

Department of Botany

Course Outcomes

After completion of these courses students should be able to;

CO-1. Study of cryptogams to understand their Diversity.

CO-2. Know the systematics, morphology and structure of algae, fungi , bryophytes, and Pteredophytes. CO- 3. Know life cycle pattern of cryptogams.

CO-4. Know economic importance of cryptogams.

CO-5. Know evolution of algae, fungi, bryophytes and Pteredophytes.

CO-1. Gain knowledge about cell and its function.

CO-2. Learn the scope and importance of molecular biology.

CO-3. Understand ultra structure of cell wall, plasma membrane and cell organelles

CO-4. Understand the biochemistry of cell.

CO-5. Understand the biochemical nature of nucleic acid and their role in living systems.

CO-1. Understand the Mendelian and neo Mendelian genetics.

CO-2 Know about interaction of genes, multiple alleles and linkage and crossing over.

CO-3. Know about sex linked inheritance, chromosomal aberrations.

CO-4. Know the evolutionary sequence of various groups of plants.

CO-1. Systematic study of gymnosperms and angiosperms.

CO-2. Understand the morphological and reproductive character of spermatophytic plants.

CO-3. Understand economic importance of gymnosperms and angiosperms.

CO-4. Understand the diversity among spermatophyte.

CO-5. To bring investigation of palaeobotanical study in India.

CO-6. Know, scope and application of Palaeobotany.

CO-5. Know types of fossils, geological time scale.

CO-1. Understand economic importance of plant and plant product.

CO-2. Know the methods of plant propagation.

CO-3. Understand the fruit & vegetables production technology.

CO-4. Understand the scope & importance of floriculture.

CO-5. Understand the methods of cultivation of different flowering plants.

CO-1. Understand the scope & importance of biostatistics.

CO-2. Understand the scope and some basic commonly used terms like sampling, data, dispersion, population, central tendency etc.

CO-3. Knowledge to apply statistical analysis to biological data for testing different hypothesis.