

As a part of “Induction programme of I B.Tech 2021-22 batch”

Commemorating Unsung National Heroes on Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav



Pingali Venkayya

75
**Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav**

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Introduction



- **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav** is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive India and the glorious history of it's people, culture and achievements.
- This **Mahotsav** is dedicated to the people of India who have not only been instrumental in bringing India thus far in it's evolutionary journey but also hold within them the power and potential to enable Prime Minister's vision of activating India 2.0, fueled by the spirit of **Atmanirbhar** Bharat.



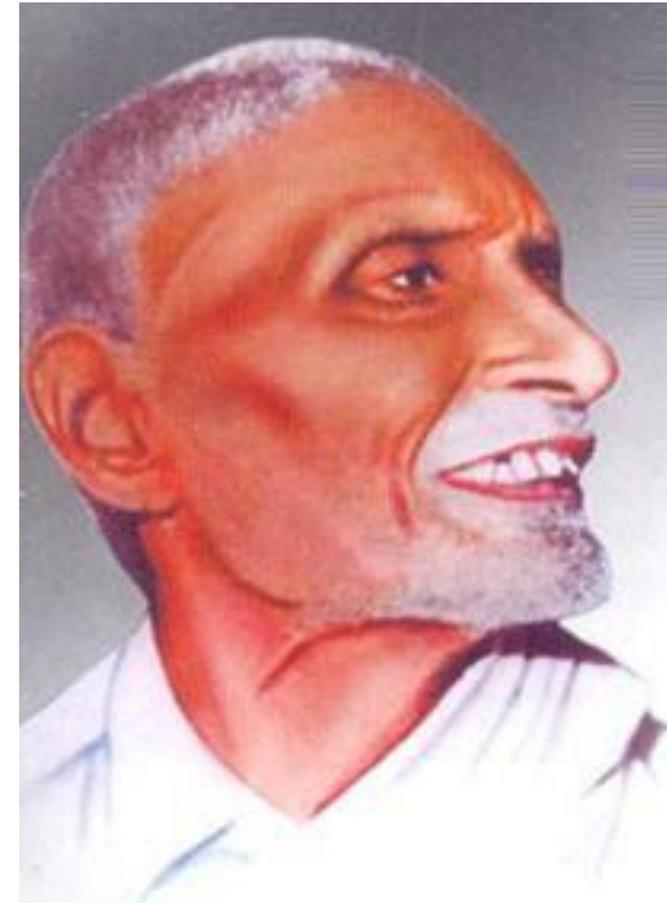
Pingali Venkayya



- **Pingali Venkayya** was an Indian freedom fighter.

Born	2 August 1876 Bhatlapenumarru, Near to Machilipatnam (Krishna District), Andhra Pradesh, India
Died	4 July 1963 (aged 86) India

- He was a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi and the designer of the national flag.
- He designed the National Tricolour flag, who went on to become synonymous with the spirit of free and independent India.
- The national flag that we see today was based upon his design.
- His life and contribution to the freedom struggle have barely been documented.

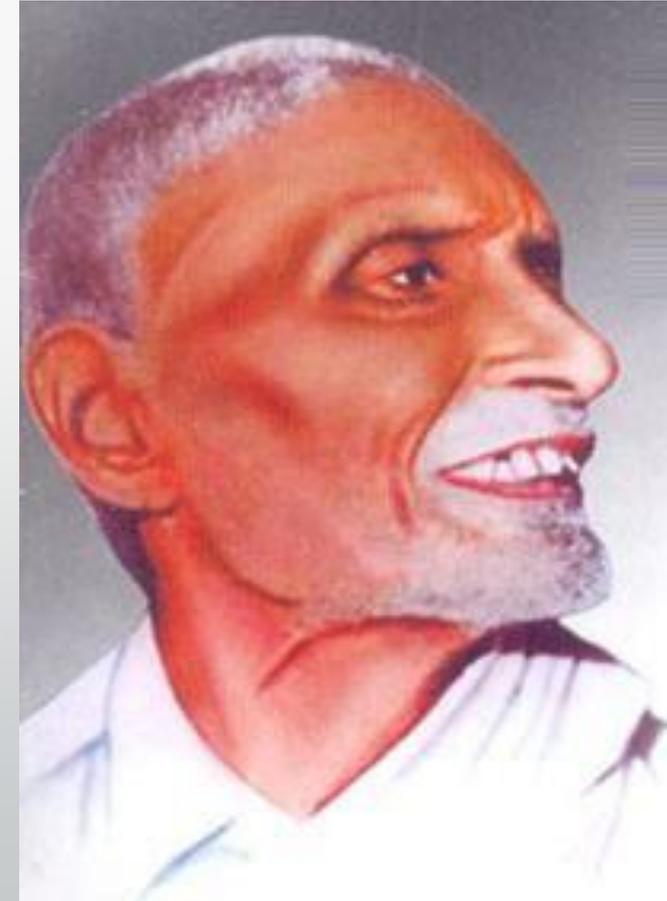




Pingali Venkayya Education



- He received his primary education at Challapalli and at Machilipatnam Hindu High School.
- To finish high school and study senior Cambridge, he went to Colombo.
- He completed his training as a plague inspector in Madras and for some time worked as a plague inspector in Bellary.
- He went to Sri Lanka and studied Political Economics as a special subject at City College, Colombo and passed the Cambridge Senior Examination.





Pingali Venkayya Profession



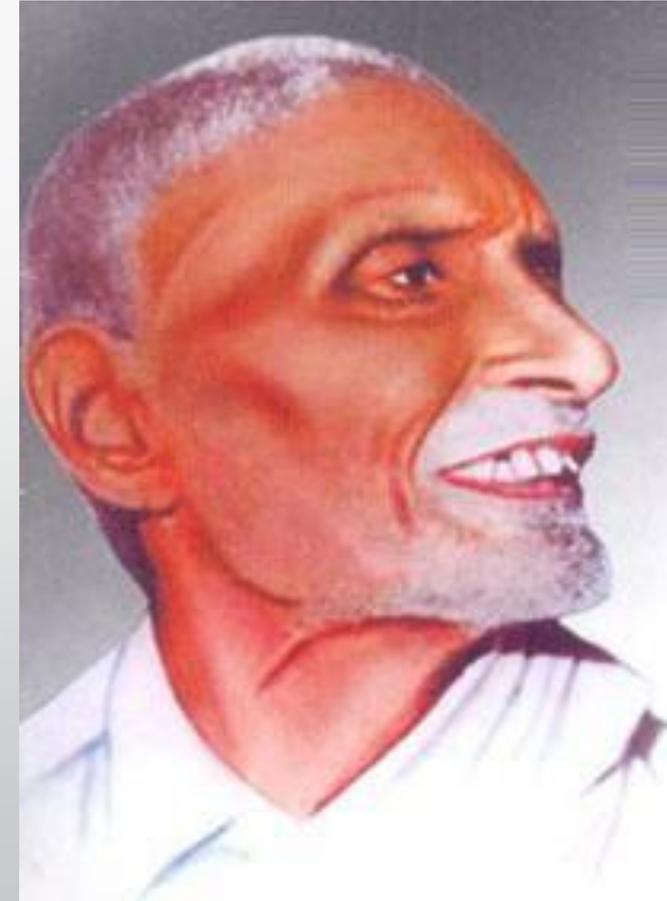
- Embracing the initiative and adventure, he went to Bombay and joined the army at the age of 19 and fought in the Second Boer War in South Africa.
- He worked as a guard in the railways for some time.
- After returning from Africa, he had most of time researching about farming and cultivating cotton.
- He was educated at Cambridge and grew up to become a polymath - with interests in geology, agriculture, education and even in languages.
- In 1913, he gave a full length speech in Japanese at Bapatla which made him famous as 'Japan Venkayya'.
- Machilipatnam was then a big center for fishing and textiles.
- His interest in researching cotton, especially a particular variety called Cambodia Cotton, gave him another nickname 'Patti (cotton) Venkayya'.



Pingali Venkayya Attitude



- **Pingali Venkayya** was a firm believer in Gandhian principles and an ardent nationalist.
- During his stint with the British Army, he had met Mahatma Gandhi in Africa.
- He was 19 when the meeting took place and formed association Gandhiji.
- He was also, a linguist, and a writer.





Pingali Venkayya Design of flag



- In March 1921, Mahatma Gandhi first proposed a need for a national flag at a meeting of Indian National Congress in Vijayawada (Bezawada).
- Venkayya met Gandhi there at the Victoria Museum and presented a rudimentary design of the Swaraj Flag on a Khadi bunting.
- Initially, Venkayya came up with saffron and green colours, to symbolize Hindus and Muslims, respectively.
- Later, it evolved with a spinning wheel at the center and a third colour white and the charkha represented Swaraj and white is to peace. His design had given an identity to India and its people.
- The flag was officially adopted by the Indian National Congress in 1931.





The role of a national campaign



- Pingali Venkayya has participated in different moments involved of the Indian National Movement from 1906 to 1922 such as Vande Mataram, homrul movement, andhrodyam.
- After that he did a government job as a plague officer in Bellary for some time. The patriotism in Venkayya did not allow him to work for a long time.
- He is a graduate in Geology, he set a record in diamond mining in Andhra Pradesh, that is why it is called 'Diamond Venkayya '.
- After the independence of the country, he settled in Nellore and he also served as an advisor to the Government of India for Mineral Research Department.
- In 1955, he wrote extensively on minerals and diamonds, and published the world- famous book "The Mother of Diamonds “.



Conclusion

- Venkayya was agriculture and also an educationist who set up an educational institution in Machilipatnam.
- A postage stamp was issued to commemorate to him in 2009.
- In 2011, it was proposed that he be posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna by Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. The decision by the Centre is yet to be taken on the proposal.
- In 2015, the then Urban Development Minister M. Venkaiah Naidu renamed the AIR Vijaywada after Venkayya and unveiled his statue on its premises.



References

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- <https://newsonair.com/2021/08/02/remembering-pingali-venkayya-the-architect-of-indias-national-flag/>



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Azadi Ka
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Thank you

“A teacher is a compass that activates the magnets of curiosity, knowledge and wisdom in the students.”

—Ever Garrison

