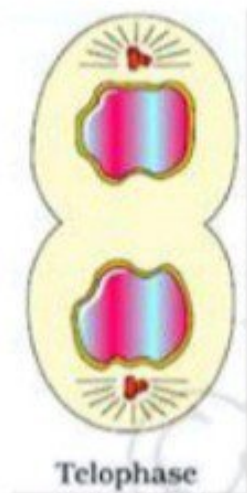


1. Chromosomes reach at opposite poles and lose its identity as discrete unit.
2. Nuclear membrane reassembles around the chromosome clusters.
3. Nucleolus, Golgi complex and ER reappear.



- **Cytokinesis** is the division of cytoplasm of a cell after karyokinesis (division of chromosome) into two daughter cells. In animal cells, appearance of furrows in plasma membrane that deepens gradually and joins to divide cytoplasm into two parts.
- In plant cells, wall formation starts at the centre and grows outwards to meet lateral walls. The formation of cell wall begins with formation of cell plate.

Significance of Mitosis

1. Mitosis produces diploid daughter cells with identical genetic complement.
2. It helps in repair of cells, especially in lining of gut and blood cells.
3. Meristematic division in apical and lateral cambium results in continuous growth of plants.

Meiosis- The cell division that reduces the number of chromosome into half and results in the production of haploid daughter cells is called meiosis. It helps in production of haploid phase in the life cycle of sexually reproducing organism. It involves following events.

1. Two sequential cycles of nuclear and cell division called meiosis I and meiosis II but single cycle of DNA replication.
 2. It involves pairing of homologous chromosome and recombination of them.
 3. Four haploid cells are formed at the end of meiosis II.
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