

# COTTON *Innovate*



Weekly Newsletter from Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

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## Independence Day Celebrations at CICR

The 68<sup>th</sup> Independence Day was celebrated at Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur and its regional stations at Sirsa and Coimbatore on 15th August, 2014. All the staff members including their wards participated in the celebrations. The National flag was hoisted by Dr. K. R. Kranthi, Director, CICR, at Nagpur, Dr. A. H. Prakash PC and Head, CICR RS Coimbatore at Coimbatore and Dr. O.P. Tuteja, Principal Scientist (In charge) at Sirsa followed by the National Anthem. In his address, Dr. K. R. Kranthi, Director, CICR emphasized the need for focused and time bound research for the betterment of cotton farmers. He also distributed prizes to wards that have shown academic excellence in X, XII board and graduation examinations.

Dr. N. Gopalakrishnan Assistant Director General (Commercial Crops) joined the celebrations at the regional station, Coimbatore. After hoisting the flag, in his address, the Project Coordinator applauded the children of the CICR staff members who have done well in school board and graduation examinations. In his address, Dr. N. Gopalakrishnan stressed the need for development of new technologies for the benefit of the cotton growers in the country. Three children of the Scientists got cash award from the ADG for their commendable scores in the X<sup>th</sup> Board exams. The whole programme was coordinated by Dr (Mrs) S. Usha Rani, Senior Scientist.



Dr N. Goplakrishnan, ADG (CC), ICAR- distributing the Cash awards to wards of Staffs who excelled in Xth Examinations



Ms. Devi Darshini M.



Ms. Vanaja Iyer



Ms. Devyani Dixit



Ms. Kanchan Bishnoi



Mr. G. Arun Karthik

S.No.	Name of the Ward	Name of Employee	% Marks Obtained	Incentive Amount
<b>A. Xth Class, Coimbatore</b>				
1.	Ms. Anoushka Agarwal	Dr. Isabella Agarwal	100.0%	1000.00
2.	Ms. Devi Darshini, M.	Dr. S. Manickam	99.20%	800.00
3.	Mr. G. Arun Karthik	Dr. P. Nalayani	91.20% District topper in ICSE Board.	600.00
<b>A. XII Class, Nagpur</b>				
1.	Ms. Vanaja Iyer	Mrs. Rama Iyer	96.00%	1000.00
<b>A. Graduation, Nagpur &amp; Sirsa</b>				
1.	Ms. Kanchan Bishnoi	Sh. Suresh Kumar	77.03%	1000.00
2.	Ms. Devyani Dixit	Mrs. Swati Dixit	71.85%	1000.00

## SCIENTIFIC TALK

As a part of Weekly Seminar at CICR, Regional Station, Coimbatore Dr. K. Rathinavel, Principal Scientist (Seed Technology) delivered a talk titled "Taxes in India" on August 14, 2014. A tax may be defined as a pecuniary burden laid upon individuals or property owners to support the government, a payment exacted by legislative authority. A tax is not a voluntary payment or donation, but an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. Taxes consist of direct tax or indirect tax, and may be paid in money or as its labour equivalent. India has a well-developed taxation structure. According to the Constitution of India, the government has the right to levy taxes on individuals and organizations. However,



the constitution states that no one has the right to levy or charge taxes except the authority of law. Whatever tax is being charged has to be backed by the law passed by the legislature or the parliament. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution, distributes legislative powers including taxation, between the Parliament and the State Legislature. The prime objectives of Taxes are raising revenue, regulation of consumption and production, encouraging domestic industries, stimulating investment, reducing income inequalities, promoting economic growth, development of backward regions and ensuring price stability. Adam Smith has formulated four important principles of taxation such as Equality, Certainty, Convenience and Economy. Taxes are collected as Direct tax, a kind of charge, which is imposed directly on the taxpayer and paid directly to the government. This cannot be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. And an indirect tax, collected by an intermediary from the person who bears the ultimate economic burden of the tax. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), a statutory authority functioning under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963 and the Central Board of Excise and Customs which functions under the Central Excise Act, 1944 are the apex functionaries' responsible for collection of direct and indirect taxes respectively. The direct taxes levied up on individuals are Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Property Tax, Inheritance Tax, Gift Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Securities Transaction Tax, Perquisite Tax, The Indirect Taxes levied are, Custom duty and Octroi, Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Anti Dumping Duty. Apart from the above other taxes are such as professional tax, dividend distribution tax, municipal tax, entertainment tax, stamp duty, registration fees, transfer tax, education cess, surcharge, wealth tax, toll tax. The methods of computation of taxes, the mode and time of payment and the provisions of tax rebates were discussed.

## MONITORING VISIT

To finalize the screening and evaluation criteria for Bt cotton hybrids against cotton leaf curl virus disease, under All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project, Dr. A. H. Prakash, Project Coordinator (AICCIP) and Dr. C. D. Mayee, Ex Chairman ASRB, visited the experimental trial for the evaluation of Bt cotton hybrids in progress at Central Institute for Cotton Research, Regional Station, Sirsa on 10th August, 2014. Dr Mayee also observed the plants exhibiting the various disease grades in the experimental plot during this season.



## LITERATURE SCAN

Darwin's cotton (*Gossypium barbadense* L. var. *darwinii*) in the Galapagos – salt tolerant cotton!

The Galapagos cotton shrub can grow up to 3 meters high, identified by its bright large yellow flowers with a purple centre up to 15 cm long. The shrubs normally flower only after heavy rains. Galapagos cotton seeds can float for 10 weeks or longer in salt water with unharmed embryo. Finches and other small birds use the cotton to line their nests. Watching the finches, using Galapagos cotton fibers to weave their nests in the Island, ecologists offered insecticide-soaked cotton, which birds from four declining finch species wove it into their nests and effectively stamped out an invasive nest fly *Philornis downsi*, the larvae of which feed on blood from newly-hatched finches.



### References and Image Sources

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