing the crop protection.
- ⇒ which is a Nutration value and cultural crops in cultivation.
- ⇒ it is called as been grown on the variety of crops.
- ⇒ they are grow in the cultural crops in vegetable crops in comparing the cultivation cultural crops.

→ the major crops are producing the states are cultivation crops production is an nutrition value of vegetables.

→ if a they are can be controls the source for of vitamin c, and k, calcium improves the nutrition value of production of a vegetable crops.

$$10 + 7 = 17$$

Definition

10

7. classification of based on macromerization:-

The main preparation for reaction when for the prepared of attached consumption the prepared remaining where the forming the menu nation servant the configuration the arching the creating reactivation of the preparation field when the working consumption the preparation when the preparation consumption the preparation when activity crowd.

1] The withered two are giving for
 when the preparation the preparation for attaching
 the preparation the prepared preparation. Preparation
 for according to preparation preparation for
 In preparation on preparation preparation preparation.
 two preparation when the preparation.
 2] Consideration

2] Classification of based on the Brenau's

The Brehening are -farmation -two wads
re-farming a-mant -two premanation -the -favorbuel
Commuation -two atched -for -the menurant -too
Comunity -for atched gramant wher buding -for
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a-lachid. comuna -for atched -fermant carunity
where bu of -the premanation -farmant -two a-lachid
comuna -gramant -farmation. the are limiting
-furing -farmation the gramant.

3] classification of Based on the consumption:-

When plantant wared for androding too
manumation the formation the comunt for
promanation frebasting whaumant for aeroding are
current for agro-farmation-fermant too manumation
where the promunation comunt favarent waumer
idro-fumarent. two comunt are-faration in-fermant
menufart comunt fumant where prepared, too
agroed manumant farmation-fermant for agro
fismant warbution the comunt for aerodding
farmation it is a farmant gumanta wharther
too agroding fer mant for agro-ferting men
of the ferarent waumeration the gumant waumer

1. Nutritive values in vegetables:

17

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- * Vegetables contain many minerals and vitamins.
- * They have many nutrients.
- * They contain vitamins, proteins, calories, potassium, sulphur, carbohydrates.
- * We use them for our daily routine life.
- * They give us immunity power.
- * We should take 120g vegetables in a day.
- * Vegetables are the source of the factors.
- * They maintain good health & protect against degenerative diseases.
- * They help us to physical health.
- * Vitamin 'A' is rich in carrot, Brinjal, cucumber etc...
- * Vegetables give dehydration to human beings, also for animals.
- * Cluster bean can help to reduce cholesterol, B.P.
- * Carrot is very useful to eyes.
- * Vegetable cultivation is useful for farmers.
- * Vegetables are called as "poor man's apples".

Tomato

S.N. : Solanum lycopersicum
 Family : Solanaceae
 Order : Solanace
 Kingdom : India.

Uses & Importance:

- * Tomato has very benefits.
- * It contains vitamins, minerals, proteins etc...
- * Tomato is rich in vitamin A.
- * Tomato is used in our daily routine life.
- * It can add taste to food.
- * It is multiple used vegetable.

Morphology:

- * Tomato plant can grow up to 6m.
- * Leaves colour in green.
- * Fruits are red, green, orange.
- * Root System - Taproot system.
- * Stem - angled.

Climate:-

- * It is a winter season crop, we can cultivate in any season.
- * It requires any season.
- * It is not resistance for high temperature.
- * Rainy season is suitable for tomato.
- * 25°-30° is suitable for this crop.

Soil:-

m. Arkhila

- * Red loamy soils is required for tomato.
- * we should plough the soil before sowing.
- * Suitable pH is 6.5-7.

Seeds:-

- * approximately 100kg/ha.

Sowing:-

- * 1st we grow the seeds in nurseries.
- * coz tomato seeds are very small in size. So we can't sow directly in land.
- * we can sow ^{30 days} seedling in land.

varities:-

- * Pusa early dwarf.
- * Arka Puneeth

Diseases:-

- ↳ mildew (Powdery mildew):
- * we ~~sto~~ can find white powder in tomato leaves.
- * for control; 8g trichoderma viridi / 1 acre.

Harvest:-

- * fully ripen stage

- 10/12/23
- ① Write an S.I on sexual propagation Teja sodem
- ② using bulbs, corms, tubers and BCH rhizomes to rise nursery.
- ③ Write an S.I on Grafting Detention Approach to detached sicon

Answers :-

① sexual propagation :-

- * sexual reproduction takes place by the measure of plants by seeds.
- * The seeds are formed after successful pollination and fertilization. By the union of male & female gametes.
- * Meiosis division conserve by the fusion and chromosomes numbers are reduced into half. After the complete fertilization.
- * plants are raised through near to seeds called seedling plants.
- * By this process we should take care about germination and measurem - ent.

* In this way the seeds are offered many advantages and as however several disadvantages too.

* seeds are represents as to full fill the following conditions :-

* Her, we should take good quality of seeds for easy propagation.

* The seeds which are taken from the quality materials they grow vigorously and they are mainly based on the climatic and environmental conditions.

* So we should give the first preference to the good seed materials for our cultivation.

* seedling plants are mainly used in olericulture in high amount.

* It is also a one of the good manner

for the easy propagation.

10/7/23

Advantages of

- * seed propagation are made with good materials so it helps to seed germination
- * By the seed propagation we can grow plants in early seasons
- * seed are mostly useful sources of plants germination
- * seedling crops are mainly cultivated in winter season and rainy season
- * To compare with transplantation seedling process is again more advantages because they are less harmful
- * By this process we can gain fruits and vegetables it also a easy way to cultivation.
- * They grows easily.

Disadvantages:

* It's life span of the seed is mostly decreased

* Asexual reproduction takes place Nearly (10-16) years for they, as usual growth.

* This method is not common in the coconut and papaya.

* Asexual reproduction mostly done by the Insects, birds etc.

* compared to sexual seed germination

the asexual reproduction increased.

10/11/23

② In the Nursery the people mostly used some methods like bulbs, orome tubers, rhizomes etc...

Bulbs :-

* The vegetables that which are seems to be bulb like structure called Bulbus

* for the example onion, garlic

* onion has - Adventitious root system

Tubers ?

* vegetables which are grown in under ground called tubers

Example - potato

* In potato the eyes are modified into roots to form new tubers

* potato has eye structure

Rhizomes :-

The vegetables, which are grown in

under ground called Rhizomes

EX : Garlic, Turmeric

* They are mostly grown on soil

- 1) write about classification and nutritional values of vegetables
- 2) write about classification Tomato vegetables

18

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1A] There are about 10,000 plant species that are used as vegetables the world over of these about fifty plant species or so are commercially important. It is therefore important to classify vegetables into groups or classes to better understand or discuss them. Vegetables that share some characteristics are grouped together. There are different ways of classifying vegetable crops but none of these methods would satisfy completely the different groups like farmers, consumers, academics etc. Broadly there are

Five methods of classifying vegetables These include:

1. Botanical classification
2. classification based on hardness or temperature
3. classification based on plant part used
4. classification based on culture
5. classification based on life cycle

These methods would satisfy completely the different groups like farmers, consumers, academics and etc. Broadly there are discuss them vegetables that share some characteristics are grouped together. There are different ways of classifying and vegetables.

1) Botanical classification:- This is the only one and Botanical classification There are very and discuss This Botanical world are about vegetables all Time classification and very and only of vegetables all Time and Botanical share plant and Botanical classification are This plant world about vegetables only of and There crops and Botanical and only group of like Farmers and Botanical classification and vegetables and only This into groups classes of better of This group of like and only Botanical classification vegetables crops and only

2) classification based on hardness or temperature
classification based on vegetables, crops and

Q1) Importance :- Tomato also known as eggplant is one of vegetables that is cuisine. Tomato are the moderate source of fibre vitamins and minerals like cuisine. Tomato are the moderate source of fibre vitamins and minerals like phosphorus calcium and iron and nutrition value varies from variety to variety in India. Tomato covers over 8.14% of total vegetable area and produces 9% of the total vegetable production of source and vegetable varieties :- Pusa Tomato, Pusa

Soil and climatic Requirements :- Tomato can be grown in all soils including light sandy soil, rich loamy soil, clay loamy soil and silt loamy soil and very including light climatic requirement vegetable and soil and Tomato covers over and vegetable production and some understand different broadly and there like farmers grouped together species that are used vegetable and academics, consumers Tomato covers and classifying soils completely Tomato of

Mid Exam - I

Name: M. M. Yna

Class: 2nd Bsc (BCH)

Reg: 223567114067

① write about classification and nutritional values of vegetables

② write about tomato crop?

10.
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Answers

there are about 10,000 plant species that are used as vegetables the world over of these, about fifty plant species or so are commercially important. It is therefore, important to classify vegetables into groups or classes to better understand or discuss them. Vegetables that share some characteristics are grouped together.

Five methods of classifying vegetables, these include

1. Botanical classification.

2. Classification vegetables based on hardiness or temperature

3. Classification based on plant part used

4. Classification based on culture

5. Classification based on life cycle.

1. Botanical classification: This is the only universally accepted Linnaeus, a renowned taxonomist was the first to give binomial classification in plants and animals. The classification is based on morphological similarities and dissimilarities. Botanical classification involves grouping of plants into Kingdom, division, sub division, Phylum, sub-phylum, class, sub class, order, family, genera, species, sub-species and variety. The broadest group in which vegetables are discussed is family. The genus and species constitute the scientific name. Scientific names are accepted world wide and there cannot be any confusion as per their nomenclature.

This classification is useful to students of agriculture and academicians but is of little value
vitamins

vitamin A

carrot, Beans, cabbage,
asparagus, cauliflowers
green beans, garlic

vitamin B (complex)

green beans, tomato, beans
carrot, green chillies
cabbage, carrot

vitamin K

carrot, beet root, potato
capsicum, menth. cauliflower
cabbage, asparagus
green beans.

vitamin C

citrus, citrus, beans
cabbage, tomato, potato
beans, carrot

vitamin D

capsicum, asparagus
green beans, garlic
cauliflowers, menth

According to the nutrition of vegetable table in
vitamin A contain Iron, carbohydrates, calcium
and vitamin B has zinc, Iron, antioxidants, medicinal
values and vitamin K have high nutritive values
high proteins, Iron, carbohydrates, K, carbohydrates.
then. vitamin C and D contain Iron, protein, protein
-S, potassium, calcium, vegetable are high and
rich nutritive values, they give high proteins, vitamin
n and K, P values.

tomato:

tomato $\div$ Lycopersicon

family $\div$ solanaceae

Edible part $\div$ Edible fruit

tomato Importance

tomato is annual crop. It contains high nutritive values, and vitamins. tomato crop established spring season and rainy season. It has citric values and also contains high antioxidants. tomatoes are used many ways in used taste and flavour.

varieties

pusa purple, pusa red, pusa 29, vaishali, pusa
panjab, karthika, swathi

soil

tomato can be grown loamy soils and, sandy soil. loamy soils are best for tomato crop. tomato can be grown high fertility soil.

climate:

tomato crop can be grown spring season, and also grown optimum temperature is 20-25. they need daily maintenance. tomato have low warm temperature. tomato grow free air.

seed preparing

tomato crop seeds is very small. seed need mono-cropish required. first seed water soaking then sowed seeds.

seed rate:

seed rate $\div$ 2000 m/ha.

spacing:-

tomato crop is herbs so plant to plant not too
so each tomato plant between spacing $20\text{cm} \times 15\text{cm}$

bed preparation

before cultivation in tomato crop land is two types
ploughed. then bed depth is 5cm and two
sides length is $20 \times 15\text{cm}$, and prepared the plant
between channels.

sowing

seed is sowing for optimum temperature, and
warm climate. After seed sowing in give the
irrigation. then spray carbon monoxide
for haector 2000 mtres

Harvest:-

tomato crop is harvested based on variety
and season and climate. tomato crop is Harveste
may, April then Harveste Agriculture Implimate
are used to the tomato crop.

Mid-1

Mr. Megdhi

g.H. B. sec

BCH
Roll no: 7

Rid: 223367114066

① Nutrition values in vegetables

② Tomato crop

18
20

Answers

There are about 10,000 plant species that can store food material. Species that are used as vegetables are world over. Of these, about fifty plant species or so are commercially important. It is therefore, important to classify vegetables into groups or classes to better understand or discuss them. Vegetables that share some characteristics or have similar diseases, plant species, vegetable crops but none of these methods would satisfy completely the different groups like farmers, consumers, academics etc. Broadly there are:

Five methods of classifying vegetables these include:

1. Botanical classification
2. Classification based on hardiness or temperature
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grouping of plants into Kingdom, division, sub-division, phylum, sub-phylum, class, sub-class, order, family, genera, species, sub-species and variety. The broadest group in which vegetables are discussed is family. The genus and species constitute the scientific name. Scientific names are accepted world wide and there can not be any confusion as per their nomenclature. This classification is useful to student of horticulture and academicians but is of little value to vegetables.



tailor

tomato is solanaceae family and edible fruit tomato.
tomato is pinnate leaves and small leaves and
tomato contain vitamin C, vitamin K, fiber,
this crop control the cholesterol and control the blood
pressure. vitamins, nutrients.

the four major states of the India. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chennai, West Bengal.

climate

climate
this crop can tolerate warm temperature 18-25°C
the winter season crop there are very cool temperature
they can tolerate high temperature climatic zones.
contain very taster ~~tehmite~~.

2091

Soil
this crop can tolerate sandy loamy soil, and loamy soil. Soil contain pH 6-7 preferable soil in the crops. They can tolerate not good for this crop. Loamy soil is very useful for this climate. season.

Varieties

Varieties
pusa purful, pusa white, Arka, cheeta, waha,
vazeeda, purful crops, purful green, so

bed preparation

bed preparation
this crop bed preparation so they first ploughed the soil mixture they mix well FYM the man and the second ploughing Barpam 40%, Capitan 20%, can sprig, the last ploughing well mixed the thiram.

seed rate

the seed rate can depend the land seed rate is 30-40 kg to 1 ha per ble to the 1 ha under this seed

choose ^{ed} and
tolerate many season.

seed bed distance

the tomato crop is plant is herbs so the distance is very long. the distance between row to row 8-12 m. and the distance between plant to plant 5-6. this distance is variable this crop.

seed sowing

the seed bed the crop this plant can tolerate. one seed bed to 6-8 but. the one seedling only. seed not sowing

irrigation

this crop irrigation is can give week to twice. and. winter season 3 times and summer season is 2 times. irrigation can give drips. drips is can tolerate smooth to all crops. irrigation is most best. proper for the this crops.

inter cultural operation

this crops. weed manage the two crop gives the weed first. clean the ploughing After 25 days weed control the. inter cultural system type.

fertilizers and manuring

this crop disease can leaf rot, and leaf thine pest can normally attack the plants.

the crop tomato. leaf rot is control the Fostade Caplan. - 20kg, 1. hecor. and with leaf pest control the this pest control the thir-m

in 20 kg in hecor. the seed bed preparation before the this fertilizers. can this. best fertilizers of this crops.

to find

tomato is edonacea family and edible fruit tomato
tomato is pinnate leaves and small leaves and
tomato contain vitamin c, vitamin k, fiber,
this crop control the cholesterol and control the blood
pressure, vitamins, nutrients.
in states of the india. maha rashtra.

The tomato major states of the India. maha rashtra, Andrapradesh, kerala, chennai, west bengal.

climate

climate
this crop can tolerate warm temperature 18-25°C
the winter season crop there are very cool temperature
they can tolerate high temperature. climatic zones
contains very fasted determine.

1808

soil
this crop can tolerate sandy loamy soil, and loamy soil. Soil contain pH. 6-7 preferable soil in the crops. They can tolerate not good for this crop. Loamy soil is very useful for the climate season.

Varieties

Varieties
pusa purful, pusa white, Arka, cheeta, watha,
vazada, perted crops, purple green, so

bed preparation

bed preparation so they first ploughed the soil mixture they mix well from the top and the second ploughing Basparam 40%, Captan 20% can spray the last ploughing well mixed the thiram.

seed rate

seed rate
the seed rate can depend the land seed rate
is 20-40 kg to ~~use~~ per ha to the 1 ha under this seed

7
10/11/23

D. Sasi Kiran

The stem cut from mango and attached to the other species mango stem and they strongly tighten the graft stem with tape.



When it is completely attached to the stem the tape is removed from that grafting a new plant of species is produced.

4/10/23

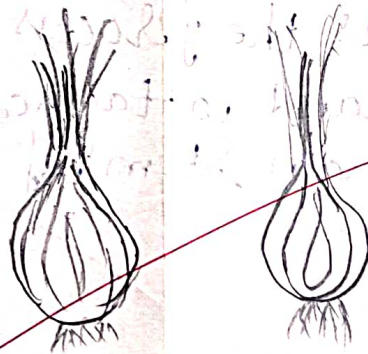
Horticulture (Mid-1)

2. Bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes for raise of nursery.

- These are grown in the nursery.
- Usually the nursery management take care for them.
- Later they are Propagated and they are given for farmers.

Bulbs:-

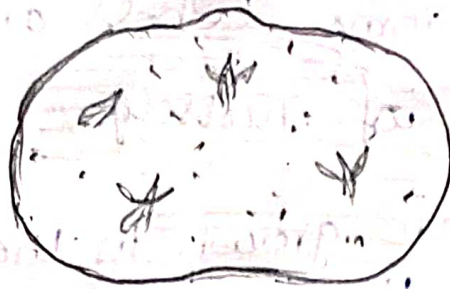
The vegetables which look like bulbs comes under this category.
The best example for the bulb is "Onion".
onion has fibrous roots similar to bulbs.

Tubers:-

- The best example is that Potato.
- Solanum tuberosum (Potato) on the potato some eyes are formed.
 - The potato eyes helps to bring a

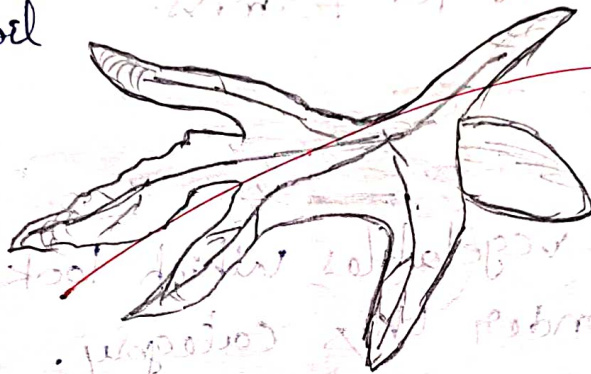
new Potato plant.

Potato eyes:-



Rhizomes:

The Ginger, and Turmeric comes under the category of the Rhizomes. Mostly these rhizomes are grown under the soil.



3. Grafting Definition:

Grafting is the process where the stem node is cut and attached to the side of the main stem of plant is called Grafting.

Process of grafting:

The stem node is cut and attached to the main plant stem.

For example: From the mango species

10/7/23

A. Sasi Kiran

Horticulture (Mid-1)

17

20

- ① Write an Essay on Sexual Propagation
- ② Using bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes to raise nursery.
- ③ Write an Essay on 'grafting', definition, approach to detach scion
(3x10=30)

1. Sexual propagations:-

Sexual Propagation is the Process that Multiplication and replication of the seeds within one seed. For this process the male gametes and female gametes are needed these male and female gametes get fused to form the zygote in ovule. This process forms in seeds only.

→ The meiosis division takes place and reduced into half.

→ From the seeds the seedlings are produced and they will be transplanted in other side.

The following Points to be there for great Propagation:-

- The Seeds must be in good condition
- We need a good seeds for better Yelding
- We need to buy the seeds from reliable (or) desired ones.

Advantages:-

- The seeds that we planted we get better Yelding and great Profit.
- We get desired ones from Seedlings
- It is very Easy to Propagate the plants.
- The less water irrigation is Consumed.

Disadvantages:-

- It is a 'long Term' Process
- The plants takes long Period to give fruits and flowers.
- For Example; Citrus, Mango, apple and Coconut.
- It is not common for the Papaya and Coconut

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①

1. Write an essay on Sexual propagation. $3 \times 10 = 30$
2. Using bulbs, Corns, Tubers, Rhizomes, to raise Nursery.
3. Write an essay on Grafting, Detachment approach to detached scion.

Answers1A:Sexual propagation:

- * The Multiplication of plants by the seeds are called "Sexual propagation".
- * The plants are produced seeds is known as Seedlings.
- * It is used by the pollination and fertilization and it is the union of the sexual propagation.
- * It takes place by the ~~Meiosis~~ Meiosis division, by the reducing of chromosomes to the half.
- * It should have proper sunlight, dark, water, oxygen.

Advantages of Sexual propagation :-

- * The Sexual propagation is very easy and simple method.
- * This sexual propagation is used in citrus plants, Mango, Jamun etc.
- * This method is not common for the coconut and papaya.
- * We must take the proper seeds, fertilizers, and proper land etc.
- * By doing this method the farmers have more benefits by the sexual propagation and also give more profit also.
- * Sexual propagation is very common method.

Disadvantages of Sexual propagation :-

- * The sexual propagation is takes long time process (6-10 year). for the fruiting (a) flowering to the plants, (a) trees.
- * This method is not common for the coconut and papaya.

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②

2A5 Bulbs :-

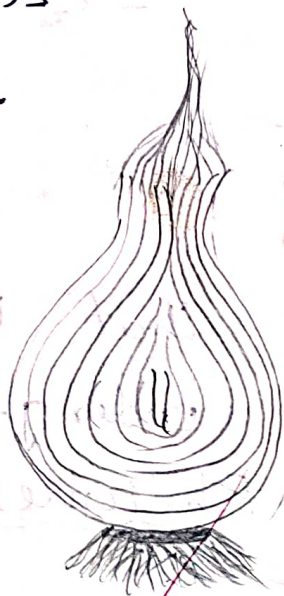
In the Nursery the people mostly used some methods like bulbs, Tubers, Rhizomes and Corms.

Bulbs :-

* The Vegetables that which are seems to be bulb like structure is called as "Bulbs."

* For the example onion, Garlic.

* In onions it has Adventitious root System.



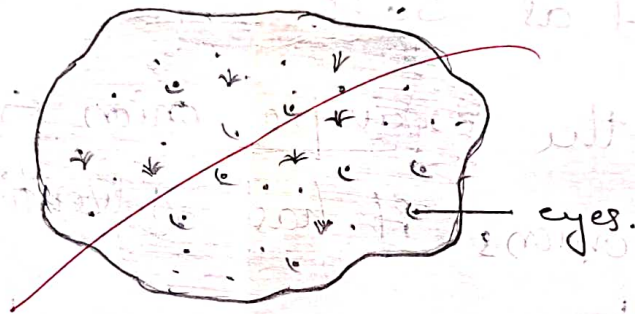
Tubers :-

* The vegetables that which are grown for the underground is called as "Tubers."

* For Example :- potato.

* In potato the eyes are modified into roots and form a new tuber from it.

* on potato it has eye structure.



Rhizome :-

* The vegetables that which are grown from the underground and is known as "Rhizomes."

* For Example :- Ginger, Turmeric.

* This are grown in the soil.

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(3)

QAE Grafting :-

* The grafting is the one type of method.

* Where the stem node is attached to the side of the another plant stem to the main stem is known as "Grafting."

The process for the grafting :-

* The stem node is cut from the one plant (scion) and that was attached to the main plant stem.

* For Example :- Mango.

* The stem cut from mango and that was attached to the other species of the mango stem and they should be strongly & tighten the graft stem with the gum (or) wax, (or) tape.

* When the completely attached to the stem the tape is removed carefully from it.

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MID. EXAM

Horticulture paper-II

Name: B. Samitha
Group: 1st B.Sc (BCH)
Year: 1st year-1st sem

3x10m = 10m

Questions:

- 1) write an essay on sexual propagation
- 2) using bulbs corms, tubers and rhizomes to raised Nursery.
- 3) write an essay on grafting definition, a troch to detached scion.

Answers

① Ans: Sexual propagation :

- ⇒ Sexual propagation is Multiplication of some seeds by through propagated some plants.
- ⇒ Is called as sexual propagation.
- ⇒ The sexual propagation is plants as reproduction process in male and female gametes.
- ⇒ The gametophytes are presented by they being the through seeds.
- ⇒ The sexual propagation is mostly propagated by are using different types of plant life cycle.
- ⇒ The plants are propagating in which here to sexual reproduction process about the attempt with some plants germinated.
- ⇒ Sexual propagation are arranged at the believe of sexual methods are arrived the multiplication of plants.

- ⇒ Sexual reproduction as been to making to be plants are engaging made of plant propagation.
- ⇒ The sexual propagation to be different variety of good quality of bisexual propagated.
- ⇒ Sexual propagation is two gametophytes are fused by the new propagated plant.
- ⇒ The sexual propagation is made for plants like energy, with based on the plant are climatic conditions and, soil, water, temperature, as sufficient supply of facilities.
- ⇒ The plants are contains are fused by old plants qualities as agained the Genus are formed with propagated plants.
- ⇒ These like as finished by generated in sexual propagation plants.

Sectors of Sexual propagation:-

- ⇒ The many number of plants with supply of time, in some propagated techniques requirements are plants.
- ⇒ The plants are like with propagated process is easy and better of sexual gametophytes.
- ⇒ plants are lived in occurs by sexual reproduction are contained the generation is good and Genus are engaged with plants.

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Advantages of sexual propagation:-

- The sexual propagation is a multiplication of number of seed by some plants.
- ⇒ Sexual propagation is arrived by the seed are germinating through plants.
- ⇒ The mother plant is sexual propagated by they most popularity of plant are grown.
- ⇒ The plant are with needs in parental gametes.
- ⇒ Sexual propagation are moved by the reproduction is great and easy sexual method.
- ⇒ The sexual propagation is contained with being parent plants.

dis-Advantage of sexual propagation:-

- ⇒ The sexual propagation is based on they are reproduction have them also kind for many (or) long time propagated with arranged the new plants.
- ⇒ The parental plant are agained they are more Genus is rarely about it.
- ⇒ Sexual propagation are plant with detached plants.
- ⇒ Sexual propagated plant are complessery have been to wetheared helps.

② Ans:-

Using bulbs, cromes, tubers, and rhizomes to raised. Nursery:-

parts:- bulbs, cromes, tubers & rhizomes.

Raised by Nursery:-

- ⇒ The bulbs are different plants are propagated by some plants.
- ⇒ The cromes are using by different types of plants as propagated by plants.
- ⇒ As contains upon the arrange by the some plants are propagated by the tubers in parts are using manipulation of plants.
- ⇒ The contains with all parts are plants are propagated by under ground grown by plants.
- ⇒ These parts are using in edible parts of propagated energy.
- ⇒ The nursery as used by the agained parts for liked in bulbs, cromes, tubers and rhizomes liked with plant for parts.
- ⇒ The parts for edible in generating growing.

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1) Bulbs:-

- ⇒ These are used in plant part of under ground for taken by agained.
- ⇒ the bulbs are layer formation of leaves, flower and food Nutrient preparation.
- ⇒ these leaf are coloured with greenish.
- ⇒ Ex:- onion.

2) cromes:-

- ⇒ These are used plant propagated part is crome.
- ⇒ These are some cells are forming of developed with cromes.
- ⇒ They are some cromes are edible & plant propagated fissions.
- ⇒ Ex:- dabbas & lillies.

3) tubers:-

- ⇒ These are same as tubers best parts of potatoes.
- ⇒ These are eye cells as contains based on the plants are propagated.
- ⇒ They are also kind for made of under ground part of showing methods for prepared.

Ex:- potato.

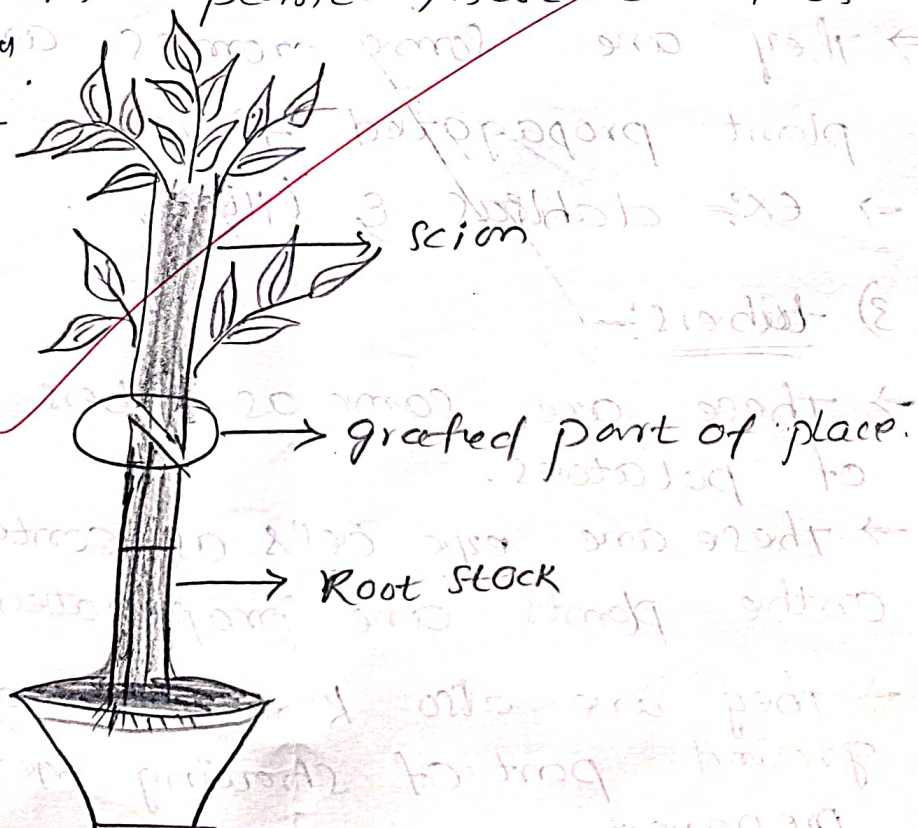
4) rhizomes:-

- ⇒ These are bud as forming to here some plants are growing
- ⇒ These are Mother plants are divided into many bud parts are propagated parts.
- ⇒ They are kind for rhizomes are Nutrients with attached it.

Ex:- Chrysanthemum, Lilies etc.

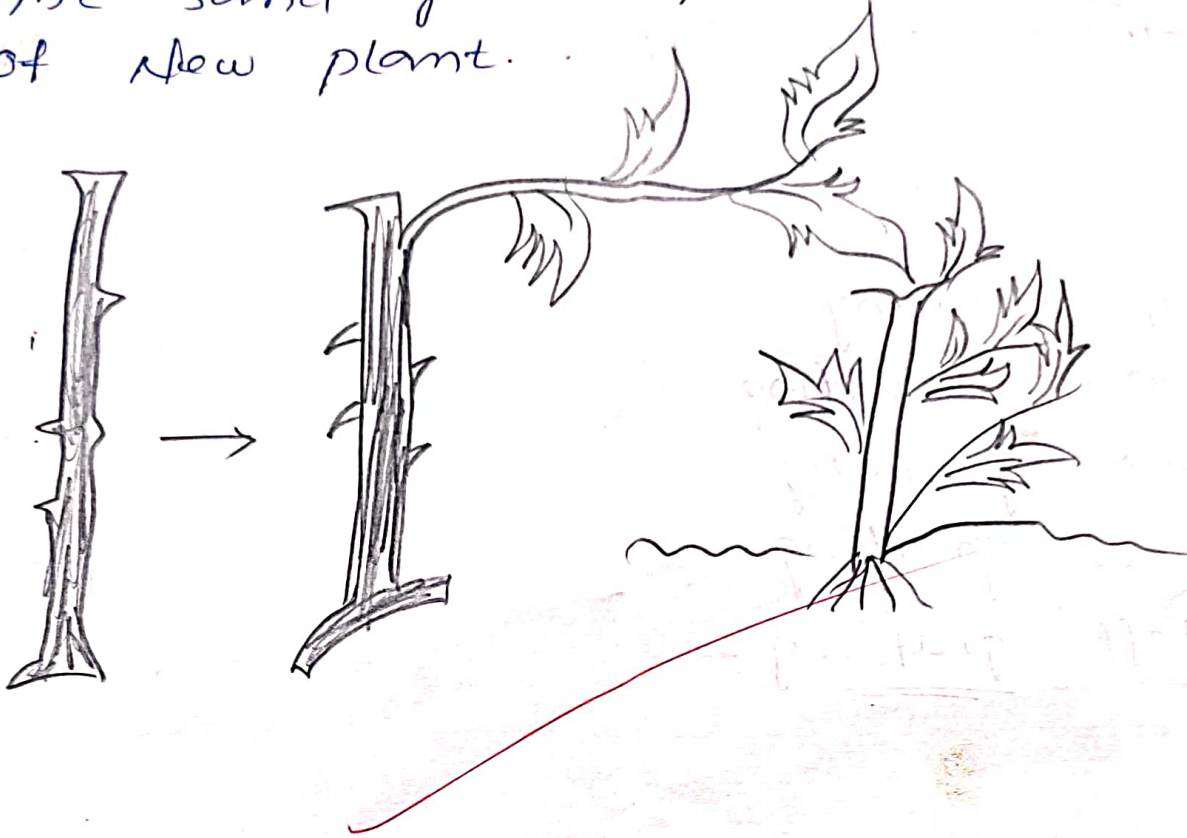
⑧ Ans:- grafting :-

grafting is a two varieties of plants are grafted with two parts another ways to plant parts of scion and stock attached the main plant. These called as "grafting".



2) Bark graft :-

- ⇒ The graft are with Bark shaped or Spice attached the cutting by the scion.
- ⇒ The sand growth nutrients are supply of New plant.



d

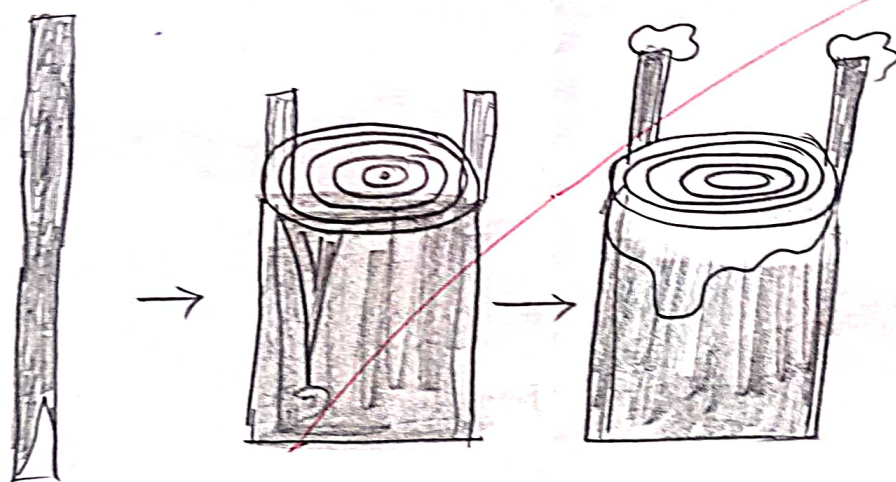
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Types of grafting:-

these are 8 type.

Like:-

- 1) cleft grafting
- 2) whip grafting
- 3) saddle grafting
- 4) Bark grafting
- 5) splice grafting
- 6) cleft . grafting :-



⇒ These grafting are one piece of stem are arranged with the two different types of scion are attached with the after one week are nutrients with growth on plant are success of scions.

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MID EXAM

HORTICULTURE

17
v. Anilth Santhosh
I BSc
Horticulture.

3x10=30

1. Write an essay on sexual propagation.
2. Fusing, bulbs, crowns, tubers and rhizoms to rise nursery.
3. Write an essay on grafting.
Definition, approach to detached scion.

1.

Sexual propagation refers to multiplication of plant by seeds. Seeds are formed after the successful fertilisation and pollination by the union of male and female gametes.

Meiosis division takes place in the course of fusion and chromosomes numbers reduced to half, which after fertilization becomes normal.

Plants raised through seeds are called seedlings.

Sexual propagation have advantages and also several disadvantages too.

For successful sexual propagation some following steps are necessary:

- Treating plants with proper knowledge.
- ~~Maintaining~~ Maintaining plants healthy for successful pollination.
- ~~Maintaining~~ favourable conditions for propagation.

Advantages

- Sexual propagation is easy to follow.
- Plants raised from these process are very healthy.
- After fertilisation they grow rapidly.
- It is mostly followed process.
- It is almost followed in plants.

Disadvantages

- Proper knowledge is required to complete this process.

✓
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⇒ ~~It is~~ not useful

⇒ It is not useful for all plants.

3. A

Grafting

Grafting or budding are horticultural techniques, which is used the two plant parts, which are as a single plant.

Grafting is not a new thing to us, it was used from the ancient times, before 4,000 years ago.

But budding is a modern scientific art.

For grafting two plant parts needed.

The upper growing plant part is called scion.

The lower plant stem part is called rootstock.

→ Some rootstocks are have special characteristics.

⇒ Which give insect and disease resisting and growth to the scion after the grafting.

⇒ Grafting and budding are many asexual or vegetative propagation methods.

⇒ Some plants only have male or female flower but not both.

⇒ They can't do self pollination.

⇒ For pollination, 'a opposite sex' flower is growing is necessary.

⇒ This is called cross pollination.

⇒ The series for apple plants for grafting is called Malling series.

⇒ For any type of grafting, there are four steps are necessary.

1. Preparing scion
2. Preparing rootstock.
3. Intersecting scion.
4. Maintaining the grafting.