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Abstract: Mango (Mangifera indica L.) is the national fruit of India and acknowledged as king of fruits. It belongs to family Anacardiaceac. It is tropical fruit but can successfully be grown in sub-tropical climate also. In recent years, Amrapali is gaining immense popularity due to its dwarf stature, regular and prolific bearing and its suitability for high density orcharding. Hence, an experiment was carried out to study the effect of pruning and cultar to enhance flowering, fruit set and yield of Mango. The experiment consisted four pruning levels (P1-pruning of all branches at 50cm, P2-pruning of alternate branches at 50 cm, P3- pruning of tertiary branches and heading back at 2.0m height and P4-No pruning) and four cultar levels (C1-cultar @ 0.5g a.i./m2 canopy area, C2- cultar @ 0.75g a.i./m2 canopy area, C3-cultar @ 1.0g a.i./m2 canopy area and C4-control). The experiment was conducted at Horticulture garden of Department of Horticulture, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi of seven years old plants of Amrapali mango. Thus, there were sixteen treatment combinations replicated four times in Randomized Block Design. The result showed remarkable influence of pruning, cultar and interaction of pruning and cultar on vegetative character, flowering and fruiting. Pruning of tertiary branches and heading back at 2.0 meter height was the best treatment for improving vegetative character. Purning of alternate branches at 50 cm also exhibited good results in these regards. Cultar @ 1.0 g and cultar @ 0.5 g significantly influenced the vegetative character and their combination effect of both the factor significantly increased number of shoots, number of leaves and width of leaves. But shoot length was reduced due to cultar application. Earliness in panicle emergence, decrease in days to flowering, earliness in full flowering, increase in length of panicle, decrease in sex-ratio and all physiochemical parameters were enhanced by pruning and application of cultar @ 1.0 g. Interaction of both the factors significantly influenced the flowering character. However, increase in fruit set, size, weight of fruits and yield of fruits were found more when pruning of tertiary branches and heading back at 2.0 meter height was done and application of cultar @ 1.0 g significantly increased the fruiting character. Interaction of pruning of tertiary branches and heading back at 2.0 meter height with cultar @ 1.0 g also exhibited good results in this regards. The combination P3C3 (pruning of tertiary branches and heading back at 2.0m height with cultar @ 1.0g) gave yield maximum per tree.

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