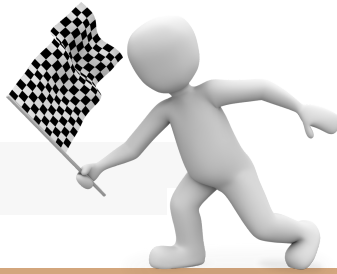


Quote of the month:

*"Every moment  
is a fresh  
beginning."*



Foreword of **Miss. Neha Soni.**  
Company Secretary of Nova Agri Group.

***"The best principles of Governance are nothing but the principles of Ram Rajya; so, let's imbibe Corporate Governance not only in the text of the law but also in its spirit."***

Dear Nova Family,

The month went by way of paramount importance; we saw a couple of once-in-a-lifetime events.

First, we saw the consecration ceremony of Lord Ram in Ayodhya after a wait of 500 years.

**With this auspiciousness, successfully our Company completed the Initial Public Offer (IPO) and got listed on the Stock Exchanges (NSE and BSE).**

**I would like to Congratulate the whole family of NOVA AGRI on the overwhelming response by the investors and bumper listing of our Company, we were pleasantly surprised when the shares of our Company were oversubscribed more than 100 - fold.**

**Being motivated by faith and confidence reposed by the investors in our Company, we as a family together should be more committed towards the stakeholders and emphasize promoting Corporate Governance. Our Company is also proud to promote women's empowerment at all levels.**

Corporate Governance is the cornerstone of organizational success, encompassing the framework of rules, practices, and processes by which a Company is directed and controlled. In recent years, the role of women in corporate governance has gained significant attention as businesses recognize the value of diversity and inclusion.

Our Commitment towards corporate governance and women's empowerment reflects the values of integrity, accountability, and inclusion being followed by our Organisation. By fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace culture, the company enhances its corporate governance practices and drives innovation, creativity, and long-term sustainable growth. As businesses worldwide strive to strengthen their governance frameworks and promote gender equality, we serve as a compelling example of corporate leadership and social responsibility.

*"Good Corporate Governance is not about learning from others' Success, but also from their mistakes."*

Regards,  
**CS Neha Soni**



## Welcome note to new employees

"Congratulations and welcome on board. We hand-picked you because we know you'll help us rise to the next level, and we hope you'll always feel free to take the necessary initiatives in your work."



### Chigurupati Jyothi Kumar

D.O.J. : 07-02-2024

Designation : Trainee

Dept. : Information & Technology



### Madhavan Srinivasan

D.O.J. : 14-02-2024

Designation : Officer

Dept. : Marketing



### Loganathan S

D.O.J. : 14-02-2024

Designation : Officer

Dept. : Marketing



### Subramani Thangavel

D.O.J. : 14-02-2024

Designation : Trainee

Dept. : Marketing



## Birthday Wishes

There are two great days in a person's life - the day we are born and the day we discover why. Here is a list of employees, who celebrated their birthday in the month of February.



### Suraj Wamanrao Durke

1st February



### Harikrishna Thallapalli

2nd February



### A Veeranjanyulu

10th February



### Kanhaiya Narvare

10th February



### Thumati Gopi Chand

12th February



### Viswanath Reddy P

15th February



### Srinu L

1st February



### Vaddla Srihari Achari

7th February



### Pradeep Sharma

10th February



### Malathi Siripurapu

11th February



### Suman Kumar Mishra

14th February



### Venkata Subbarao Nuthalapati

21st February

## Free Eye Camp

at Martur on 26th January 2024

As part of Corporate Social Responsibility, on 26th January 2024 at Martur, Bapatla District, Andhra Pradesh. **Medical Camps were organised on behalf of Nova Agritech Limited.** These camps are aimed at providing free, subsidized, and sponsored medical, eye care services, and surgical support for the poor and needy.



# Capturing moments from the listing ceremony

Nova Agritech Limited gets listed on BSE.



# Brahmastra Demonstration





## He died a forgotten man, but **Pingali Venkaiah** lives forever in the **Tricolour**

Two Indians engaged in the Second Boer War (1899–1902) in South Africa, which is known in history books as the `dirty war`, were to leave behind their imprint on their mother country`s history.

Their paths may not have crossed in the course of the war, which was being covered, incidentally, by a reporter for the `Morning Post` named Winston Churchill, who was to become very important for India later, but when the two Indians met finally in 1921, they gave birth to the Tricolour, which is being celebrated in a massive way by the Har Ghar Tiranga campaign this Independence Day.

One of the Indians was Sergeant Major Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, leader of the Natal Indian Ambulance Corps, who hoped, mistakenly, to gain British sympathy for Indians living in South Africa, because of the stellar work done by his band of stretcher bearers. It got him the Kaiser-i-Hind medal -- and little else.

The other was young Pingali Venkaiah, a British Indian Army soldier despatched to South Africa to fight in the war. It was in South Africa that the young man was struck by the sense of nationhood the Union Jack inspired among British soldiers. He may have been young, but he recognised the ceremonial importance and binding power of a national flag.

The morning and evening flag rituals of the British Indian Army stayed in his mind and upon his return to India, he dedicated many years to designing a flag that represented the country`s ethos and national aspirations.

The credit for unfurling the first Indian national flag in Stuttgart, Germany, on August 22, 1907, goes to Bhikaiji Cama, a globe-trotting nationalist from Bombay, but it was Venkaiah`s design that inspired the Congress flag during the freedom struggle, and thereafter, the Tricolour.

Venkaiah was born on August 2, 1876, at Bhatlapenumarru, close to present-day Machilipatnam town in Andhra Pradesh. He was a farmer, a geologist, a lecturer at the Andhra National College in Machilipatnam, and fluent in Japanese -- so fluent that he first attracted attention when he was able to deliver a full-length lecture in that language at a school in Bapatla, a town in Andhra Pradesh, in 1913. He became instantly famous as `Japan Venkaiah`.

He was also known as Patthi Venkaiah because of his research into the Cambodia Cotton. Patthi means `cotton`, which was very important for Machilipatnam, a former port city that became famous for its Kalamkari handloom weaves.

Despite these diversions, Venkaiah did not lose sight of his ambition to design a national flag for India. In 1916, he published a booklet titled `A National Flag for India`. It not only surveyed the flags of other nations, but also offered 30-odd designs of what could develop into the Indian flag.

That was all very good, but he had to catch the attention of someone prominent and sell his design for a national flag. He decided to catch up with Gandhi, about whom he evidently knew from his days in South Africa, but he could not, although he tried to catch his eye in the Congress sessions held between 1918 and 1921.

Finally, the big opportunity came at an extraordinary session of the All India Congress Committee on March 31 and April 1, 1921, in Bezawada (today's Vijayawada, the second biggest city of Andhra Pradesh), where the Congress was meeting to accept the overarching leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

On March 31, Gandhi spared some time for Venkaiah, who presented his version of the national flag to the Mahatma -- it consisted of two stripes (green and red) and the Gandhian charkha at the centre (from left to right). On Gandhi's suggestion, Venkaiah added a white stripe on top, and this was the original Tricolour.

The design obviously struck a chord with Gandhi because he called Venkaiah for another meeting the next day, but his preoccupation with the Congress Working Committee kept him away. He acknowledged this meeting in an editorial in his newspaper, 'Young India', where he explained that the red band symbolised the Hindus and the green, the Muslims.

It was very different from the flag unfurled by Bhikaiji Cama in Stuttgart, which was green (representing Muslims, oddly with a row of lotuses running across the band), yellow (for the Buddhists, with Vande Mataram inscribed in Devanagari script) and red (for the Hindus, with a crescent-shaped moon and the sun on two corners of this band).

It must have been the simplicity of Venkaiah's design and the primacy it gave to the charkha, the symbol of the spirit of Swaraj, that appealed to Gandhi, who spoke at the Bezawada session in favour of the idea of having a national flag ready.

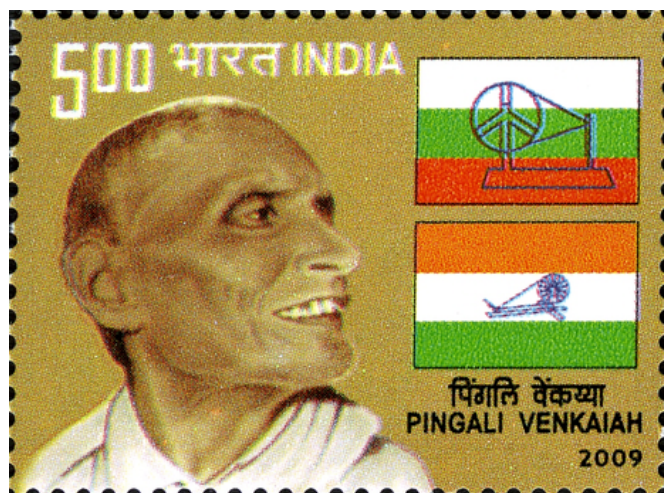
Venkaiah's flag was used informally at all Congress meetings since 1921, but it was not until its 1931 session that the Congress adopted the Tricolour with the colour scheme we have grown up with -- saffron, white and green -- and the charkha at the centre.

It became the standard of the freedom movement that the Mahatma's non-violent soldiers carried with pride and hoisted on their home and shops, braving police lathis and imprisonment.

Venkaiah died in penury and oblivion in 1963, only to be retrieved from the footnotes of history much later. A postage stamp in his honour was released in 2009; the Vijayawada station of the All India Radio was named after him in 2014.

In his lifetime, Venkaiah never sought state honours or any compensation for his contribution to designing an essential part of our national identity.

His greatest reward was the fruition of the seed of an idea that had been planted in his formative mind during the Second Boer War.



A photograph of Norman Ernest Borlaug, an elderly man with white hair, wearing a plaid shirt and a hat, standing in a field of golden wheat under a blue sky with clouds. He is looking towards the camera with a slight smile.

## Inspiration Voyage

# Norman Ernest Borlaug

*The father of the Green Revolution*

A central figure in the “green revolution”, **Norman Ernest Borlaug** (born March 25, 1914) was born on a farm near Cresco, Iowa, to Henry and Clara Borlaug. For twenty-seven years, he collaborated with Mexican scientists on problems of wheat improvement; for the last ten or so of those years, he also collaborated with scientists from other parts of the world, especially from India and Pakistan, in adapting the new wheat to new lands and in gaining acceptance for their production. An eclectic, pragmatic, goal-oriented scientist, he accepts and discards methods or results in a constant search for more fruitful and effective ones, while at the same time avoiding the pursuit of what he calls “academic butterflies”. A vigorous man who can perform prodigies of manual labour in the fields, he brings to his work the body and competitive spirit of the trained athlete, which indeed he was in his high school and college days.

After completing his primary and secondary education in Cresco, Borlaug enrolled in the University of Minnesota where he studied forestry. Immediately before and immediately after receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in 1937, he worked for the U.S. Forestry Service at stations in Massachusetts and Idaho. Returning to the University of Minnesota to study plant pathology, he received a master’s degree in 1939 and a doctorate in 1942.

From 1942 to 1944, he was a microbiologist on the Du Pont de Nemours Foundation staff where he was in charge of research on industrial and agricultural bactericides, fungicides, and preservatives.

In 1944 he accepted an appointment as a geneticist and plant pathologist assigned the task of organising and directing the Cooperative Wheat Research and Production Program in Mexico. This program, a joint undertaking by the Mexican government and the Rockefeller Foundation, involved scientific research in genetics, plant breeding, plant pathology, entomology, agronomy, soil science, and cereal technology. Within twenty years he was spectacularly successful in finding a high-yielding short-strawed, disease-resistant wheat.

To his scientific goal he soon added that of the practical humanitarian: arranging to put the new cereal strains into extensive production to feed the hungry people of the world – and thus providing, as he says, “a temporary success in man’s war against hunger and deprivation,” a breathing space in which to deal with the “Population Monster” and the subsequent environmental and social ills that too often lead to conflict between men and between nations. Statistics on the vast acreage planted with the new wheat and on the revolutionary yields harvested in Mexico, India, and Pakistan are given in the presentation speech by Mrs. Lionaes and in the Nobel lecture by Dr. Borlaug. Well advanced, also, is the use of the new wheat in six Latin American countries, six in the Near and Middle East, and several in Africa.

When the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations in cooperation with the Mexican government established the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), an autonomous international research training institute having an international board of trustees and staff, Dr. Borlaug was made director of its International Wheat Improvement Program. In this capacity, he has been able to realize more fully a third objective, that of training young scientists in research and production methods. From his earliest days in Mexico, he has, to be sure, carried on an intern program, but with the establishment of the Centre, he has been able to reach out internationally. In seven years, some 1940 young scientists from sixteen or so countries (the figures constantly move upward) have studied and worked at the Centre.

Dr. Borlaug is presently participating in extensive experimentation with triticale, a man-made species of grain derived from a cross between wheat rye that shows promise of being superior to either wheat or rye in productivity and nutritional quality.



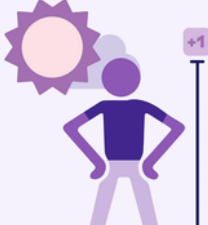


In addition to the Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. Borlaug has received extensive recognition from universities and organizations in six countries: Canada, India, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, and the United States. In 1968 he received an especially satisfying tribute when the people of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, in whose area he did some of his first experimenting, named a street in his honour.

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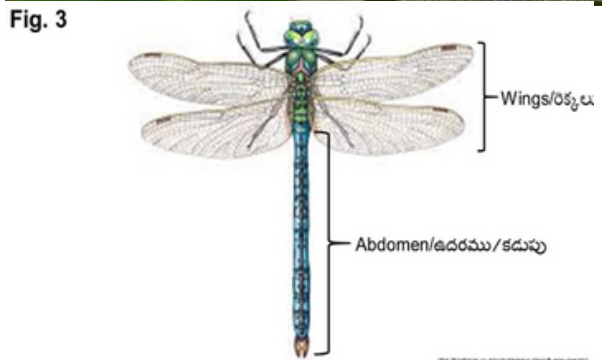
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### 5 Fascinating Health Facts

 <p>A person will die from lack of sleep sooner than they will from starvation, which usually takes a few weeks.</p>	<p>There is enough nicotine in four or five cigarettes to kill an average adult if ingested whole.</p>	
<p>You are taller in the morning; throughout the day, the cartilage between your bones is compressed, making you about 1 cm shorter by day's end.</p> 		
 <p>More germs are transferred shaking hands than kissing.</p>		<p>Humans are the only animals to produce emotional tears.</p>

## Fascinating World of Insects – Dragonfly and Damselfly



Hello readers..... you might have listened to the Telugu song.... Thooneega... Thooneega.... Endaaka Parigedathaave....Raave..... Naaa Vanka..... Yes... you guessed it right..... this month's topic in Fascinating World of Insects is Dragonflies and Damselflies. Dragonflies (Fig. 1) and Damselflies (Fig. 2) are six legged creatures i.e. insects and belong to the Insect Order, Odonata. Dragonflies are slightly stouter with harder body than Damselflies (Damsel means Lady). Dragonflies put their wings flat (parallel to the body) at rest, while Damselflies put their wings upright at rest. Dragonflies compound eyes are bigger and contiguous (no space between eyes) than smaller and separated (little apart) compound eyes of Damselflies. The long tail like body part of these insects is not the tail but actually the abdomen (stomach) (Fig. 3). These insects are good hunters in the air and they catch the prey (small insects/other small creatures) using their basket shape forming legs (called PREHENSILE) (Fig. 4). These insects lay their eggs in water and the young ones are called 'NAIADS'(Fig. 5), which are also good hunters in the water and hunt the prey by throwing forward their specialized spoon like organ with spines, which otherwise cover their face at rest.



*Thank You*